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ШОСТАКОВИЧ SHOSTAKOVICH

БОЛТ

Балет

Клавир

THE BOLT

Ballet

Piano Score

M
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musl-19



Il Moravobur

DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH

THE BOLT

Op. 27

A Ballet in Three Acts
and Seven Scenes

Story for the Ballet by Victor Smirnov

Piano Arrangement by the Composer

Edited by Manashir Iakubov

"DSCH" PUBLISHERS

1996



ДМИТРИЙ ШОСТАКОВИЧ

БОЛТ

Соч. 27

Балет в трех действиях,
семи картинах

Либретто Виктора Смирнова

Переложение для фортепиано автора

Общая редакция,
пояснительная статья и комментарии
Манашира Якубова

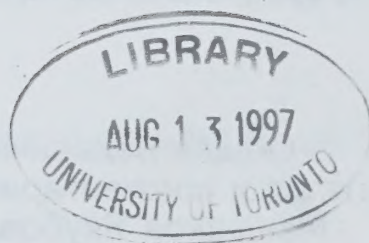


ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО "DSCH"

1996

Оркестровый материал балета "Болт"
Дмитрия Шостаковича можно получить
в издательстве "DSCH" (Россия, 103009, Москва,
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The score and instrumental parts of the ballet *The Bolt*
by Dmitri Shostakovich are available for hire
from DSCH Publishers (8/10 Bryusov Lane, 2-23,
Moscow 103009, Russia)



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Балет “Болт”

КРАТКОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ *

ДЕЙСТВИЕ ПЕРВОЕ

Картина первая

В заводской раздевалке рабочие делают гимнастику (№ 2) и идут на работу (№ 3). Хулиган Лёнька Гульба является на работу после попойки (№ 4).

Картина вторая

В новом цехе завода рабочие устанавливают новые машины (станки), директор завода, главный инженер и техники заканчивают последние приготовления к пуску цеха (№ 5 и 6). Появляется делопроизводитель Козелков. Даже на работе он мечтает о развлечениях, о фокстроте (№ 7). Работницы, убирающие цех, слушают по радио трансляцию праздничного митинга (№ 8). Под музыку марша в новый цех входят колонны рабочих (№ 9). Начинается концерт самодеятельных артистов. Они показывают интермедию-плакат, обличающий вредителей, саботажников, всех, кто мешает производству. Это Прогульщик, Пьяница, Бюллетенщик, Летун, Оппортунист, Головоотяп, Бюрократ. Им противостоит могучий Кузнец, работающий сразу двумя молотами (№ 10, 11, 12). В заключение комсомольцы и пионеры показывают производственный танец-марш (№ 13). После концерта новый цех начинает работу (№ 14).

Картина третья

Лёнька Гульба и его компания, бросив работу, незаметно уходят из цеха, устраивают в раздевалке пьянку и засыпают (№ 15). Их находит ударник Борис. Рабочие возмущены. Пьяниц выгоняют с завода (№ 16).

Картина четвертая

Работа в новом цехе продолжается.

ДЕЙСТВИЕ ВТОРОЕ

Картина пятая

Жаркий воскресный день в прифабричном селе. Пионеры во главе с секретарем комсомольской ячейки Ольгой идут на демонстрацию. Они несут огромную куклу (“кулака”) и плакат “Долой кулака!”. Салопницы подходят под благословение попа. Поп садится у входа в пивную отдохнуть. Откуда-то доносятся звуки танца. Поп, не выдержав, танцует. За ним подглядывают пионеры. Удар колокола заставляет попа опомниться (№ 18 и 19). Он направляется в церковь, за ним следуют богомольцы (№ 20). Появляются комсомольцы, которые преграждают путь шествию богомольцев к церкви. Комсомольцы танцуют, увлекая своим весельем всех присутствующих (№ 21). Козелков в купальном костюме направляется к реке, но комсомольцы просят его станцевать (№ 22). Вспомнив прошлое, две салопницы

* Составлено М. Якубовым по партитуре, программе премьеры и другим архивным материалам.

танцуют “шаконь” (№ 23). Пускается в пляс и парнишка Гошка (№ 24). Пономарь танцует с куклой-”кулаком” в окружении комсомольцев. Поп резко останавливает пономаря и приглашает богомольцев в церковь. Комсомольцы пристраиваются к шествию, комически копируя его (№ 25). Из пивной вываливается пьяная компания с Лёнькой Гульбой во главе (№ 26). Лёнька Гульба хочет отомстить за то, что его выгнали с завода. Он решил заложить в станок болт. Выходящий из церкви поп благословляет пьяную компанию. Случайно проходящий мимо Борис слышит угрозы Гульбы и пытается предостеречь “заговорщиков”, но Гульба бьет его болтом по голове. Борис оглушен и шатается как пьяный. В этом состоянии его видит заводская охрана, а также Ольга, которая поражена поведением своего друга. Козелков и его приятели высмеивают Ольгу (№ 27 и 28). Сиделица пивной выносит Козелкову и его друзьям пиво. Подвыпив, они пускаются в пляс (№ 29).

ДЕЙСТВИЕ ТРЕТЬЕ

Картина шестая

Закончив работу, рабочие уходят с завода (№ 31). У дверей цеха появляется Лёнька Гульба с приятелями и Гошкой. Лёнька показывает парнишке, как заложить болт. Гошка идет в цех. Сквозь проход в цех видно, как он сует болт в станок. Борис, незаметно наблюдавший за всем происходящим, бросается вслед за ним, но Гошка успевает вывернуться и, выскакивая из цеха, захлопывает за собой дверь. Борис мечется за дверью, хулиганы танцуют и насмеваются над ним. В станке происходит короткое замыкание и срабатывает сигнализация (свисток). Вбегает охрана, и Лёнька Гульба указывает на Бориса как на виновника аварии. Охрана, видевшая ранее “пьяного” Бориса, арестовывает и уводит его. Ольга пытается выяснить, в чем дело, но ее не слушают. Хулиганы издеваются над ней. Гошка, видящий последствия своего поступка, горько переживает случившееся (№ 32).

Картина седьмая

В заводском клубе происходит встреча рабочих с красноармейцами. Комсомольцы завода выступают в агит-концерте самодеятельности (№ 33—41). В традициях агит-концертов “синей блузы” и “живой газеты” они высмеивают бесконечные переговоры о разоружении, буржуазные вкусы (“Барышня-эстетка”), политическую беспринципность (“Соглашатель”), пережитки проклятого прошлого (“Ломовой”), язвы капиталистической эксплуатации (“Танец Колониальной рабыни”). Новую жизнь отражают танец текстильщиц, а также танец комсомольцев и комсомолок. В клубе появляется Ольга, к ней пристаёт Козелков, вваливаются хулиганы и вслед за ними Гошка, который раскаивается и рассказывает правду. Лёнька Гульба пытается бежать, но его задерживают и уводят (№ 41). Концерт в клубе продолжается — выступают бойцы Красной Армии: пехота и артиллерия, осоавиахимовцы, самокатчики, красноармеец и краснофлотец, авиаторы, буденновцы (№ 42). Общий танец и Апофеоз завершают действие.

The Bolt A Ballet

SYNOPSIS*

ACT I

Scene I

The workers do their P.T. exercises in the factory changing-room (No. 2) and go to work (No. 3). The hooligan Lyonka Tippler arrives at work after a drinking bout (No. 4).

Scene II

The workers install new machinery (lathes) in the new factory workshop, and the factory director, chief engineer and the technicians complete the final preparations to commission the workshop (Nos 5 & 6). The clerk Kozelkov appears. Even at work he thinks only of his favourite pastimes, of the foxtrot (No. 7). Charladies cleaning up in the workshop listen to a celebration meeting being broadcast over the radio (No. 8). Columns of workers enter the workshop to the music of a march (No. 9). An amateur concert begins, in which there is a placard-intermezzo exposing saboteurs and those who hold back production. These include the Absentee, the Drunkard, the Malingerer, the Job-Changer, the Careerist, the Bungler and the Bureaucrat. These are opposed by the powerful Blacksmith, who is working simultaneously with two hammers (Nos 10, 11, 12). Komsomol and Young Pioneer members conclude the performance by dancing a production march (No. 13). Following the concert, the new workshop comes into operation (No. 14).

Scene III

Lyonka Tippler and his friends stop work, slip out of the workshop, start drinking in the changing-room and fall asleep (No. 15). Boris, a shock worker, finds them. The workers are indignant. The drunkards are chased out of the factory (No. 16).

Scene IV

Work in the new workshop continues.

ACT II

Scene V

The factory village on a hot Sunday. The Young Pioneers, led by Olga, secretary of the local Komsomol group, are going to a rally. They are carrying a huge doll (a "kulak") and a placard which reads "Down with the Kulak!" The beggar women go to receive the blessing of the village priest. The priest sits down to rest at the door of the local bar. The sound of dance music can be heard. The priest gives way and begins to dance. The Young Pioneers watch him. The sound of the church bell forces him to recall himself (Nos 18 & 19). He goes to the church, followed by parishioners (No. 20). Komsomol members appear and block the path of those going to the church. They begin to dance, infecting all present with their gaiety (No. 21). Kozelkov, wearing a bathing suit, is going to the river,

* Compiled by Manashir Yakubov on the basis of the score, premiere programme and other archival material.

but the Komsomol members ask him to dance (No. 22). Recalling days gone by, two beggar women begin an old dance called "Shakon" (No. 23). The young lad Goshka also begins to dance (No. 24). The sacristan dances with the "kulak"-doll, surrounded by Komsomol members. The priest brings the sacristan sharply to a halt, and summons his parishioners into church. The Komsomol members join in the procession, parodying it (No. 25). A group of drunks led by Lyonka Tippler staggers out of the bar (No. 26). Lyonka Tippler wants revenge for being dismissed from the factory. He has decided to put a bolt in one of the lathes. The priest, emerging from the church, blesses the group of drunkards. Boris, who happens to be passing, hears Tippler's threats and tries to warn the "conspirators", but Tippler strikes him over the head with the bolt. Boris, bemused, staggers as if drunk. He is then seen by the factory guard, and also by Olga, who is astonished by the behaviour of her boyfriend. Kozelkov and his friends make fun of Olga (Nos 27 & 28). The barmaid brings beer out to Kozelkov and his friends. After having a drink, they begin to dance (No. 29).

ACT III

Scene VI

The working day comes to an end, and the workers leave the factory (No. 31). Lyonka Tippler appears at the workshop door with his friends and Goshka. He shows the lad how to place the bolt. Goshka goes into the workshop. Through the workshop doorway he can be seen placing the bolt in a lathe. Boris, who, unknown to the others, is watching everything, hurries after him, but Goshka manages to twist free, rushes out of the workshop and bangs the door behind him. Boris is trapped on the other side of the door as the hooligans dance and laugh at him. There is a short circuit in the lathe, and the alarm goes off (a whistle). The factory guards run in, and Lyonka Tippler points to Boris as the one responsible. The guards, having seen Boris "drunk" earlier, arrest him and lead him away. Olga tries to find out what happened, but no one pays her any attention. The hooligans make fun of her. Seeing the consequences of his actions, Goshka bitterly rues what has happened (No. 32).

Scene VII

A meeting between workers and Red Army men is being held at the factory club. The Komsomol members of the workforce give an amateur propaganda concert (Nos 33-41). In the established tradition of "Blue Shirt" and "Live Newspaper" propaganda concerts, they make fun of endless negotiations on disarmament, bourgeois taste ("The Lady Aesthete"), political lack of principle ("The Yes-Man"), vestiges of the accursed past ("The Drayman"), and the ulcers of capitalist exploitation ("The Dance of the Colonial Slave Girl"). Their new life is reflected in the dance of the mill girls, and also in the Komsomol dance. Olga appears at the club, and Kozelkov forces his company on her. The hooligans appear, and behind them Goshka, who reveals what actually happened. Lyonka Tippler tries to escape, but he is caught and led away (No. 41). The concert at the club continues: Red Army men now take the stage; infantry and artillery, members of the Association for Defence, Aviation and Chemistry (ADAC), motorcyclists, a Red Army soldier and a Red Navy sailor, airmen and members of the Budyonny cavalry corps (No. 42). Everyone joins in the Concluding Dance and Apotheosis.

Действующие лица

Ольга, секретарь комсомольской ячейки
Борис, бригадир ударной бригады
Директор завода
Главный инженер
Лёнька Гульба, хулиган
Иван Штопор
Фёдор Пива } приятели Лёньки Гульбы
Манька Фарт }
Гошка, шкетик (парнишка)
Козелков, делопроизводитель, пошляк
Чарльз } приятели Козелкова
Стон }
Пришпектов
Поднебесненский, поп
Причта, пономарь
Пачули } салонницы
Фикус }
Опара, сиделица в пивной
Узбек
Русский } комсомольцы
Грузин }
Два буденновца } бойцы Красной Армии
Красноармеец }
Краснофлотец }

ПЕРСОНАЖИ КОНЦЕРТА САМОДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ:

Прогульщик
Пьяница
Бюллетенщик
Летун
Оппортунист
Головотяп
Бюрократ
Кузнец

} Интермедия-плакат "Вредители"

Танец-плакат
Танец-плакат

ПЕРСОНАЖИ АГИТ-КОНЦЕРТА:

Барышня-эстетка
Соглашатель
Колониальная рабыня
Ломовой

Рабочие и работницы, техники, уборщицы, комсомольцы, пионеры, богомольцы, красноармейцы, текстильщицы, самокатчики, пехотинцы, артиллеристы, осовавиахимовцы.

Cast

Olga, *secretary of the local Komsomol group*
 Boris, *shock brigade leader*
 Factory director
 Chief engineer
 Lyonka Tippler, *hooligan*
 Ivan Corkscrew
 Fyodor Beer
 Manka Luck
 Goshka, *a young lad*
 Kozelkov, *a vulgar-tongued clerk*
 Charles
 Ston
 Toff
 Heavenly, *the priest*
 Vestry, *the sacristan*
 Busy Lizzy
 Aspidistra
 Leaven, *the barmaid*
 An Uzbek
 A Russian
 A Georgian
 Two members of the Budyonny cavalry corps
 A Red Army soldier
 A Red Navy sailor

friends of Lyonka Tippler
friends of Kozelkov
beggar women
Komsomol members
Red Army men

CHARACTERS IN THE AMATEUR CONCERT:

Absentee
 Drunkard
 Malingerer
 Job-Changer
 Careerist
 Bungler
 Bureaucrat
 Blacksmith

Placard-intermezzo "Saboteurs"
 Placard-Dance
 Placard-Dance

CHARACTERS IN THE PROPAGANDA CONCERT:

Lady Aesthete
 Yes-Man
 Colonial Slave Girl
 Drayman

Men and women workers, technicians, charladies, Komsomol and Young Pioneer members, parishioners, Red Army men, mill girls, motorcyclists, infantrymen, artillerymen, and ADAC members.

БОЛТ

THE BOLT

Д. ШОСТАКОВИЧ

D. SHOSTAKOVICH

Op. 27 (1931)

Увертюра

1

Overture

Adagio

Ф-п.

fff

1

2

3

ff espr.

4

p cresc.

ff

mf

ff dim. p pp morendo

This system contains measures 1 through 6. The upper staff features a series of chords, each held for a full measure, with dynamics decreasing from fortissimo (ff) to pianissimo (pp) and ending with a morendo instruction. The lower staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

5 Allegro

p

This system contains measures 7 through 9. The tempo is marked Allegro. The upper staff begins with a rest in measure 7, followed by a melodic line. The lower staff has a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

mf marcato

This system contains measures 10 through 12. The upper staff has a more active melodic line. The lower staff continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic is mezzo-forte (mf) and the articulation is marcato.

6 dim. p cresc.

This system contains measures 13 through 15. Measure 13 is marked with a decrescendo (dim.), measure 14 with piano (p), and measure 15 with a crescendo (cresc.).

f p cresc.

This system contains measures 16 through 18. Measure 16 is marked forte (f), measure 17 with piano (p), and measure 18 with a crescendo (cresc.).

7 f

This system contains measures 19 through 21. Measure 19 is marked forte (f). The system concludes with a double bar line.

This musical score page contains five systems of piano music, measures 7 through 11. The notation is in G-flat major (three flats) and 4/4 time. The first system (measures 7-9) features a complex, rapid melody in the right hand with many accidentals, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system (measures 10-12) continues the melodic complexity in the right hand, with a measure rest in measure 11. The third system (measures 13-15) shows the right hand playing a series of chords and the left hand a more active eighth-note line. The fourth system (measures 16-18) includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a crescendo (*cresc.*) instruction. The fifth system (measures 19-21) begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a measure rest in measure 19, marked with the number 9 in a box. The score concludes with a final chord in measure 21.

10 *marcato*

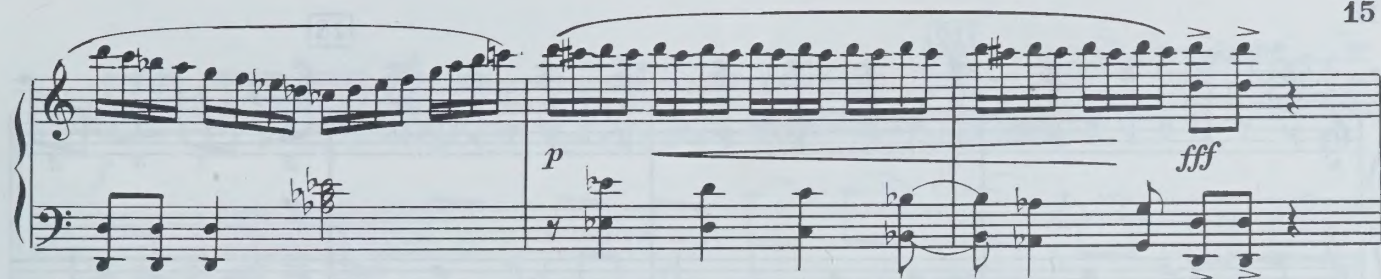
11

12 *f*

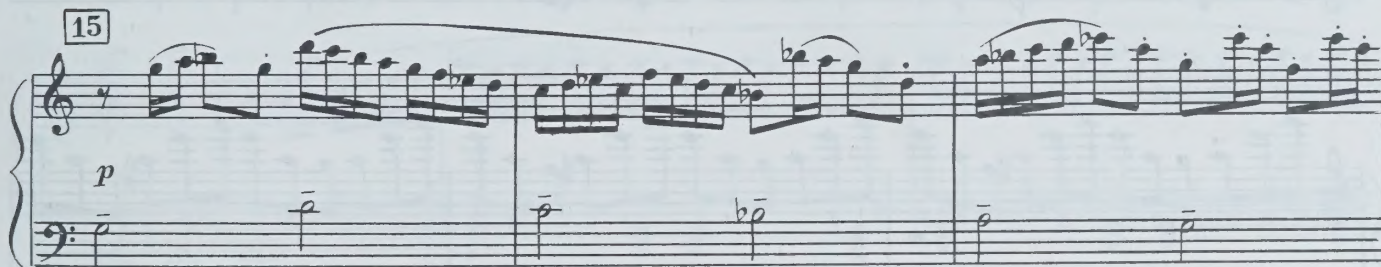
13 *p* *cresc.* *f* *p*

14 *cresc.* *f*

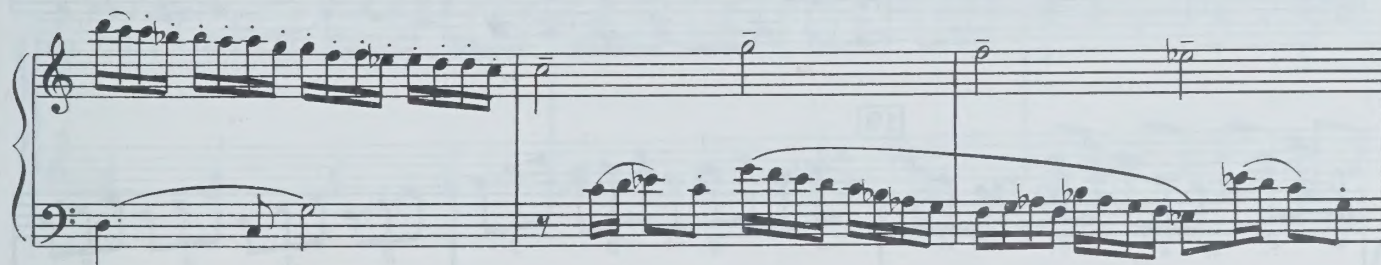
The musical score consists of five systems of piano music, numbered 10 through 14. Each system contains a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. Measure 10 is marked 'marcato'. Measure 11 features a key signature change to F# major. Measure 12 is marked 'f'. Measure 13 includes dynamics 'p', 'cresc.', 'f', and 'p'. Measure 14 includes dynamics 'cresc.' and 'f'.



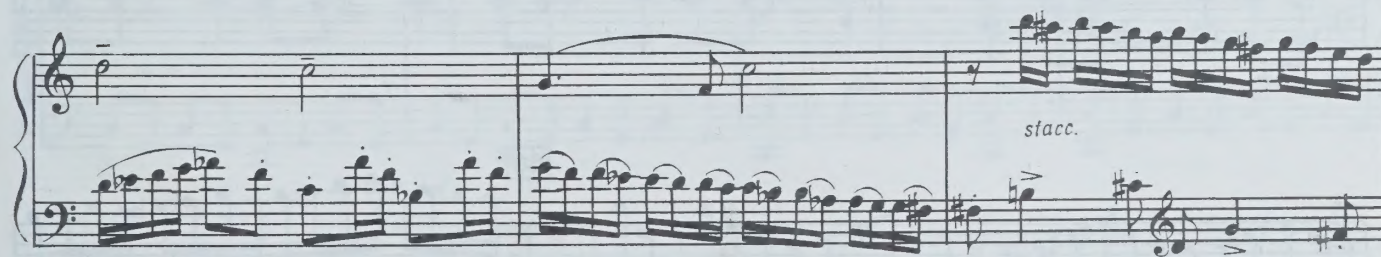
First system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a long melodic line with many sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a few notes, including a chord marked b^b . Dynamics: p (piano) and fff (fortississimo).



Second system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a long melodic line. Bass staff has a few notes, including a chord marked b^b . Dynamics: p (piano).



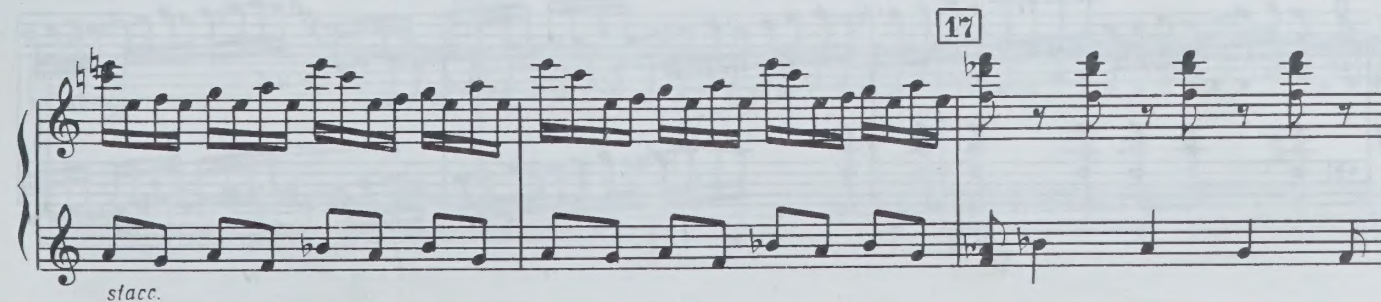
Third system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a long melodic line. Bass staff has a few notes, including a chord marked b^b .



Fourth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a long melodic line. Bass staff has a few notes, including a chord marked b^b . Dynamics: $stacc.$ (staccato).



Fifth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a long melodic line. Bass staff has a few notes, including a chord marked b^b . Dynamics: p (piano).



Sixth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a long melodic line. Bass staff has a few notes, including a chord marked b^b . Dynamics: $stacc.$ (staccato).

Musical score for measures 17-18. The right hand features a series of eighth-note chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 18 includes the dynamic marking *mf cresc.* and contains four triplet markings over the right hand.

Musical score for measures 19-20. The right hand continues with eighth-note chords, and the left hand features a more active bass line with some tied notes. Measure 19 includes the dynamic marking *f*. Measure 20 contains four triplet markings over the right hand.

19

Musical score for measures 21-22. The right hand plays eighth-note chords, and the left hand has a bass line with tied notes. Measure 21 includes the dynamic marking *cresc.*. Measure 22 contains four triplet markings over the right hand.

20

Musical score for measures 23-24. The right hand features eighth-note chords, and the left hand has a bass line with tied notes. Measure 23 includes the dynamic marking *ff*. Measure 24 contains four triplet markings over the right hand.

Musical score for measures 25-26. The right hand plays eighth-note chords, and the left hand has a bass line with tied notes. Measure 25 contains four triplet markings over the right hand.

21

f

8--

22

23

ff

dim.

24

p

This musical score page contains measures 21 through 24. Measure 21 features a forte (*f*) dynamic with a complex, fast-moving melody in the right hand and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left. Measure 22 continues the melody with a slur and includes a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. Measure 23 is marked fortissimo (*ff*) and features a long, sustained chord in the right hand with a tremolo effect, while the left hand continues with eighth notes. The measure concludes with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. Measure 24 is marked piano (*p*) and shows a change in the right-hand melody, which is now more melodic and less dense, with the left hand still providing an accompaniment.

25

legato

26

p

mf

p

pp

morendo

Действие первое

Act I

19

КАРТИНА ПЕРВАЯ

SCENE I

В раздевалке

In the Changing-room

Гимнастика

2

P.T.

Голос по радио: Станьте прямо. Руки по швам. По счету "раз" — согните руки в локтях. По счету "два" — вытяните руки вперед. По счету "три" — поднимите руки вверх. По счету "четыре" — вытяните руки в стороны. По счету "пять" — опустите руки вниз. Начинаем!

Voice over the radio: Stand up straight. Arms by your sides. At the count of one, bend your arms at the elbows. At the count of two, stretch your arms forward. At the count of three, raise your arms above your head. At the count of four, stretch your arms out sideways. At the count of five, drop your arms to your sides. Begin!

[27] Moderato

Голос по радио Voice over the radio:

Раз, два, три, четыре, пять. Раз, два, три, четыре, пять. Раз, два, три, четыре, пять.
One, two, three, four, five. One, two, three, four, five. One, two, three, four, five.

Раз, два, три, четыре, пять. Раз, два, три, четыре, пять. Раз, два, три, четыре, пять.
One, two, three, four, five. One, two, three, four, five. One, two, three, four, five.

Раз, два, три, четыре, пять. Раз, два, три, четыре, пять. Раз, два, три, четыре, пять.
One, two, three, four, five. One, two, three, four, five. One, two, three, four, five.

Раз, два, три, четыре, пять. Раз, два, три, четыре, пять. Раз, два, три, четыре, пять. Раз, два, три, четыре, пять.
One, two, three, four, five. One, two, three, four, five. One, two, three, four, five. One, two, three, four, five.

Теперь расставьте ноги в стороны и по счету “раз” — наклонитесь вправо, по счету “два” — влево, по счету “три” примите исходное положение.

Now stand with your legs apart and your arms stretched out to each side. At the count of one, bend to the right. At the count of two, bend to the left. At the count of three, return to your initial position.

28 Moderato

Раз, два, три. One, two, three. Раз, два, три. One, two, three. Раз, два, три. One, two, three. Раз, два, три. One, two, three.

Раз, два, три. One, two, three. Раз, два, три. One, two, three. Раз, два, три. One, two, three. Раз, два, три. One, two, three. Раз, два, три. One, two, three.

Раз, два, три. One, two, three. Раз, два, три. One, two, three. Раз, два, три. One, two, three. Раз, два, три. One, two, three.

Раз, два, три. One, two, three. Раз, два, три. One, two, three. Раз, два, три. One, two, three. Раз, два, три. One, two, three.

Станьте прямо. Руки на бедра. По счету “раз” — присядьте. По счету “два” — поднимитесь. Начинаем!

Stand up straight. Hands on your hips. At the count of one, sit on your heels. At the count of two, stand upright. Begin!

29

Раз, One, два. two. Раз, One, два. two. Раз, One, два. two.

Раз, One, два. two. Раз, One, два. two. Раз, One, два. two.

два. two. Раз, One, два. two. Раз, One, два. two.

Раз, One, два. two. Раз, One, два. two. Раз, One, два. two.

два. two. Раз, One, два. two. Раз, One, два. two.

Теперь на работу!
And now to work!

30 Allegretto

p

31

32

33

34

attacca

Сцена Лёньки Гульбы
(На работу с попойки)

4 Lyonka Tippler
(Off to Work after a Drinking Bout)

35 Adagio

espr.

The musical score is written for piano accompaniment in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). It consists of five systems of music. The first system is marked '35 Adagio' and 'p' (piano). The second system has a 'p' marking. The third system has a 'p' marking. The fourth system is marked '36' and 'p'. The fifth system has a 'p' marking. The score includes various musical notations such as chords, single notes, and rests.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, dynamics, and articulation marks.

- System 1:** Treble clef has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass clef has a bass line with eighth notes and rests. Time signature changes from 4/4 to 3/4.
- System 2:** Treble clef has a melodic line with a long note and a fermata. Bass clef has a bass line with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*.
- System 3:** Treble clef has a melodic line with a long note and a fermata. Bass clef has a bass line with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics include *ff*. A box with the number 37 is present.
- System 4:** Treble clef has a melodic line with a long note and a fermata. Bass clef has a bass line with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics include *f*.
- System 5:** Treble clef has a melodic line with a long note and a fermata. Bass clef has a bass line with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics include *dim.* and *p*.
- System 6:** Treble clef has a melodic line with a long note and a fermata. Bass clef has a bass line with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*. The word *attacca* is written at the end.

КАРТИНА ВТОРАЯ

В цеху

SCENE II

In the Workshop

Пантомима установки машин 5 The Mime of the Installation
of the Machines

[38] Allegro

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It begins at measure 38 with a forte (*f*) dynamic in the right hand and a fortissimo (*fff*) dynamic in the left hand. The melody in the right hand is characterized by sharp, rhythmic chords and eighth-note patterns. The left hand provides a steady, rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. Measure 39 introduces triplets in the right hand. Measure 40 continues the triplet pattern. Measure 41 features a change in the right hand's melody, with a more complex rhythmic structure. The score concludes with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained bass line in the left hand.

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a series of chords. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

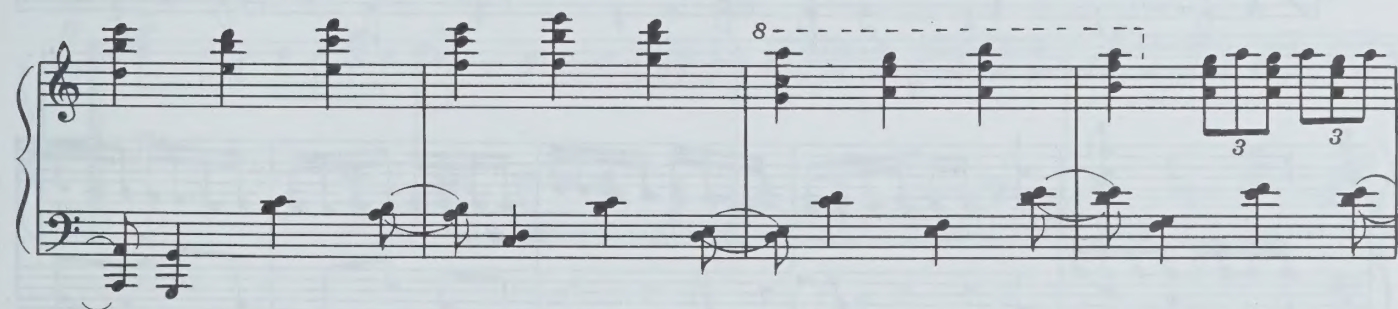
Second system of the musical score, starting with measure 42. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking *f* (forte) is present in the second measure.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking *cresc.* (crescendo) is present in the third measure.

Fourth system of the musical score, starting with measure 43. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking *f* (forte) is present in the second measure.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

Sixth system of the musical score, starting with measure 44. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking *f cresc.* (forte crescendo) is present in the first measure.



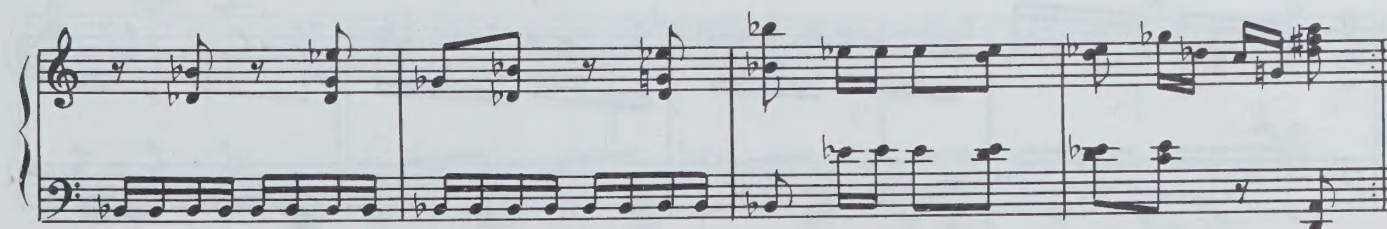
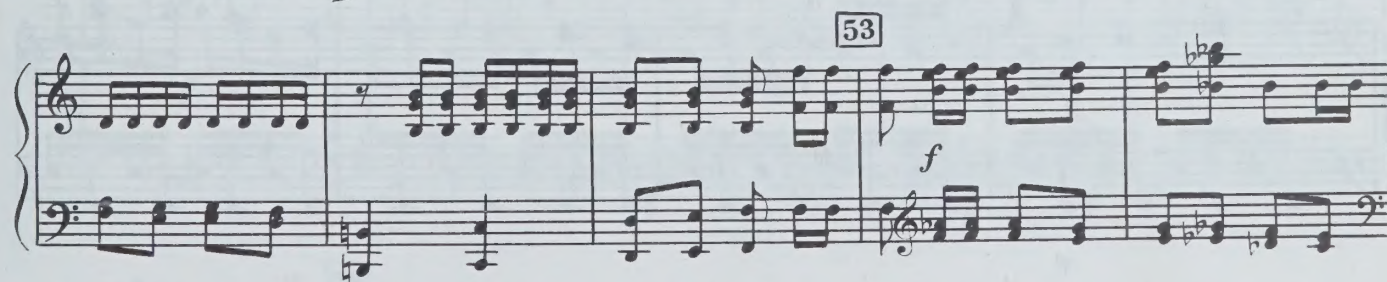
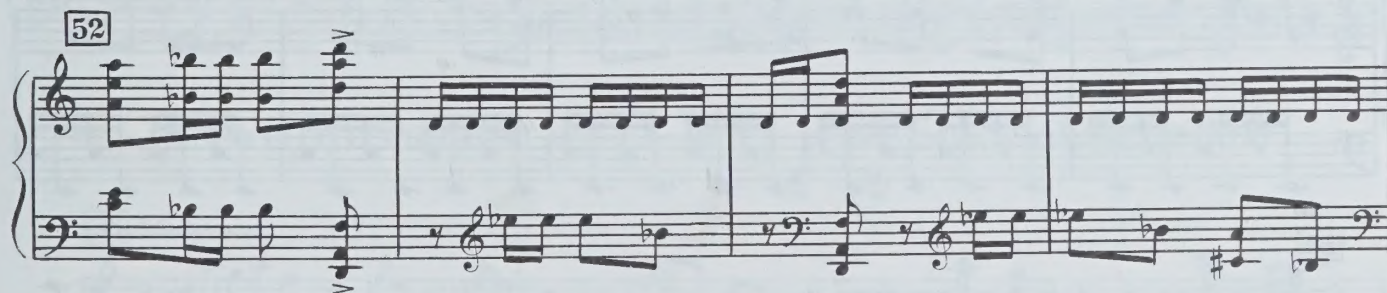
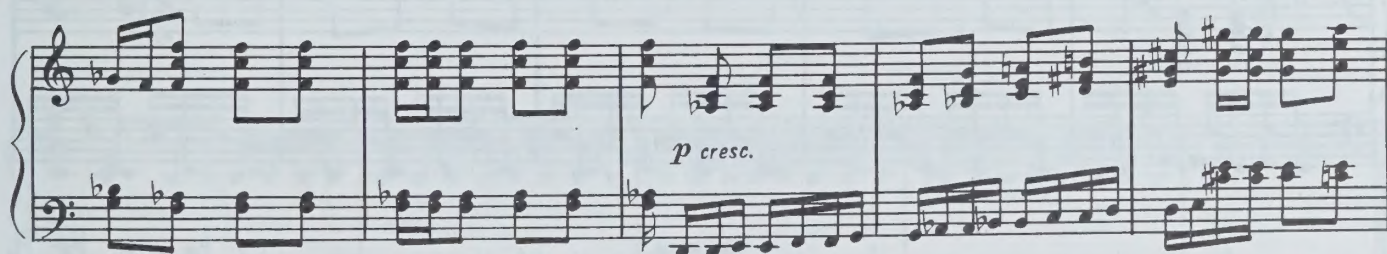
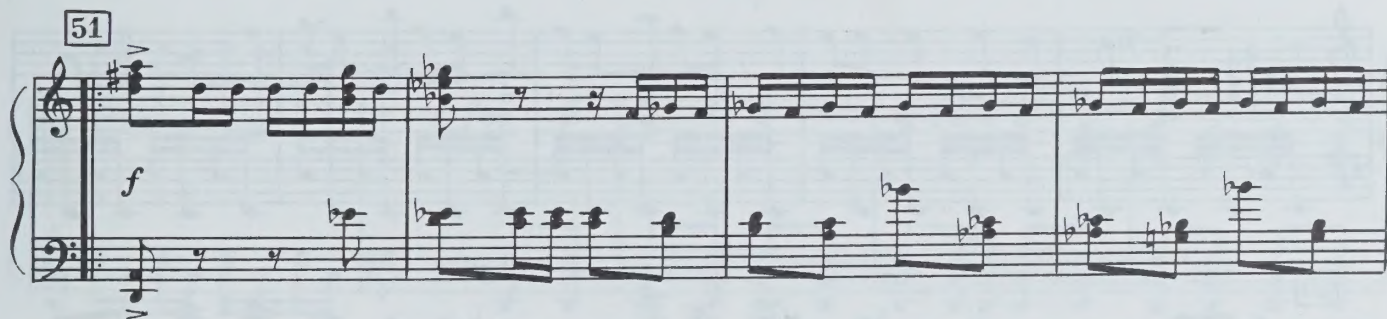
Пантомима
главного инженера,
техников и рабочих

6

The Mime
of the Chief Engineer,
Technicians and Workers

46 Allegro non troppo

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of staves. The first system (measures 46-50) begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a dynamic marking of *p*. The bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system (measures 47-51) introduces a key change to one flat (Bb) and a dynamic marking of *f*. The fourth system continues the piece. The fifth system (measures 49-53) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The sixth system (measures 50-54) concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.



54

f
p

55

56

p
cresc.

57

fff

dim.

p

ВЫХОД КОЗЕЛКОВА

7

The Entry of Kozelkov

58 Moderato

f

59

attacca

Мимический танец уборщиц
(Уборка цеха)

8

The Mime Dance
of the Charladies
(Tidying Up the Workshop)

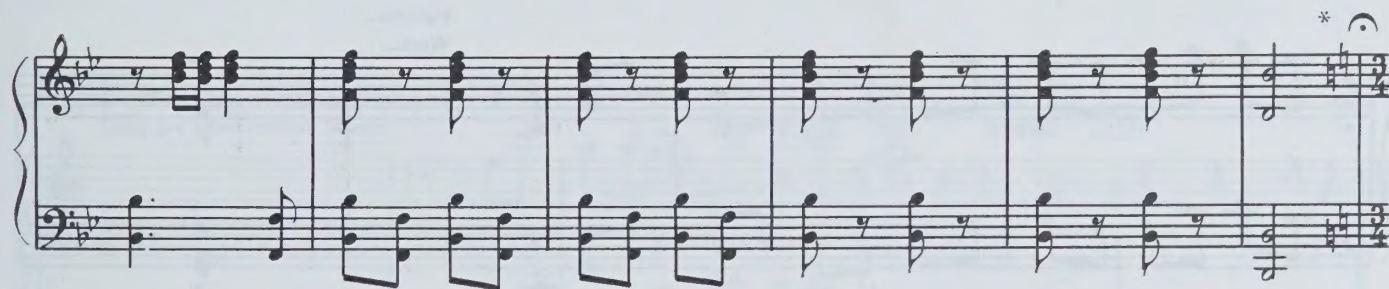
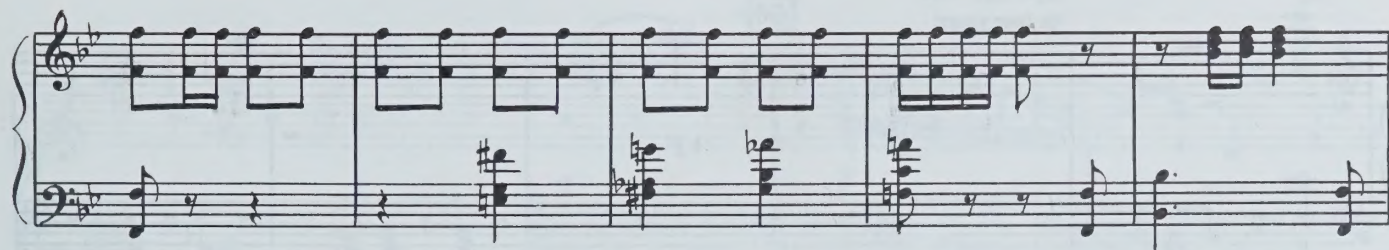
60 Allegro

ff

61

62

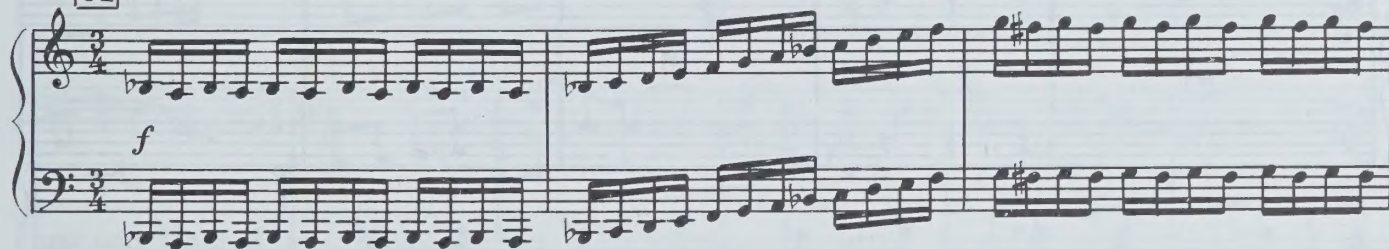
63



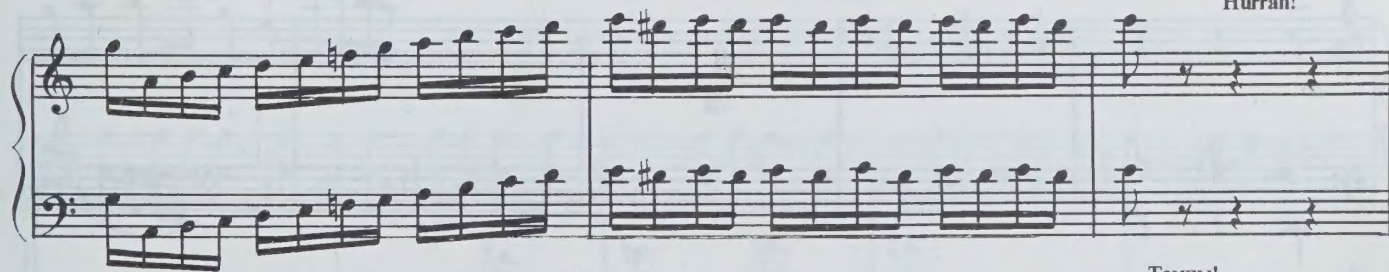
Голос по радио: Товарищи! Объявляю митинг по случаю пуска завода открытым.

Voice over the radio: Comrades! I declare the meeting to mark the commissioning of the factory open!

64



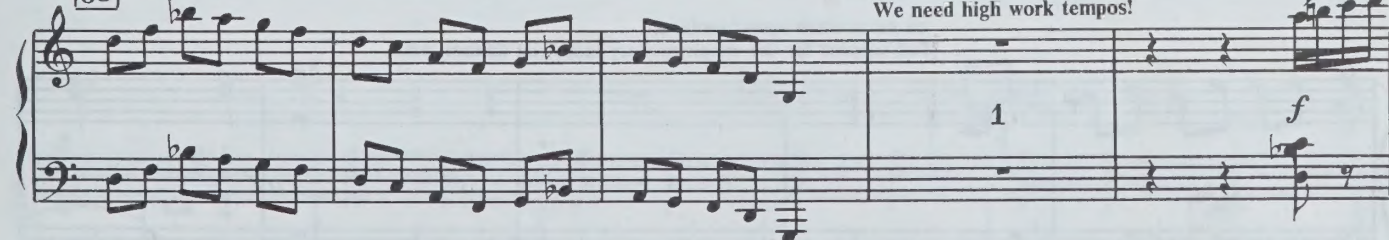
Ура!
Hurrah!



Темпы!..
High work tempos!..

Темпы нужны!
We need high work tempos!

65



*Начиная с данного такта в музыкальную ткань включаются усиленные через микрофон реплики оратора, выступающего на митинге.

*Beginning with this bar, the music combines with the statements of an orator addressing the meeting, his voice magnified by a microphone.

В четыре года!
In four years!

66

Работа...
Work...

За социалистическое соревнование...
Full support for socialist competition...

67

ударничество...
shock labour...

68

за встречный промфинплан...
Full support for the supplementary industrial finance plan!

Не должно быть пьяниц и прогульщиков!
Down with drunks and absentees!

69

2 *f*

Да здравствует осознанный труд!
Long live conscientious labour!

Ура!
Hurrah!

70

2 *f*

71

f

72

Товарищи! Идем смотреть концерт в цеху!
Comrades! Let's go and watch the concert in the workshop!

73

f

Все на борьбу с вредительством!
Everyone into the battle against Sabotage!

Да здравствует смыхка искусства и труда!
Long live the union of art and labour!

1

ff

Сцена наполнения цеха

9

The Workers Arrive

74 Allegretto

ff

75

1. 2. 76

77

78

79

ff

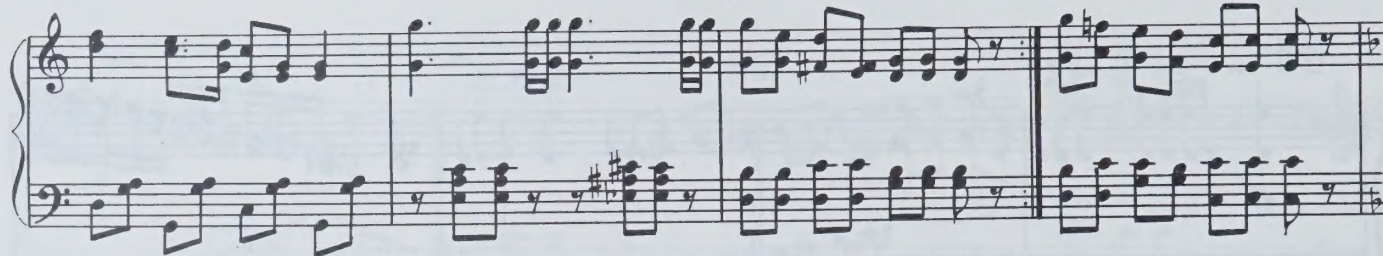
3 3 6 6

80

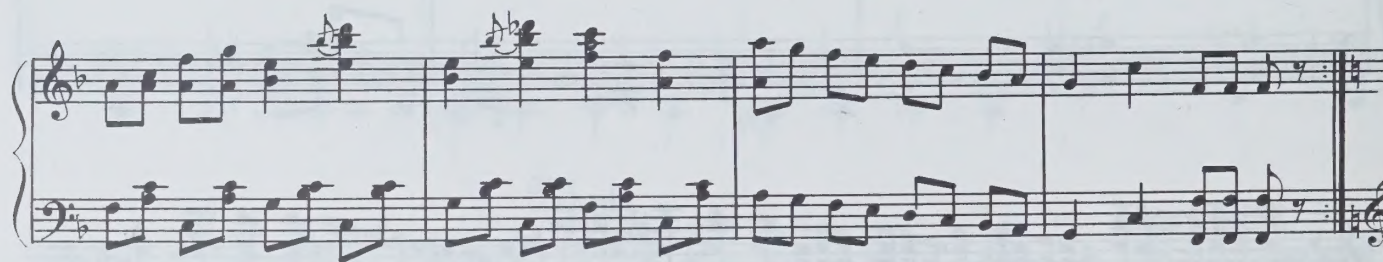
Fine

81

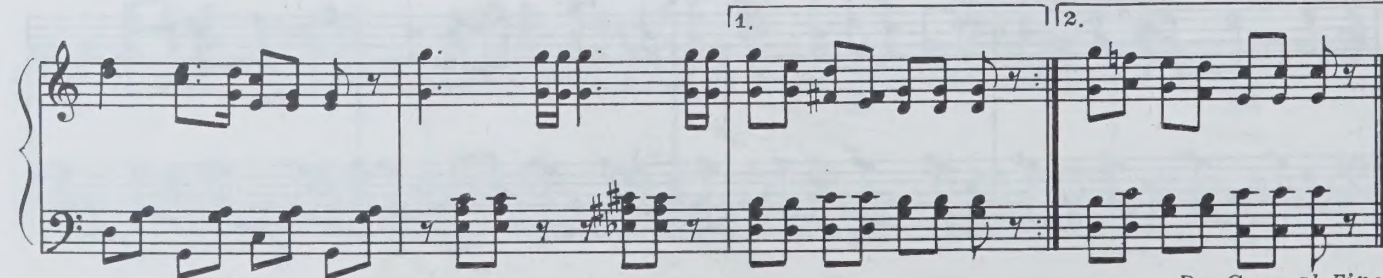
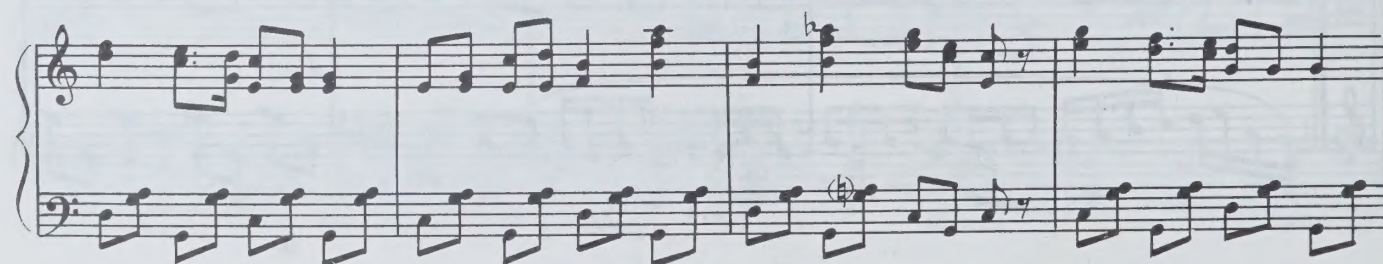
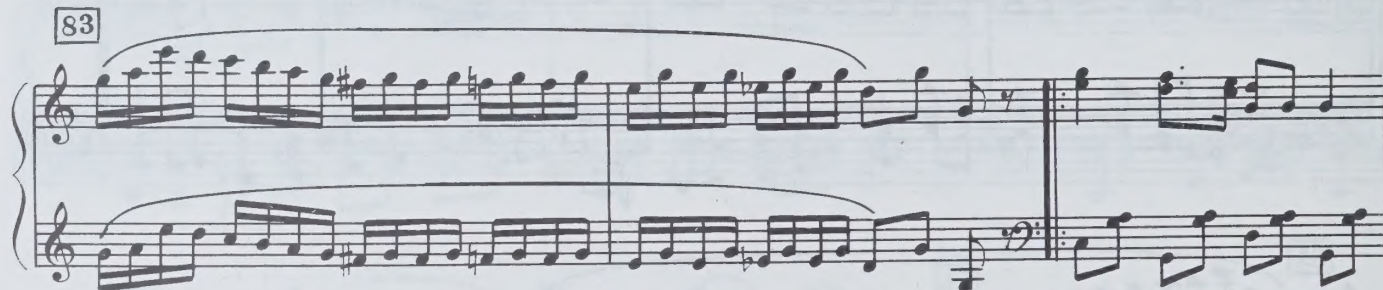
f



82



83



Da Capo al Fine
senza ripetizione

Вредители (Интермедия) 10 The Saboteurs (Intermezzo)

84 Allegretto

84 *ff* 3 *dim.* *p*

85 *sempre stacc.* *p*

86

87 *p* *stacc.*

The musical score is for a piano piece in 4/4 time, marked 'Allegretto'. It begins at measure 84 with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes. The piece transitions through several measures, including a section marked 'dim.' (diminuendo) and another marked 'p' (piano). Measure 85 includes the instruction 'sempre stacc.' (always staccato). The score continues with various melodic and harmonic developments, ending at measure 87 with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a staccato (*stacc.*) instruction.

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill and a grace note, followed by a series of chords and a staccato ending. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The word "stacc." is written at the end of the system.

Second system of the musical score, starting with measure 88. The right hand continues the melodic development with various intervals and a final chord. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of the musical score, starting with measure 89. The right hand has a trill and a grace note, followed by a series of chords. The left hand has a trill and a grace note, followed by a series of chords. The word "p espr." is written above the right hand.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand features a trill and a grace note, followed by a series of chords. The left hand has a trill and a grace note, followed by a series of chords. The word "f" is written above the right hand.

Fifth system of the musical score, starting with measure 90. The right hand has a trill and a grace note, followed by a series of chords. The left hand has a trill and a grace note, followed by a series of chords. The word "f" is written above the right hand, and "p" is written below the right hand.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand has a trill and a grace note, followed by a series of chords. The left hand has a trill and a grace note, followed by a series of chords. The word "f" is written above the right hand, and "dim." is written below the right hand.

91

Measures 90-91. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 90 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and a 'gliss.' marking. The left hand has a bass line with chords. Measure 91 continues the melodic line in the right hand.

Measures 92-93. Measure 92 continues the melodic line in the right hand, with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand has a bass line with chords. Measure 93 continues the melodic line in the right hand, with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Measures 94-95. Measure 94 continues the melodic line in the right hand, with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand has a bass line with chords. Measure 95 continues the melodic line in the right hand, with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

92

Measures 96-97. Measure 96 continues the melodic line in the right hand, with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand has a bass line with chords. Measure 97 continues the melodic line in the right hand, with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

93

Measures 98-100. Measure 98 continues the melodic line in the right hand, with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand has a bass line with chords. Measure 99 continues the melodic line in the right hand, with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 100 continues the melodic line in the right hand, with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Measures 101-102. Measure 101 continues the melodic line in the right hand, with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand has a bass line with chords. Measure 102 continues the melodic line in the right hand, with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

94

Measures 94-95 of a musical score. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 94 features a treble staff with eighth and quarter notes and a bass staff with chords. Measure 95 continues with similar notation, including a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) above the treble staff.

95

Measures 96-97. Measure 96 continues the melodic line in the treble staff with eighth notes. Measure 97 features a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with chords. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in measure 97.

96

Measures 98-100. Measure 98 is marked *staccato* and features a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with eighth notes. Measures 99 and 100 continue with similar notation.

Measures 101-103. Measure 101 features a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with chords. Measures 102 and 103 continue with similar notation.

Measures 104-106. Measure 104 features a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with chords. Measures 105 and 106 are marked with first and second endings, both with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).

Бюрократ

11

The Bureaucrat

Allegretto

8

97

ff

fff

8

98

p

p

8

staccato

simile

99

f

ff

p

1. 2.

100 Allegro

ff

p

ff

p

f

p

simile

101

ff f

ff f

ff f

ff f

ff f

Più mosso

First system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains chords and eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains eighth notes. A dynamic marking *f* is present in the third measure.

105

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 105. The treble clef staff has a long note with a slur. The bass clef staff has eighth notes. A dynamic marking *ff* is present in the first measure.

106

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 106. The treble clef staff has chords. The bass clef staff has eighth notes.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff has chords. The bass clef staff has eighth notes.

107

Fifth system of the musical score, starting at measure 107. The treble clef staff has chords. The bass clef staff has eighth notes. A dynamic marking *ff* is present in the first measure.

108 Allegretto

fff

p

8

8

109

f

8

8

110 Allegro

f

ff

DSCH

Кузнец

12

The Blacksmith

111 Allegretto

f marcato

dim.

112

f

113

114

ff marcato

115

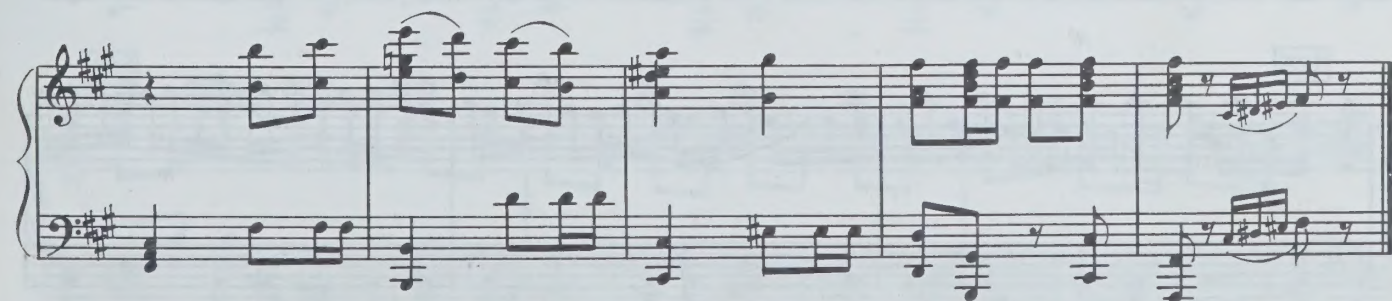
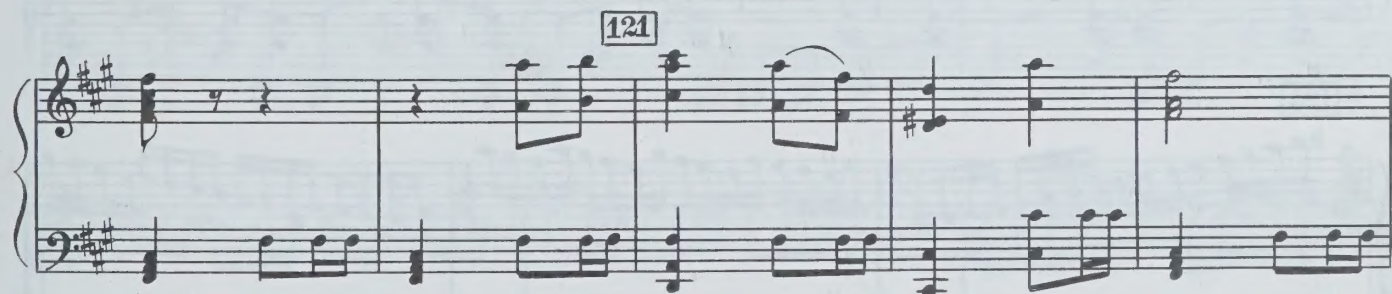
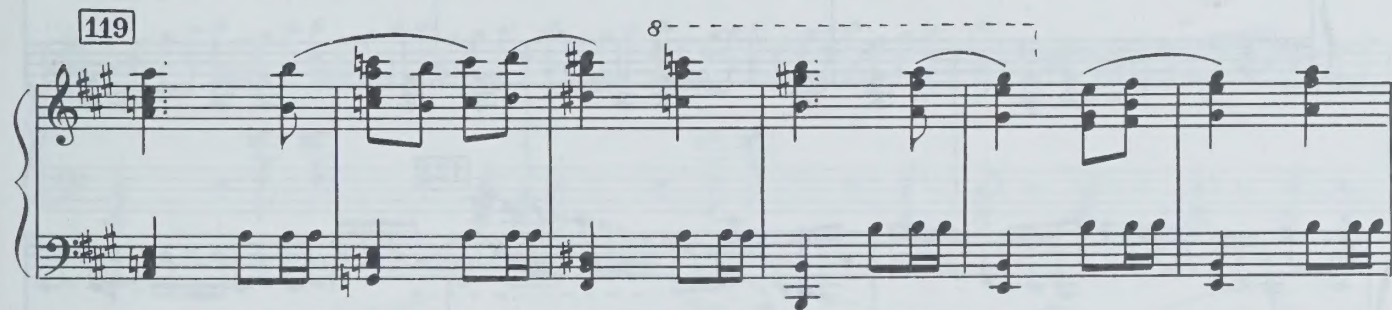
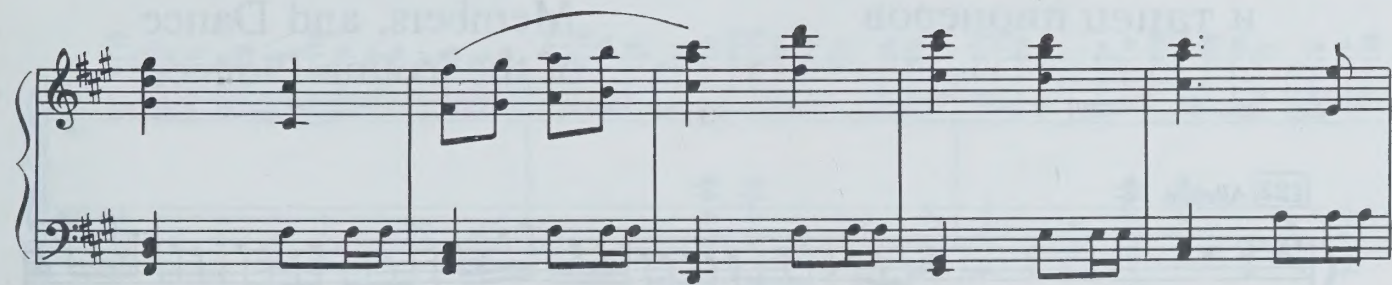
f

116

117

118

ff marcato



ВЫХОД КОМСОМОЛЬЦЕВ
и танец пионеров13 The Entry of the Komsomol
Members, and Dance
of the Young Pioneers

122 Allegro

The musical score is written for piano in 4/4 time. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system (measures 122-123) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system (measures 123-124) continues the piece. The third system (measures 124-125) features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the right hand, which then transitions to piano (*p*) with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The fourth system (measures 125-126) continues with the piano dynamic. The fifth system (measures 126-127) concludes the section. The bass line throughout the piece is a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

System 126: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a simpler accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.

126

System 127: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a steady accompaniment.

127

System 128: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with some accidentals. Bass staff has a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking *f* is present in the bass staff.

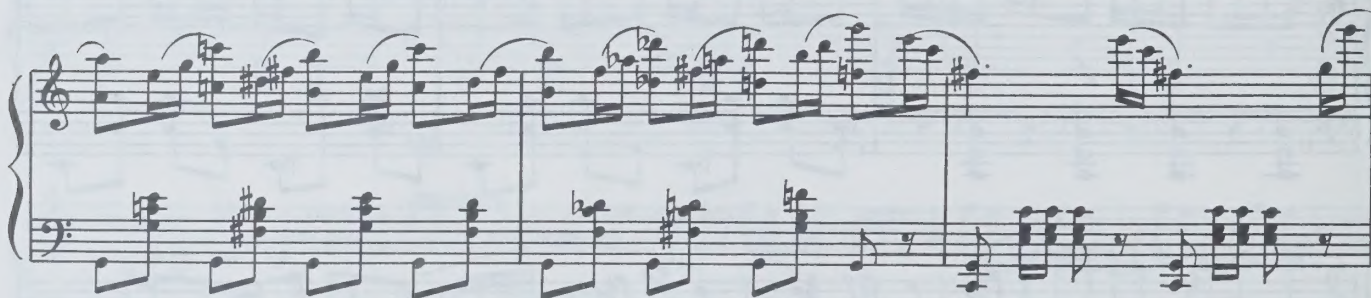
System 129: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with some accidentals. Bass staff has a steady accompaniment.

System 130: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with some accidentals. Bass staff has a steady accompaniment.

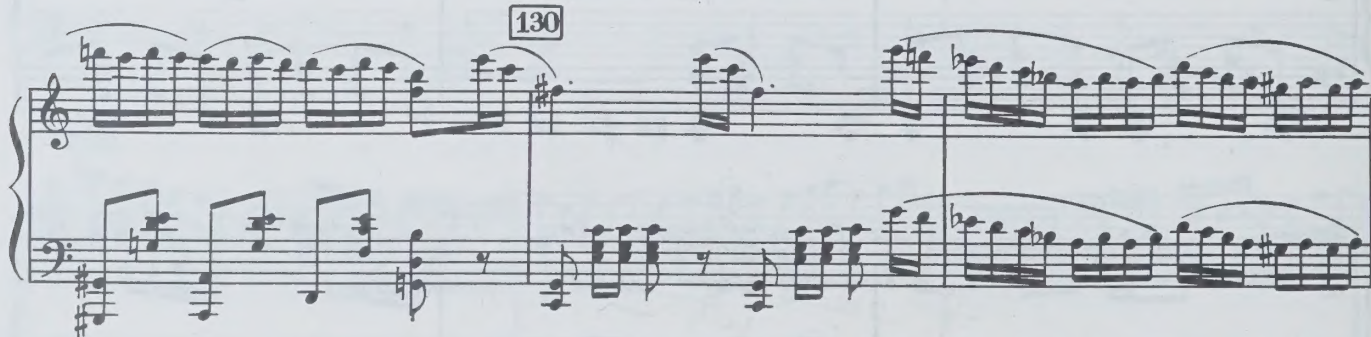
128

System 131: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with some accidentals. Bass staff has a steady accompaniment.

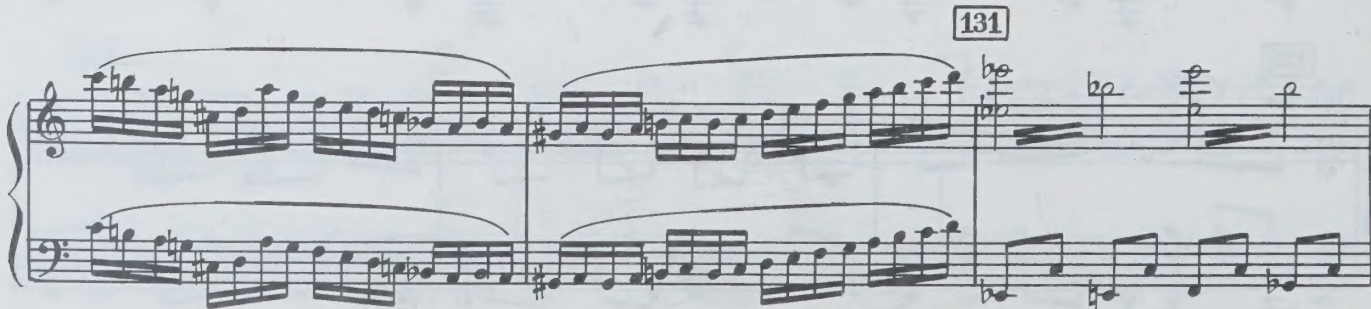
129



130



131



The first system of the musical score for 'The Dance of the Young Pioneers' (132). It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a complex melody with many beamed sixteenth notes. The bass staff has a simpler, more rhythmic accompaniment with some beamed eighth notes.

132 ТАНЕЦ ПИОНЕРОВ
THE DANCE OF THE YOUNG PIONEERS

The second system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melody with beamed sixteenth notes. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking at the beginning.

The third system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melody. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking at the beginning.

The fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melody. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking at the beginning. A double bar line is present in the middle of the system.

The fifth system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melody. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking at the beginning.

The sixth system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melody. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking at the beginning.

134

Measures 134-135. Measure 134 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note scale in G major, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 135 continues the right-hand scale and the left-hand accompaniment.

135

Measures 136-137. Measure 136 shows the right hand playing a series of chords with eighth-note rhythms, and the left hand continuing its eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 137 continues this pattern.

136

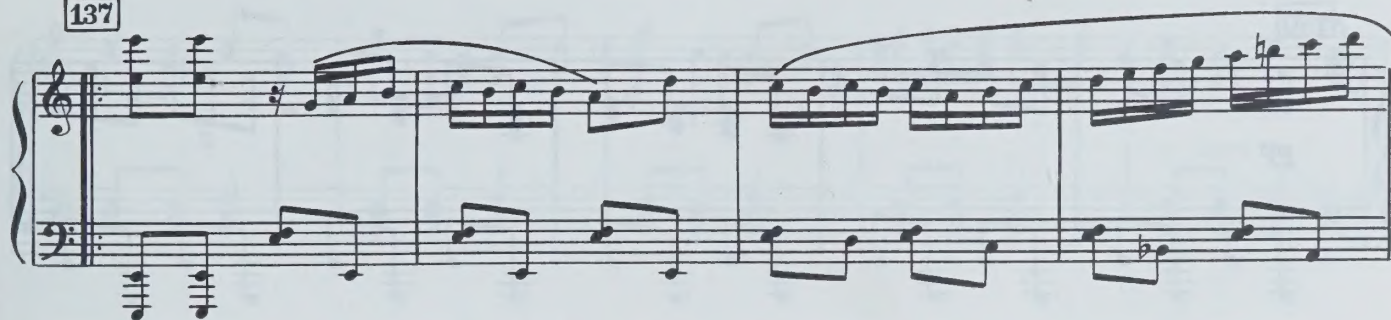
Measures 138-139. Measure 138 features a repeat sign in the right hand, followed by a change in the left-hand accompaniment. Measure 139 continues the right-hand pattern and the new left-hand accompaniment.

Measures 140-141. Measure 140 shows the right hand playing a series of chords with eighth-note rhythms, and the left hand continuing its eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 141 continues this pattern.

Measures 142-143. Measure 142 features a repeat sign in the right hand, followed by a change in the left-hand accompaniment. Measure 143 continues the right-hand pattern and the new left-hand accompaniment.

Measures 144-145. Measure 144 shows the right hand playing a series of chords with eighth-note rhythms, and the left hand continuing its eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 145 continues this pattern.

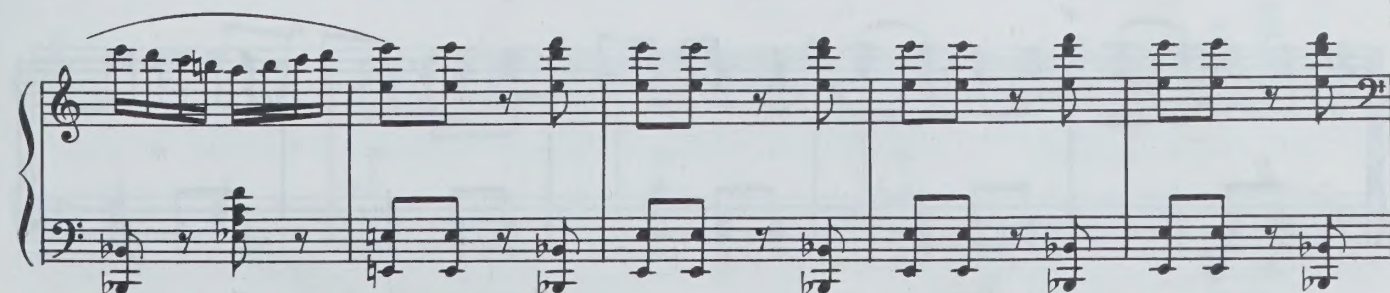
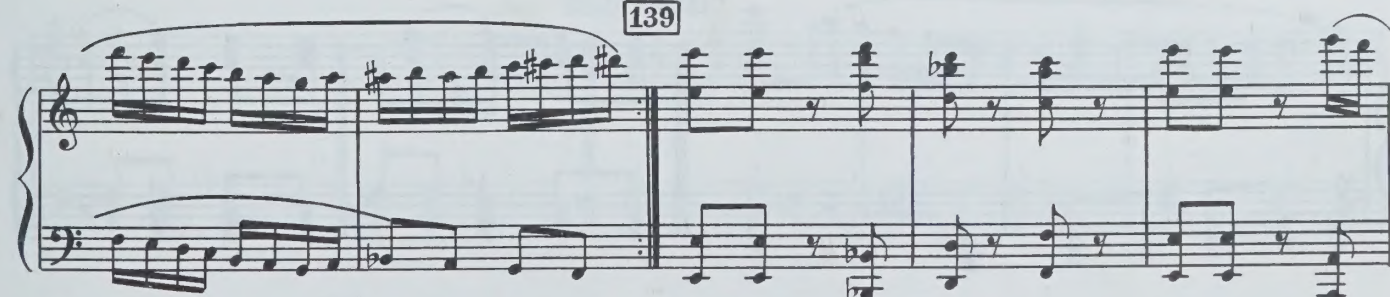
137



138



139



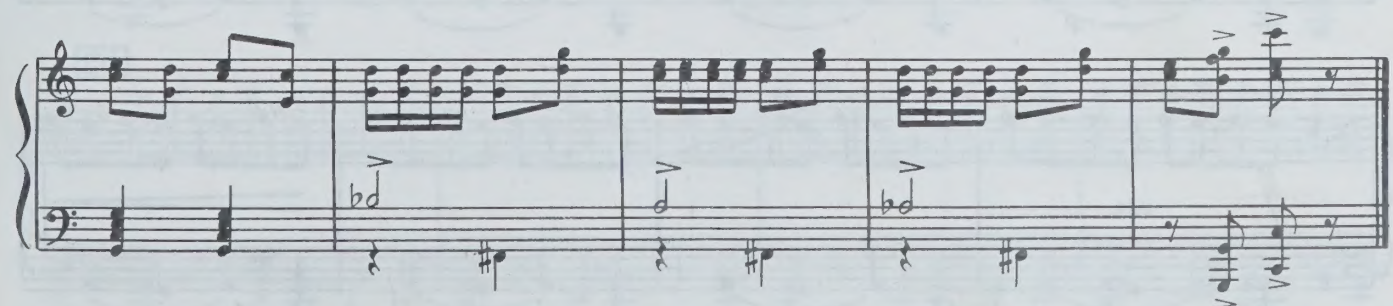
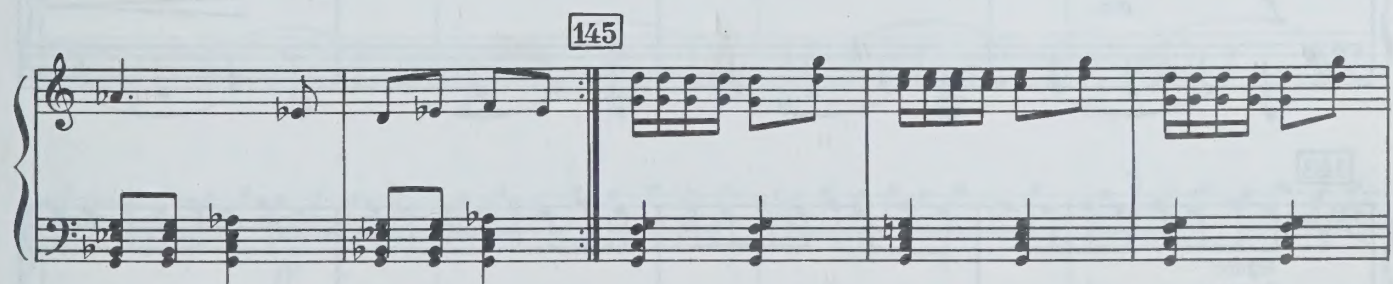
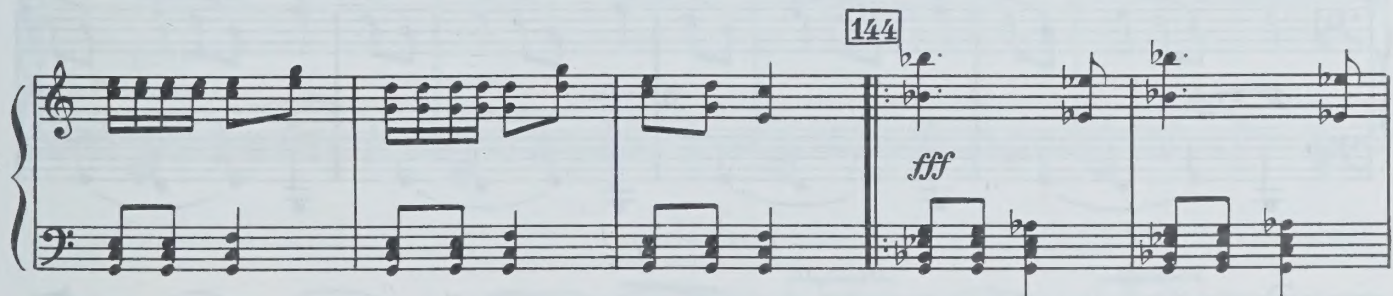
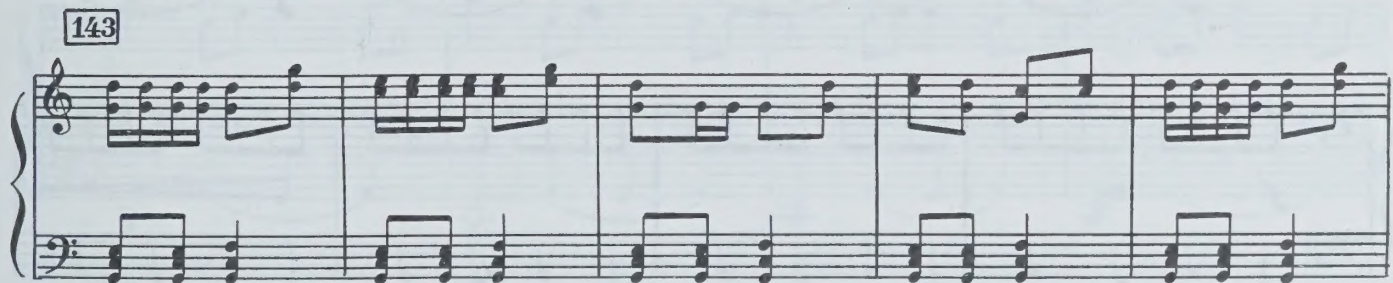
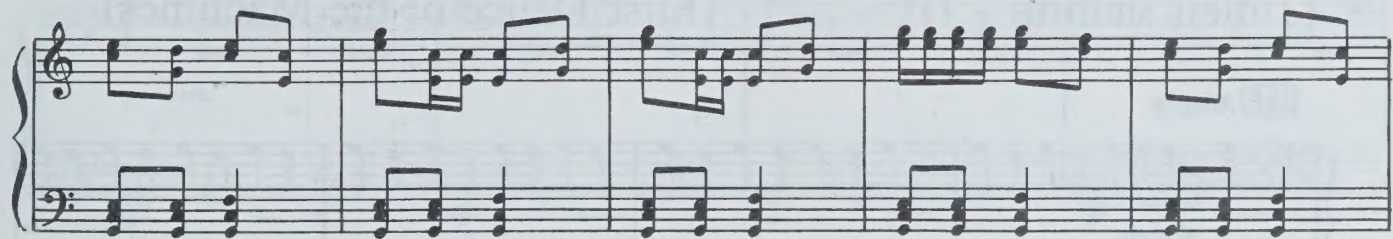
140

pp cresc.

141

142

This musical score consists of five systems of piano notation. The first system (measures 140-141) features a bass clef with a *pp cresc.* marking. The right hand plays chords and triplets, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system (measures 141-142) switches to a treble clef for the right hand, which continues with triplets and chords, while the left hand remains in the bass clef with eighth notes. The third system (measures 142-143) returns to a bass clef for both hands, with the right hand playing a melodic line with slurs and the left hand playing chords. The fourth system (measures 143-144) continues this texture with the right hand's melodic line and the left hand's chordal accompaniment. The fifth system (measures 144-145) shows the right hand playing a more active, sixteenth-note melody while the left hand continues with chords. Measure numbers 140, 141, and 142 are boxed at the beginning of their respective systems.



Пуск цеха 14
(Танец машин - I)

Commissioning of the Workshop
(First Dance of the Machines)

146 Allegro

Measures 146-149. Treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), 2/4 time. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *legato*, *p cresc.*

Measures 150-153. Treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), 2/4 time. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *f*, *dim.*

147

Measures 154-157. Treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), 2/4 time. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *p cresc.*

Measures 158-161. Treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), 2/4 time. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *f*, *dim.*

148

Measures 162-165. Treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), 2/4 time. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *legato*, *p cresc.*

Measures 166-169. Treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), 2/4 time. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *f*, *dim.*

149

Measures 149-150. The score is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. Measure 149 features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a slower eighth-note pattern. Measure 150 continues the same patterns.

150

Measures 151-152. The score continues in bass clef. Measure 151 features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a slower eighth-note pattern. Measure 152 continues the same patterns.

Measures 153-154. The score continues in bass clef. Measure 153 features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a slower eighth-note pattern. Measure 154 continues the same patterns.

Measures 155-156. The score continues in bass clef. Measure 155 features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a slower eighth-note pattern. Measure 156 continues the same patterns.

151

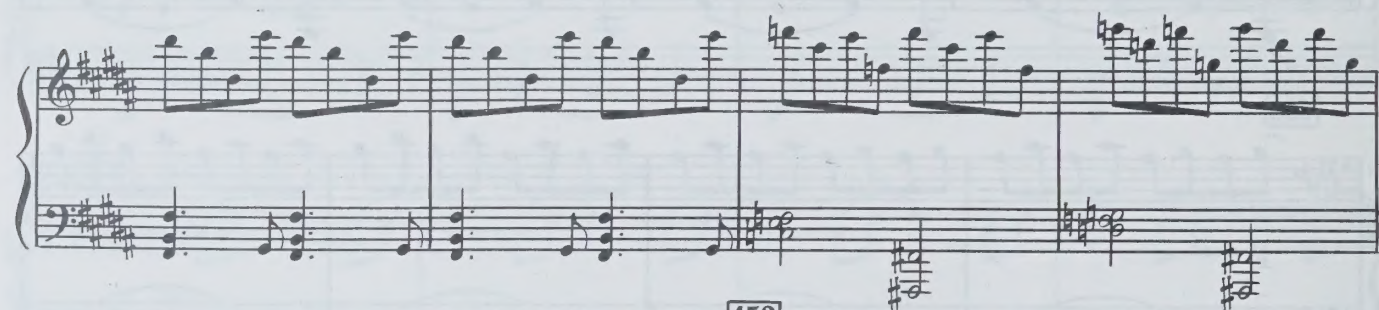
Measures 157-160. The score continues in bass clef. Measure 157 features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a slower eighth-note pattern. Measure 158 continues the same patterns. Measure 159 features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. Measure 160 continues the same patterns.



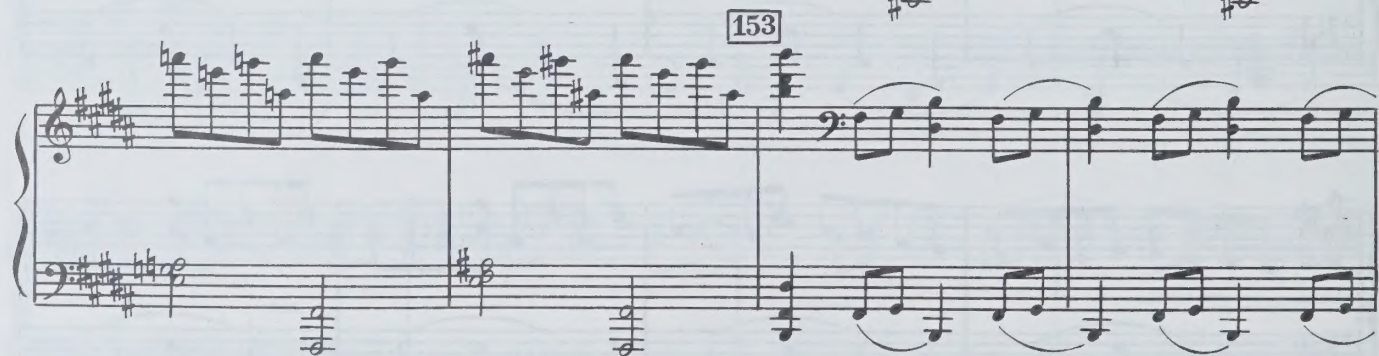
First system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A *legato* marking is present above the bass staff. The system ends with a double bar line.



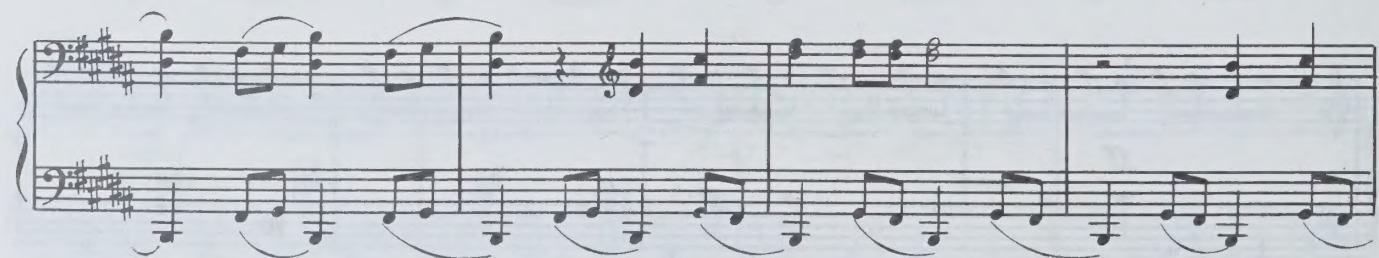
Second system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. A measure number box containing "152" is located above the treble staff. The system ends with a double bar line.



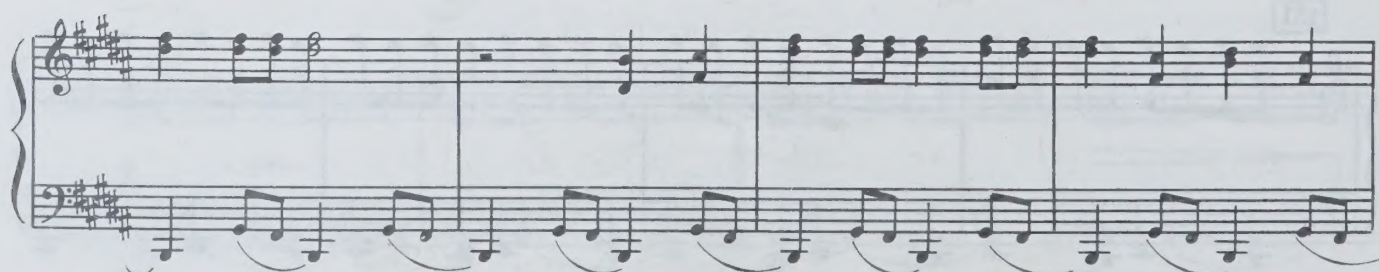
Third system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.



Fourth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. A measure number box containing "153" is located above the treble staff. The system ends with a double bar line.



Fifth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.



Sixth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.

154

System 154: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern.

System 155 (first part): Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff continues the eighth-note pattern.

155

System 155 (second part): Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff continues the eighth-note pattern.

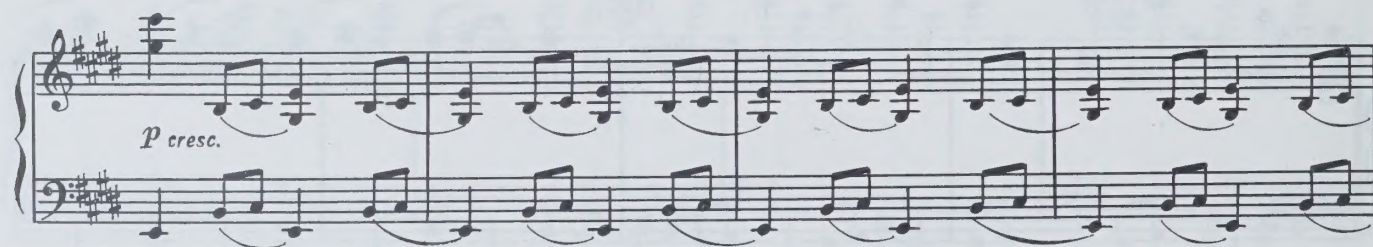
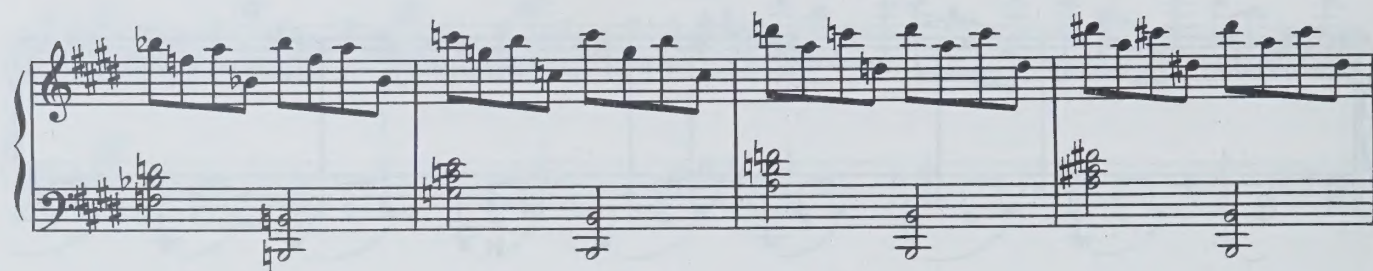
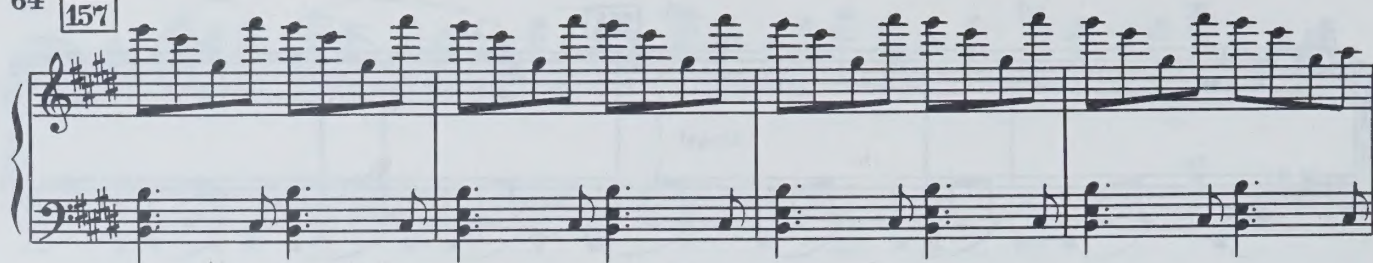
System 156 (first part): Treble staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern.

156

System 156 (second part): Treble staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern.

System 157: Treble staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern.

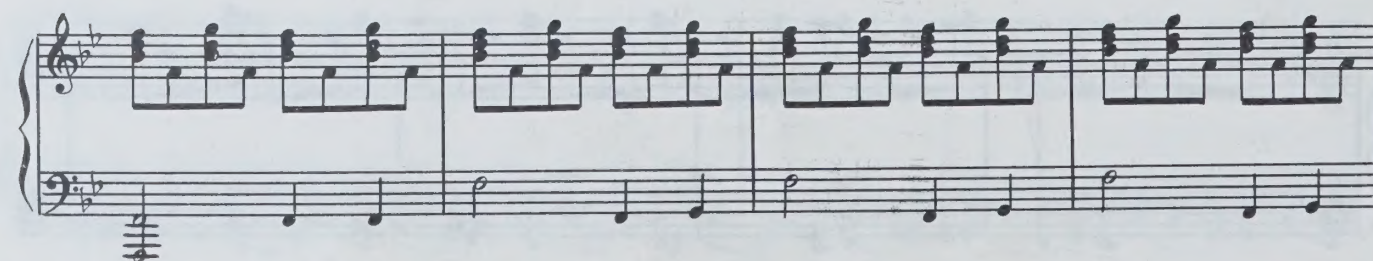
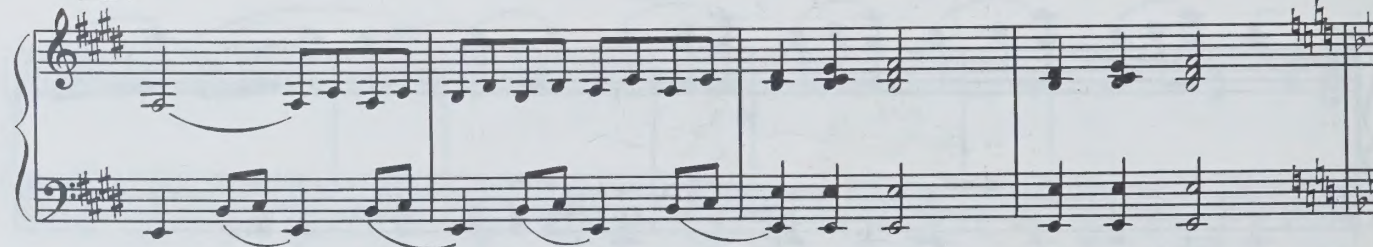
157

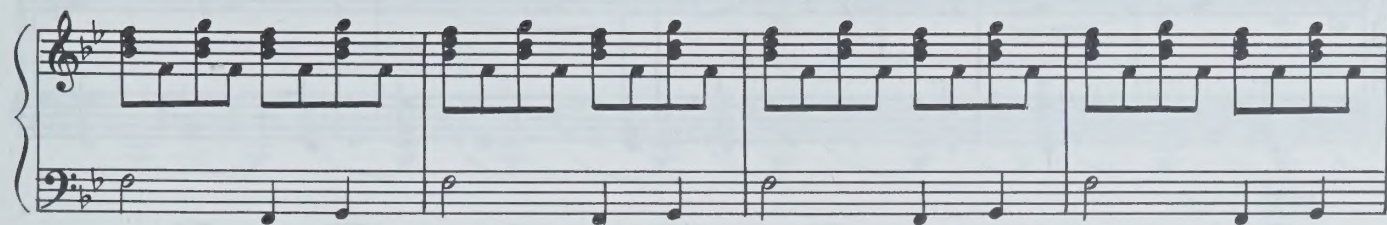


158

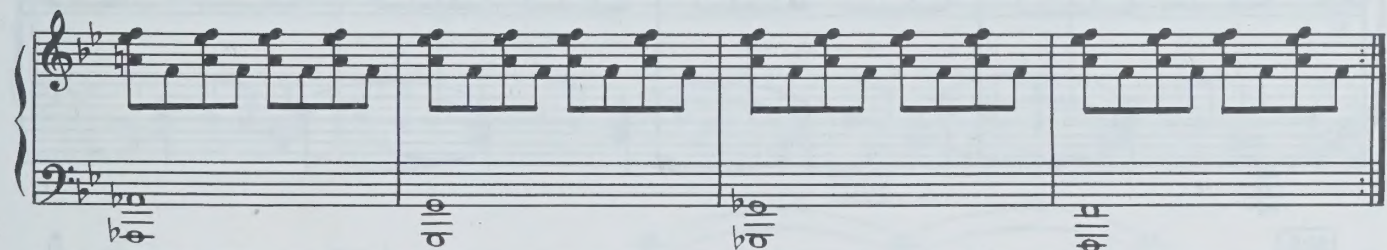
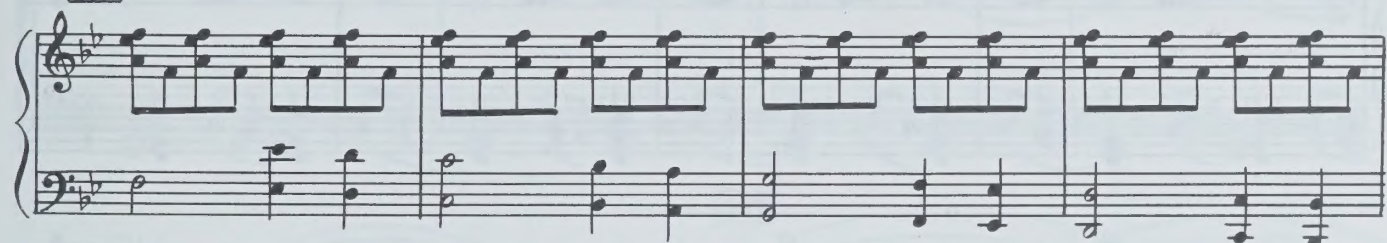


159

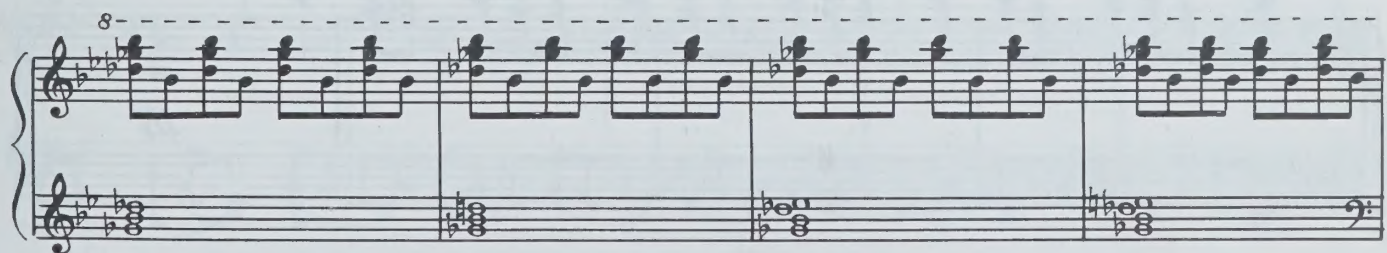
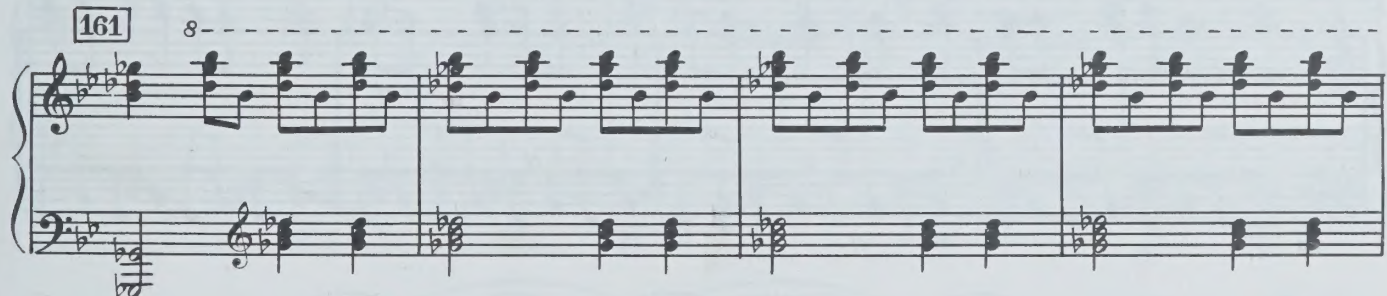




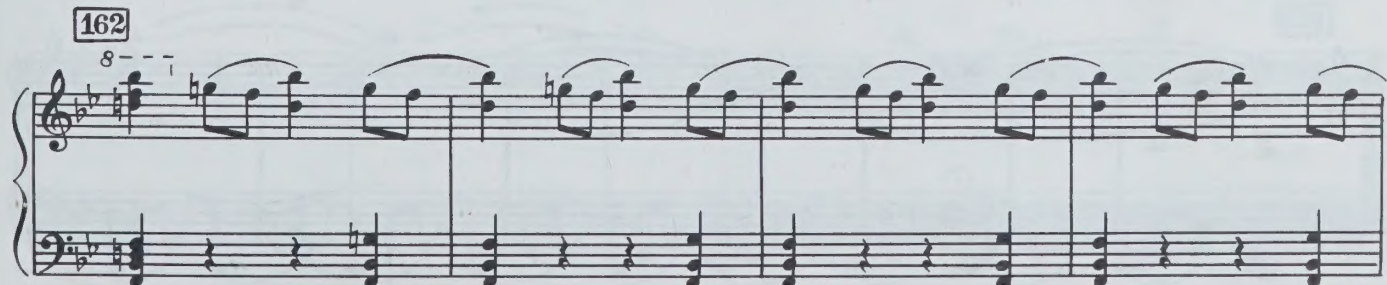
160



161

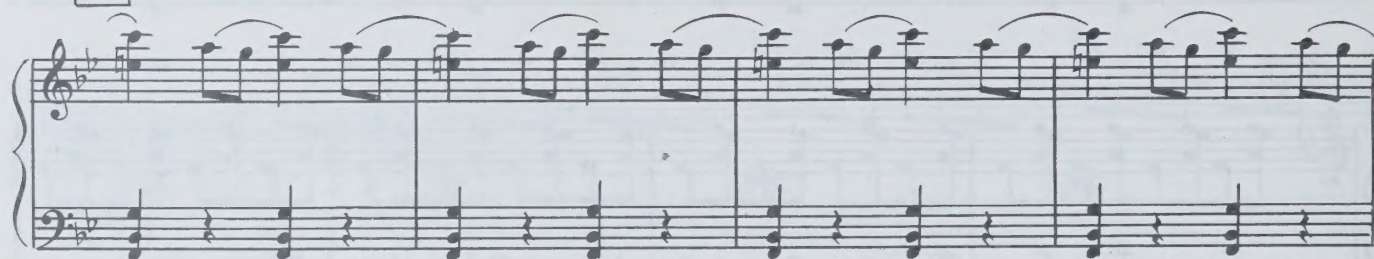


162

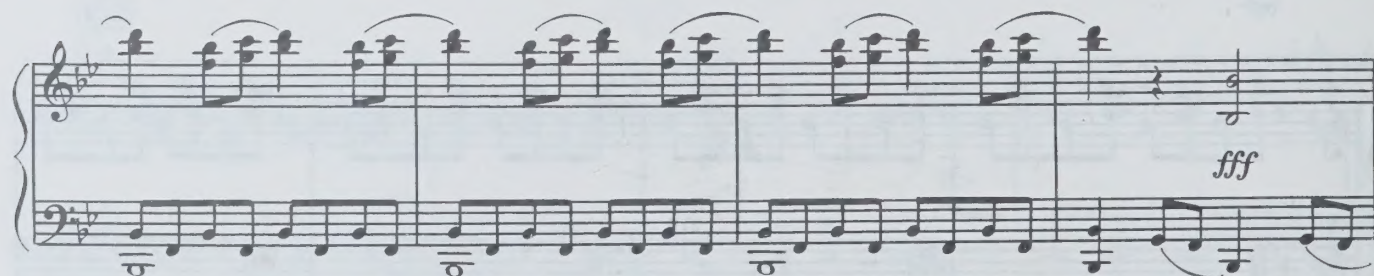
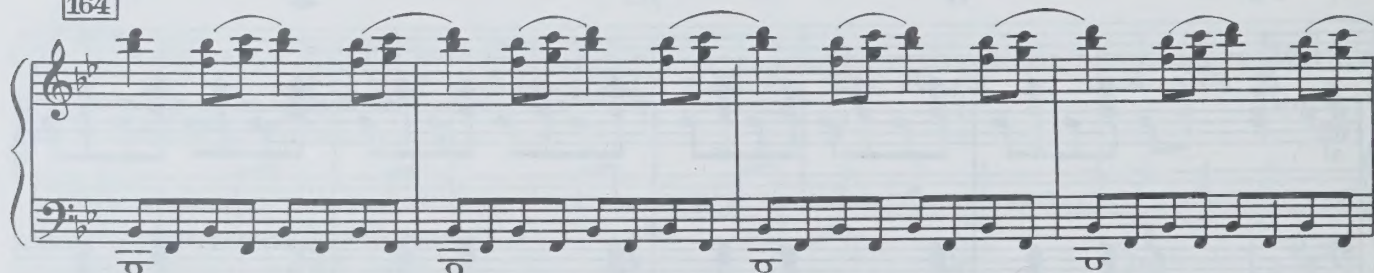




163



164



165



166

167

168

sub. *p* *ff*

The image shows a page of musical notation for piano, spanning measures 166 to 168. The score is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo and meter are not explicitly stated but appear to be 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols: notes, rests, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings. Measure 166 features a series of eighth notes in the bass staff and chords in the treble staff. Measure 167 continues the bass line and introduces longer note values in the treble. Measure 168 shows a continuation of the bass line and a final chord in the treble. The page concludes with a double bar line and a final chord in the treble staff. Dynamic markings include 'sub. p' (subito piano) and 'ff' (fortissimo).

Мимический танец хулигана 15 The Hooligan's Mime Dance
(Попойка) (Carousing)

169 Adagio

p *mf* *staccato* *p*

170

171 *f espr.*

First system of the musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a descending eighth-note scale. The left hand (bass clef) has a whole rest followed by a descending eighth-note scale starting on B-flat. A slur covers the left hand's eighth notes, with the marking *trm. dim.* above it.

Second system of the musical score, starting with measure 172. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of eighth-note chords with accents. The left hand (bass clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The marking *p staccato* is present in the first measure.

Third system of the musical score, starting with measure 173. The right hand (treble clef) features a rapid sixteenth-note scale passage marked *p*. The left hand (bass clef) continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of eighth-note chords. The left hand (bass clef) continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. A *p* marking is present in the final measure of the system.

Fifth system of the musical score, starting with measure 174. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of eighth-note chords. The left hand (bass clef) continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of eighth-note chords. The left hand (bass clef) continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

175

poco a poco accel.

First system of music for measures 175-176. The treble clef contains eighth notes with rests, and the bass clef contains eighth notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is in the first measure. A staccato (*stacc.*) marking is in the fourth measure.

Second system of music for measures 175-176. The treble clef contains eighth notes with rests, and the bass clef contains eighth notes. The key signature changes to one flat in the fifth measure.

176 Allegro

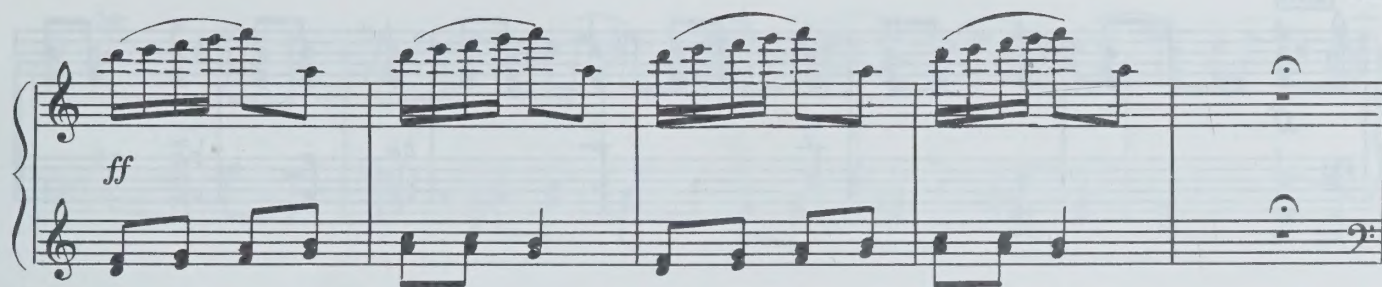
Third system of music for measures 176-177. The treble clef contains a rapid sixteenth-note passage with an 8-measure slur and a first ending bracket. The bass clef contains eighth notes. A fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking is in the second measure.

Fourth system of music for measures 177-178. The treble clef contains a series of chords, and the bass clef contains a series of chords.

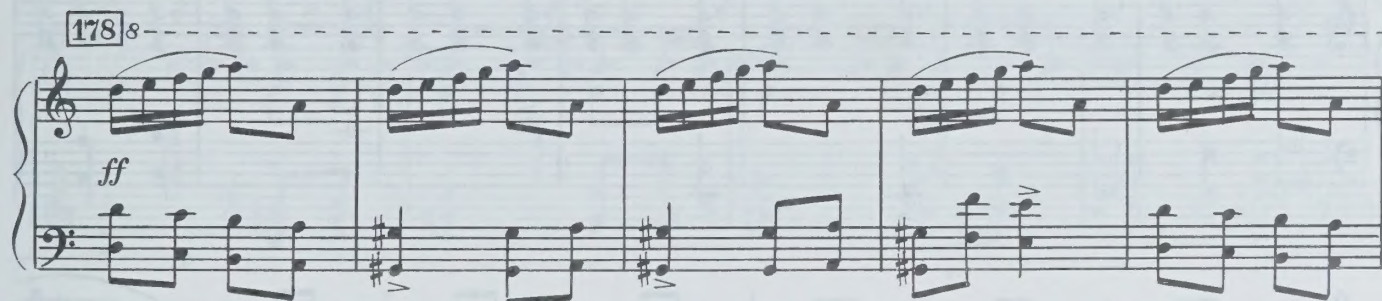
177

Fifth system of music for measures 177-178. The treble clef contains a series of chords, and the bass clef contains a series of chords.

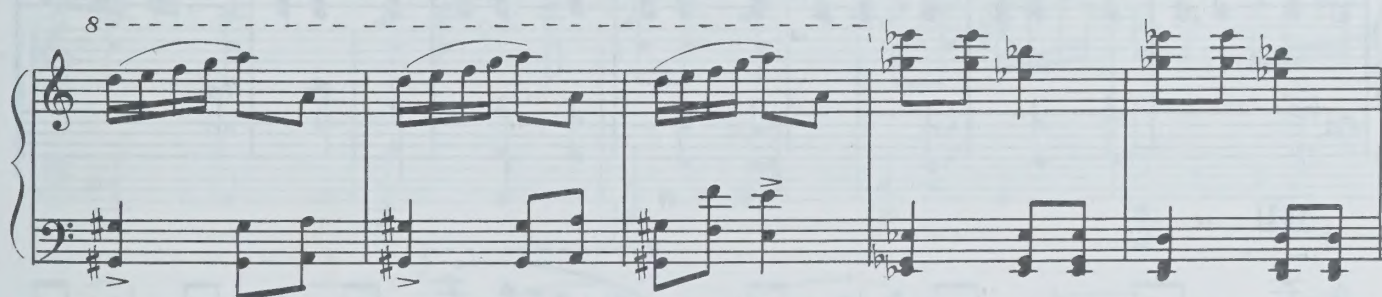
Sixth system of music for measures 178-179. The treble clef contains eighth notes, and the bass clef contains eighth notes. A piano crescendo (*p cresc.*) marking is in the second measure.



First system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The music consists of eighth-note patterns in the treble and quarter-note patterns in the bass.



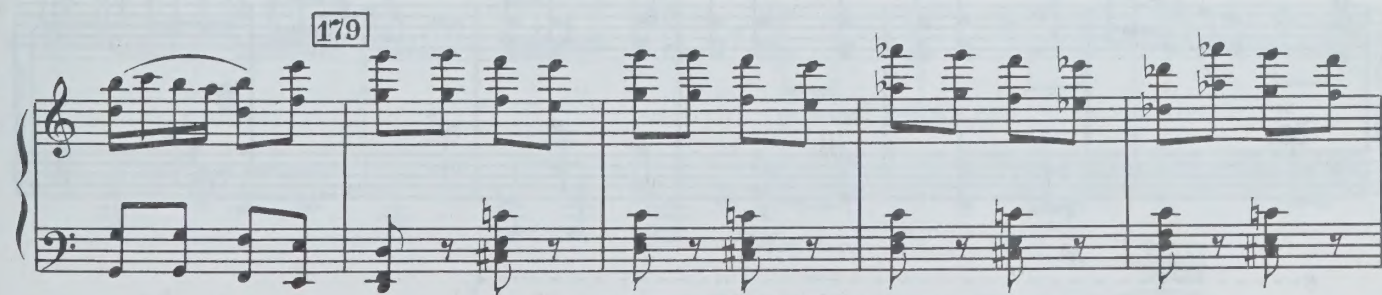
Second system of music, starting at measure 178. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The music continues with eighth-note patterns in the treble and quarter-note patterns in the bass.



Third system of music. Treble and bass staves. The music continues with eighth-note patterns in the treble and quarter-note patterns in the bass.



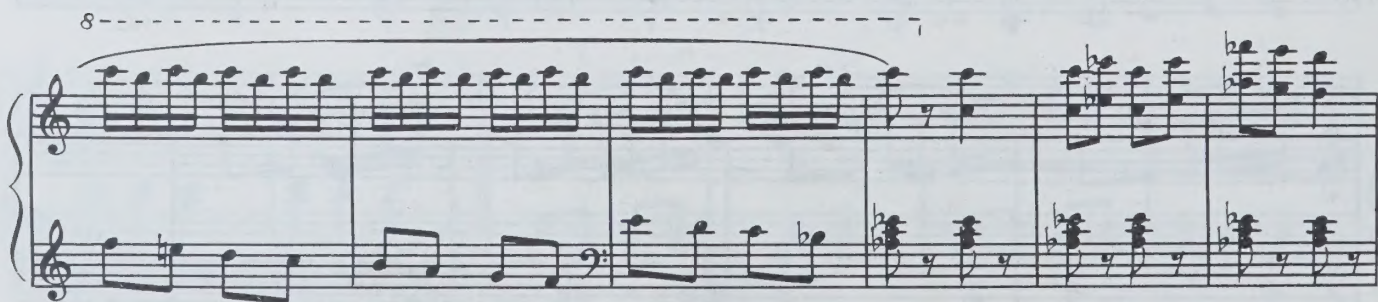
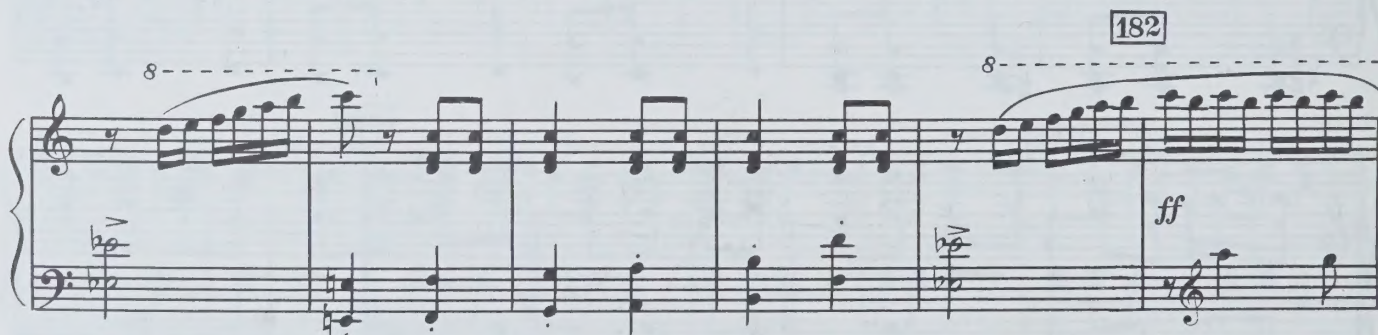
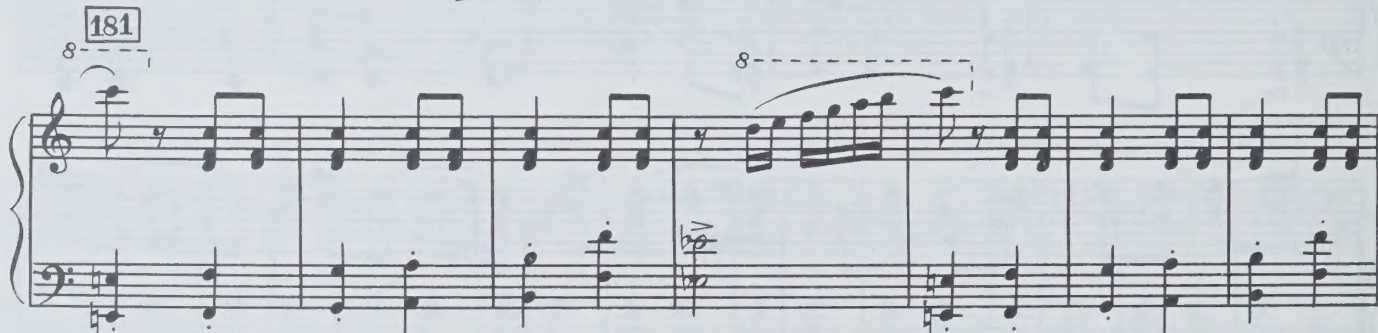
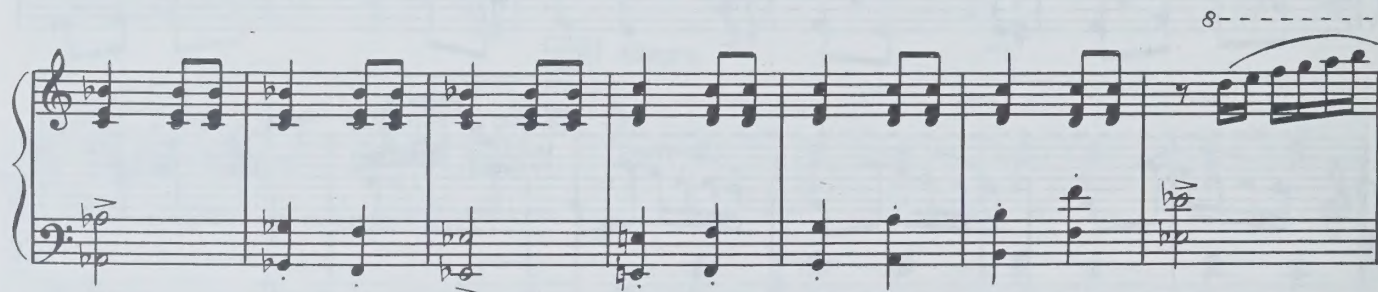
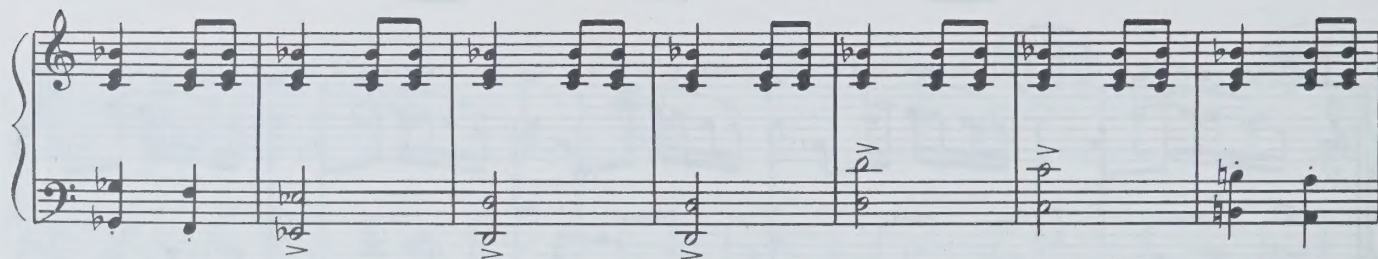
Fourth system of music. Treble and bass staves. The music continues with eighth-note patterns in the treble and quarter-note patterns in the bass.

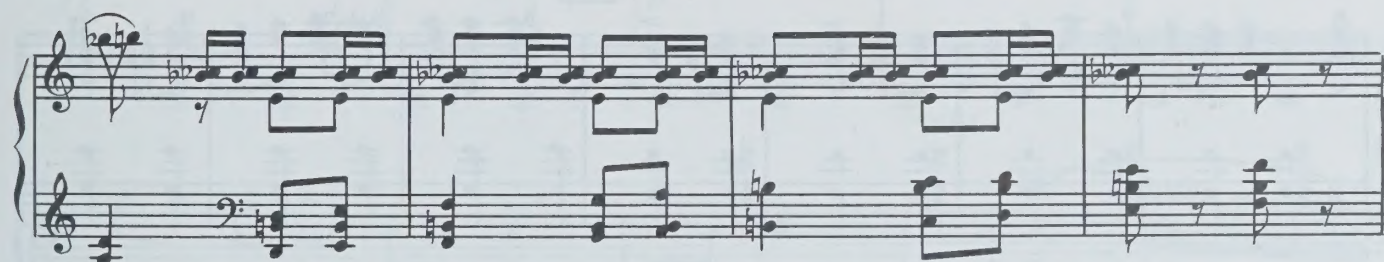
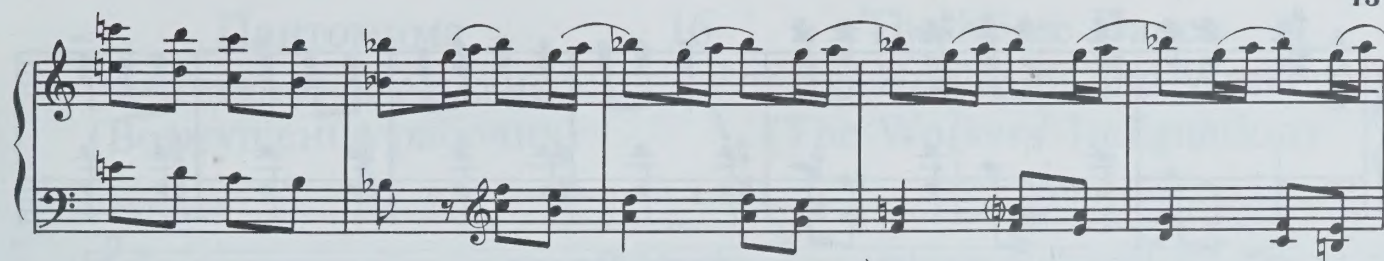


Fifth system of music, starting at measure 179. Treble and bass staves. The music continues with eighth-note patterns in the treble and quarter-note patterns in the bass.

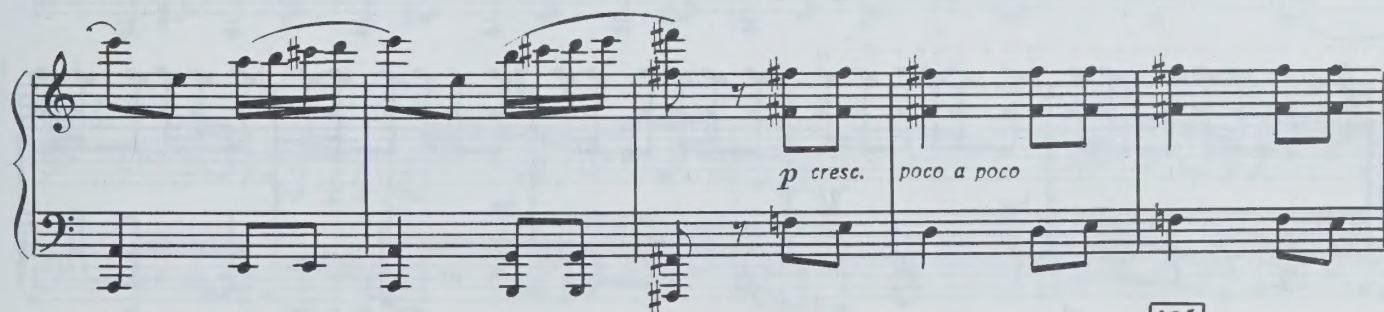


Sixth system of music. Treble and bass staves. The music continues with eighth-note patterns in the treble and quarter-note patterns in the bass. The system ends with a double bar line and the word "DSCH" below the bass staff.

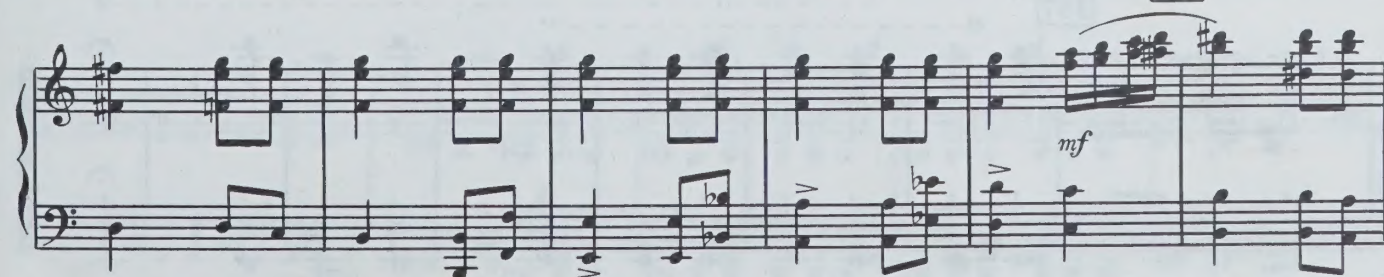


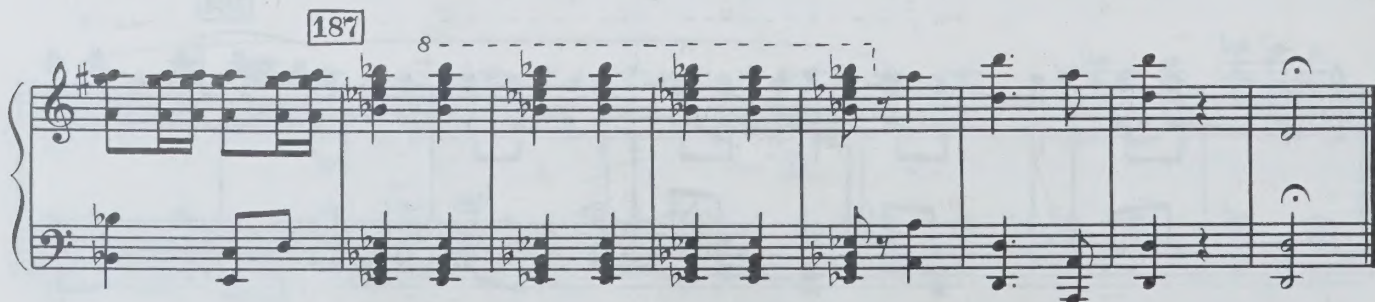
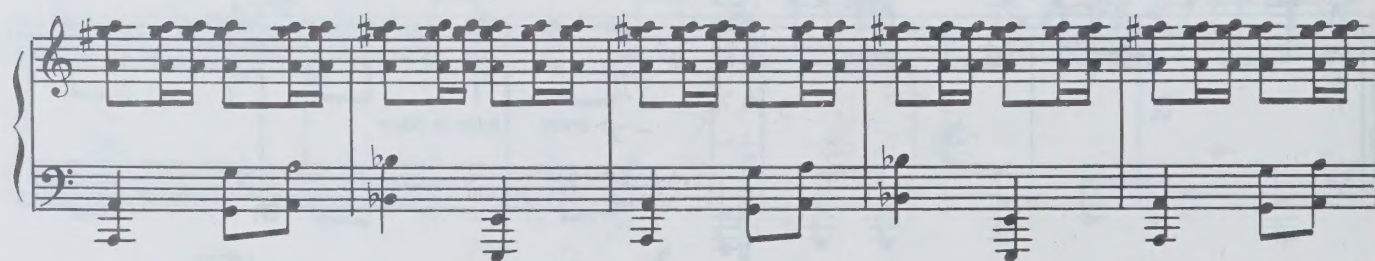
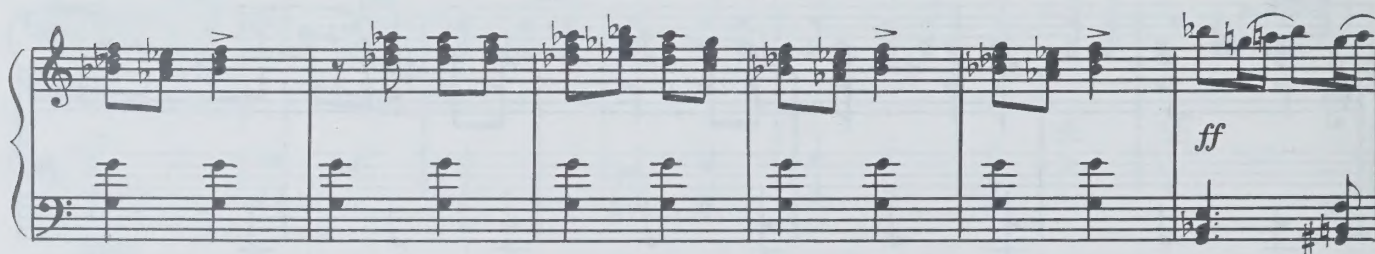
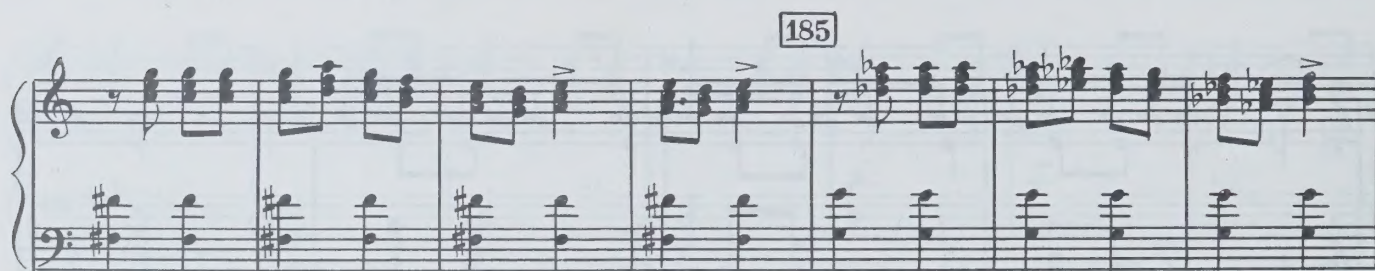


183



184





Пантомима
хулиганов и рабочих
(Возмущение рабочих)

16

The Mime Dance
of the Hooligans and Workers
(The Workers' Indignation)

188 Adagio

188 Adagio

p

simile

189

189

p

190

190

p

191

p

191 Allegro

ff *p cresc.* *f dim.*

Measures 191-192. The score is in 4/4 time. Measure 191 starts with a forte (*ff*) piano in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The piano part features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 192 continues the piano part with a decrescendo (*dim.*) and the left hand accompaniment.

Measures 191-192. Continuation of the piano part from the previous system, showing the melodic line and the left hand accompaniment.

f

Measures 192-193. Measure 192 begins with a forte (*f*) piano. The piano part features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 193 continues the piano part with a decrescendo (*dim.*) and the left hand accompaniment.

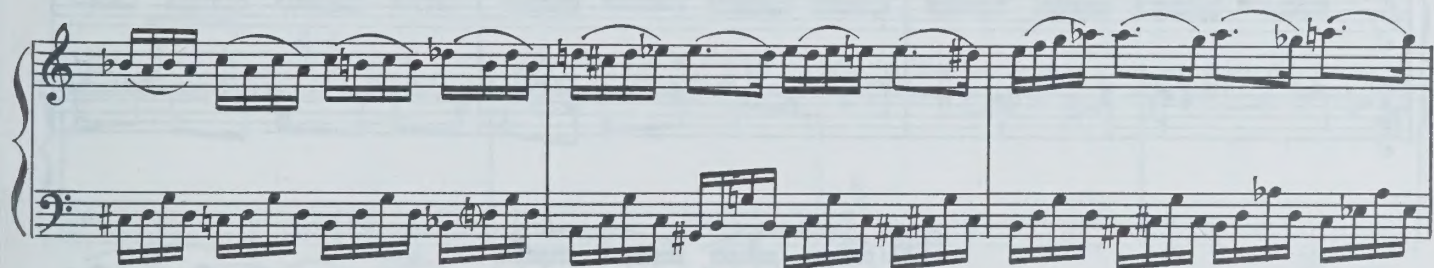
193

Measures 193-194. Measure 193 begins with a forte (*f*) piano. The piano part features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 194 continues the piano part with a decrescendo (*dim.*) and the left hand accompaniment.

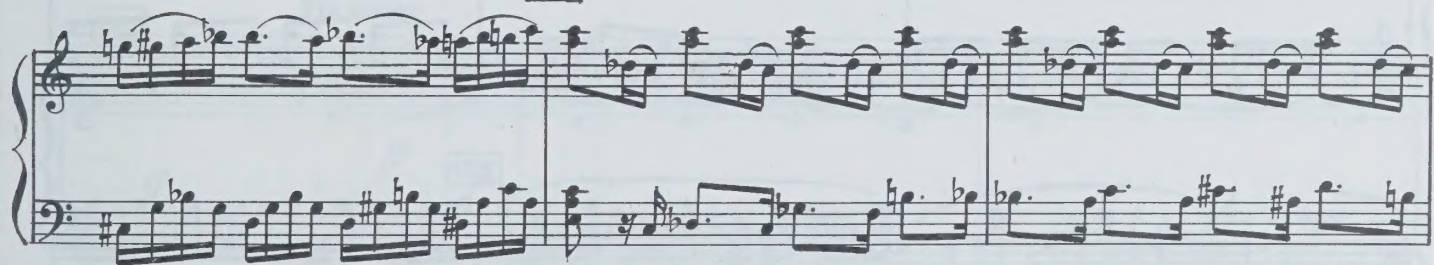
Measures 193-194. Continuation of the piano part from the previous system, showing the melodic line and the left hand accompaniment.

Measures 193-194. Continuation of the piano part from the previous system, showing the melodic line and the left hand accompaniment.

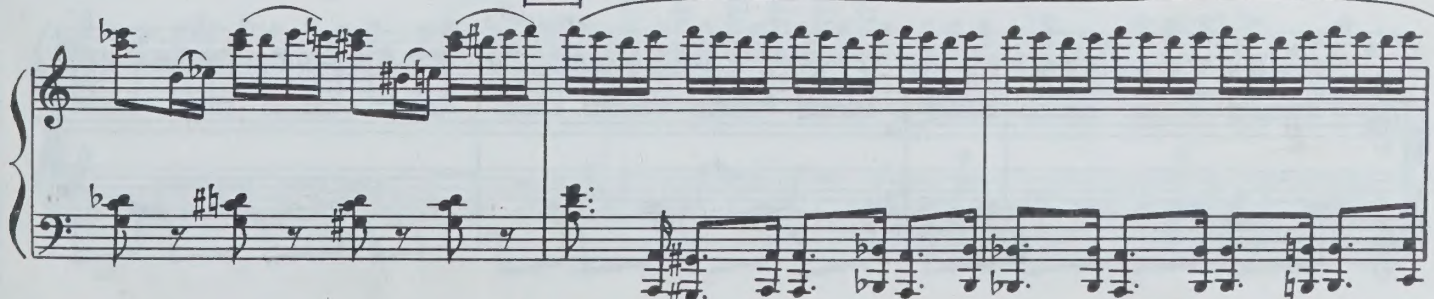
194



195



196



This musical score page contains measures 197 through 199. It is written for piano in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The notation is arranged in three systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Measure 197 begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth-note chords, some beamed together, and a bass staff with a more complex rhythmic pattern. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is placed above the bass staff. Measure 198 continues the melodic lines in both staves, with the treble staff featuring many beamed eighth notes. Measure 199 shows further development of the musical themes, with the treble staff maintaining a high level of activity through beamed eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.

197

ff

198

199

The first system of the musical score for 'The Swan' from 'The Nutcracker' is shown. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is 3/4. The score begins with a piano introduction marked 'p' and 'sf' (sforzando). The first measure of the piano introduction is marked with a '200' in a box, indicating the starting point for the first recording. The piano introduction is followed by the main melody of 'The Swan'.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of four measures. The first measure shows the voice entering with a triplet of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The second measure continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The third measure shows the voice melody continuing, with the piano accompaniment providing harmonic support. The fourth measure concludes the phrase with a final vocal note and piano accompaniment.

201 Più mosso

sf *ff* *sf*

[illegible]

203

Measures 203-204. The right hand features a continuous sixteenth-note pattern in a major key, with a key signature change to one flat at measure 204. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Continuation of measures 203-204. The right hand continues the sixteenth-note pattern, and the left hand accompaniment includes some chromatic movement.

204

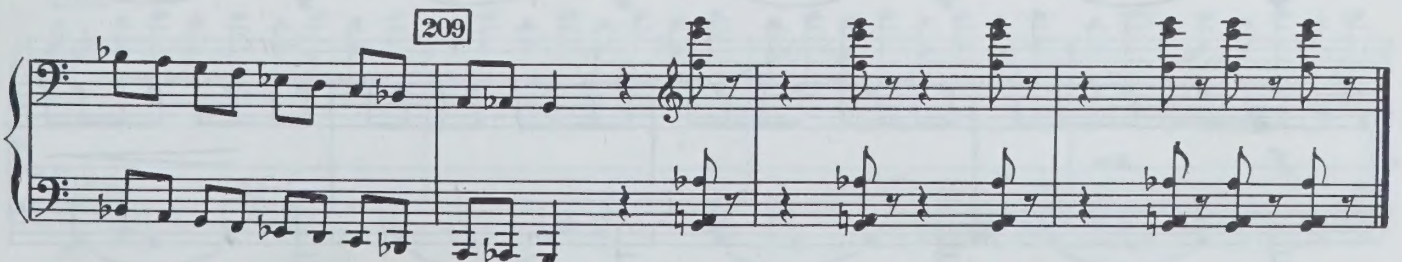
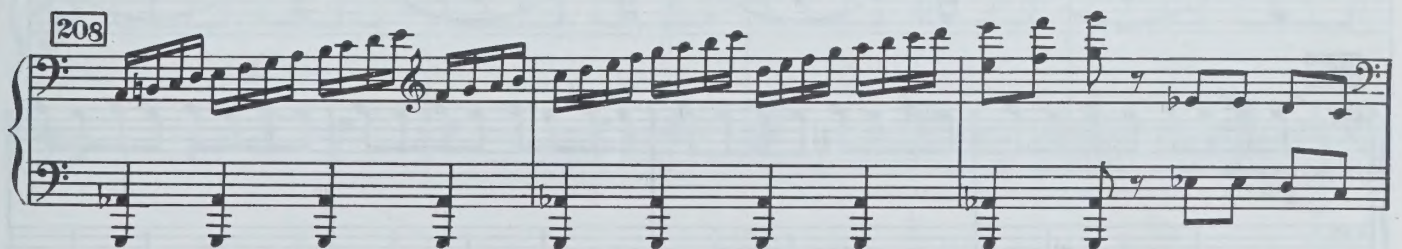
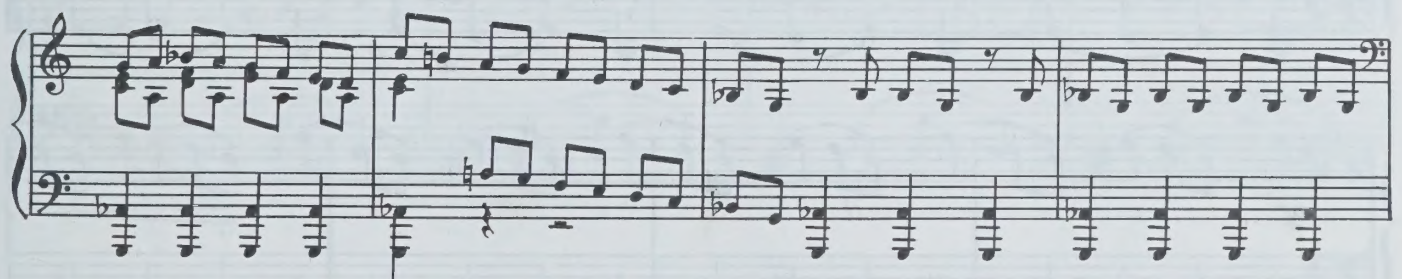
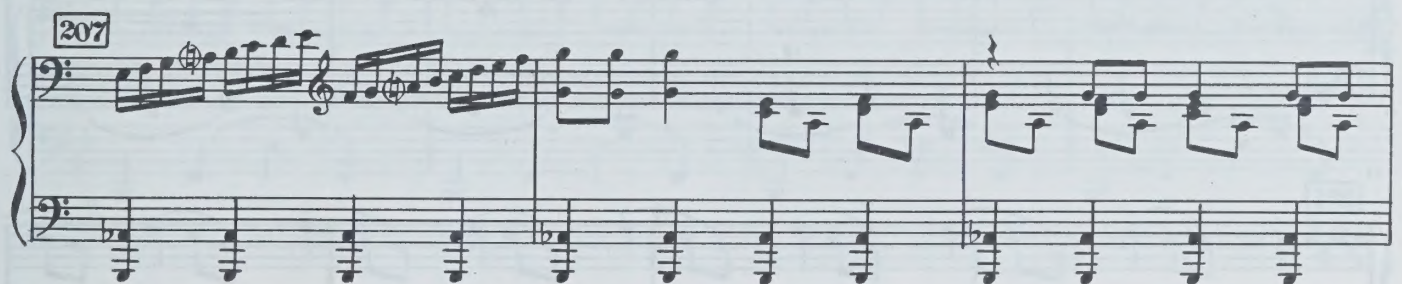
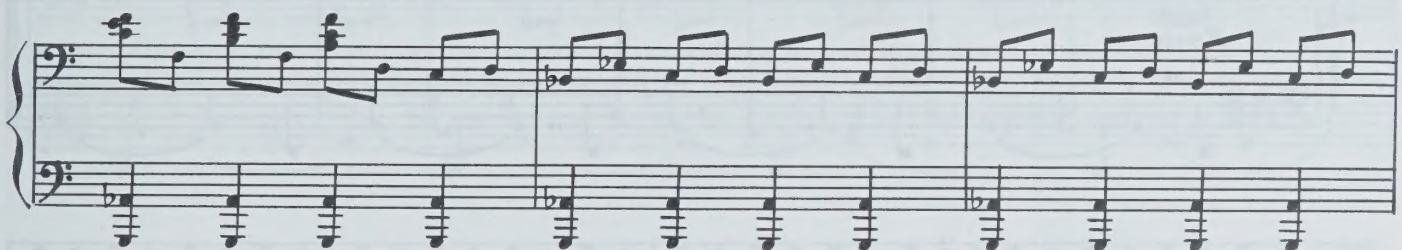
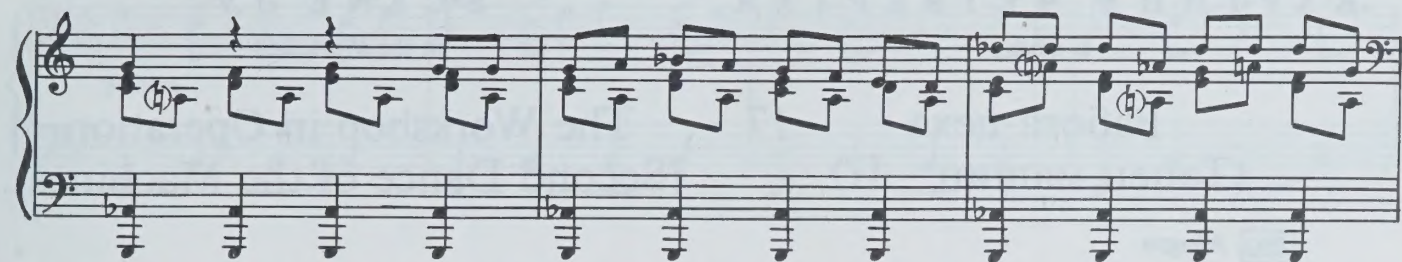
Measures 205-206. Measure 205 begins with a slur over the right hand. The right hand has a more complex rhythmic pattern, while the left hand continues with chords. Measure 206 shows a key signature change to two flats.

205

Continuation of measures 205-206. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking.

206

Continuation of measures 205-206. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand continues with chords.



КАРТИНА ЧЕТВЕРТАЯ

В цеху

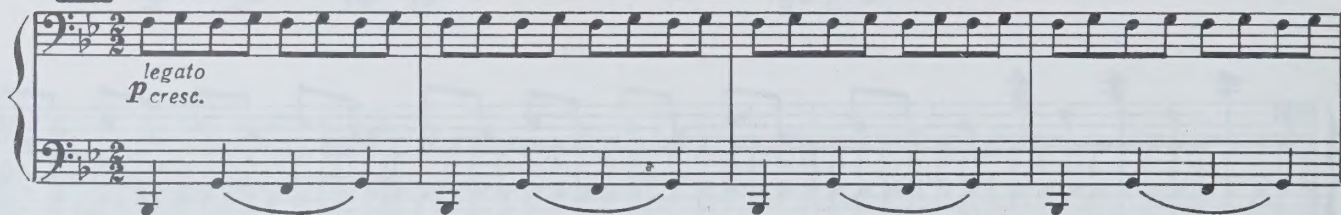
SCENE IV

In the Workshop

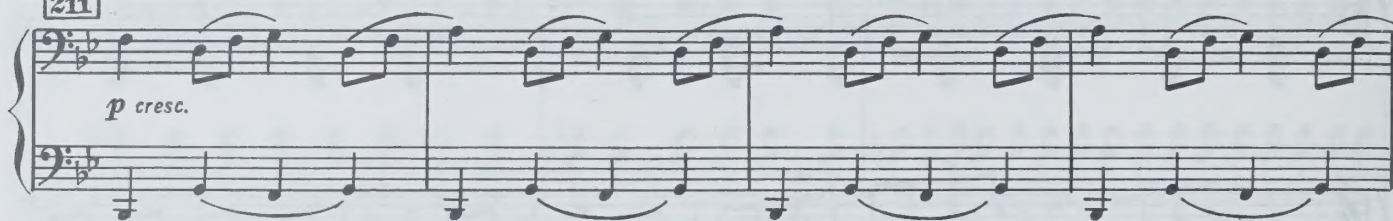
Работа цеха 17
(Танец машин - II)

The Workshop in Operation
(Second Dance of the Machines)

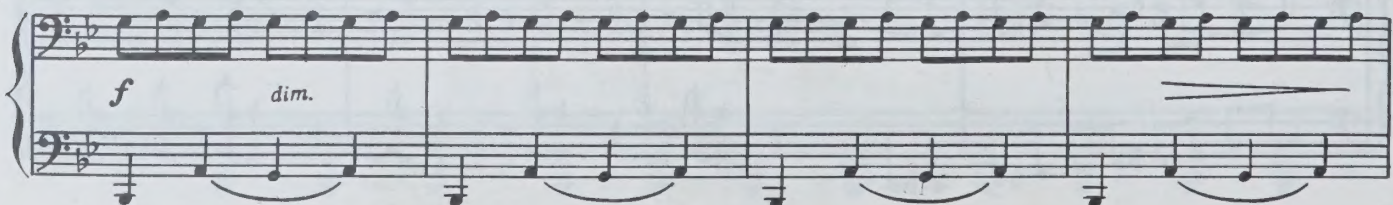
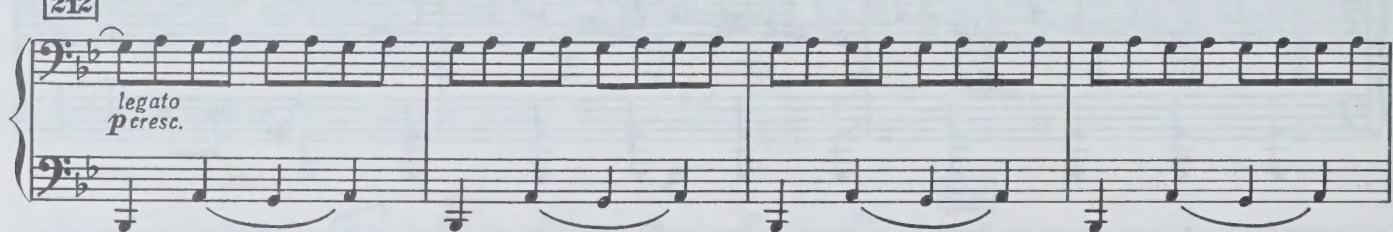
210 Allegro



211



212



213

p cresc.

214

*p**ff*

215

First system of a musical score. The treble clef staff features a series of eighth-note chords, with a slur over the first four measures and a *legato* marking above the fifth measure. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues with eighth-note chords, marked with a box containing the number 216. The bass clef staff features a more active accompaniment with eighth-note chords.

Third system of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues with eighth-note chords. The bass clef staff features a more active accompaniment with eighth-note chords.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues with eighth-note chords, marked with a box containing the number 217. The bass clef staff features a more active accompaniment with eighth-note chords.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues with eighth-note chords. The bass clef staff features a more active accompaniment with eighth-note chords.

Sixth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues with eighth-note chords. The bass clef staff features a more active accompaniment with eighth-note chords.

218

219

220

This musical score page contains measures 218, 219, and 220. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 218 is in 8/8 time, with a treble staff containing a whole rest and an 8-measure rest, and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. Measure 219 features a treble staff with a series of chords and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. Measure 220 shows a treble staff with a series of chords and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The score is written for piano and includes measure numbers 218, 219, and 220.

221

Measures 221-224. Key signature: three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody in the right hand consists of eighth-note runs. The bass line features chords and eighth notes.

Measures 221-224. Key signature: three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody in the right hand continues with eighth-note runs. The bass line features chords and eighth notes.

p cresc.

Measures 225-228. Key signature: three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The right hand has a melody with slurs, and the bass line has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

222

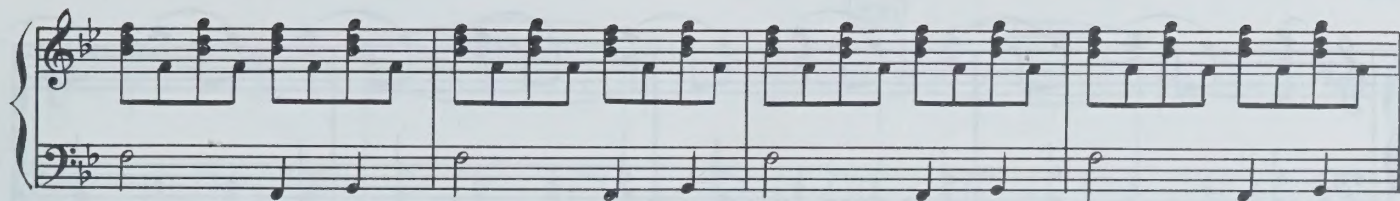
f

Measures 229-232. Key signature: three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The right hand has a melody with slurs, and the bass line has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

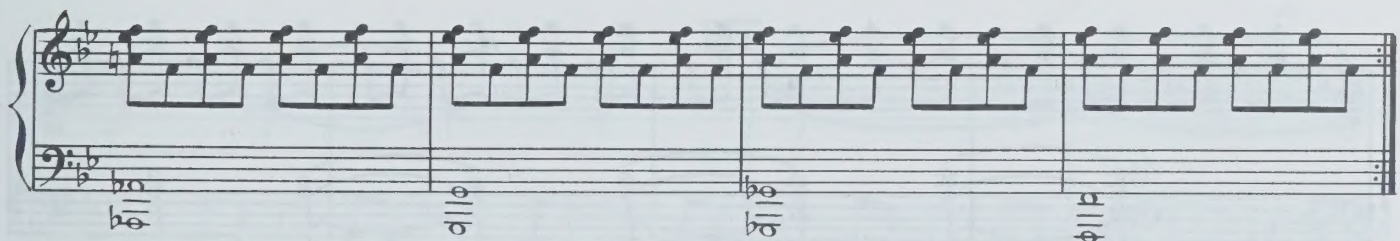
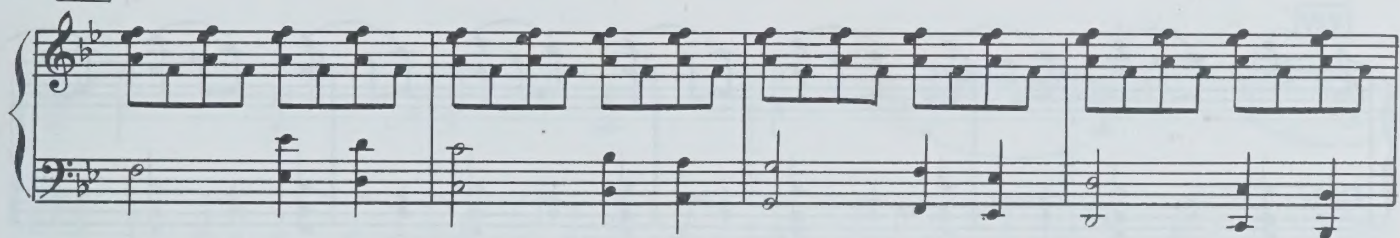
223

Measures 233-236. Key signature: three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The right hand has a melody with slurs, and the bass line has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

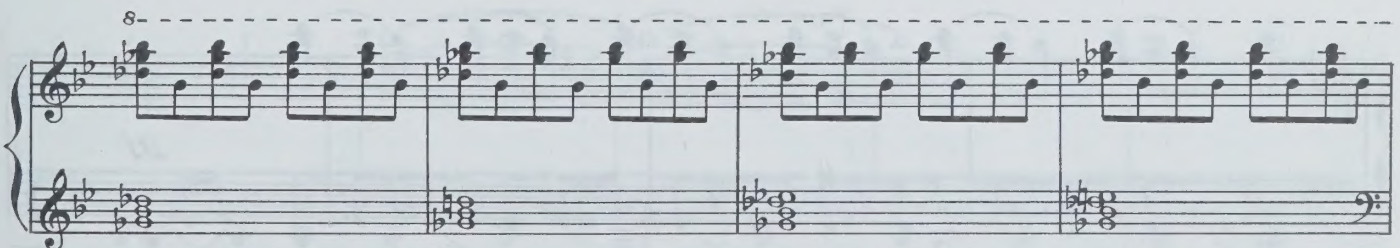
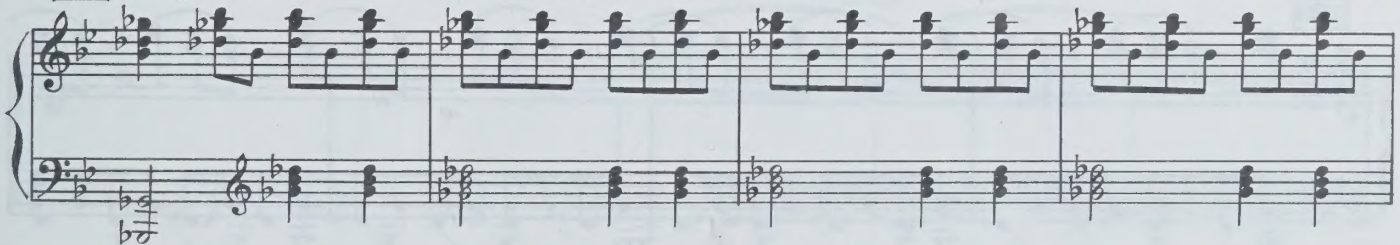
Measures 237-240. Key signature: two sharps (F#, C#). The right hand has a melody with slurs, and the bass line has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.



224

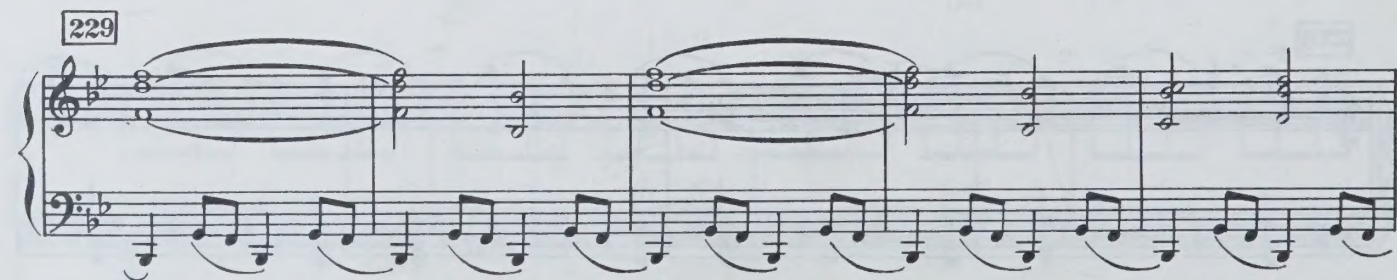
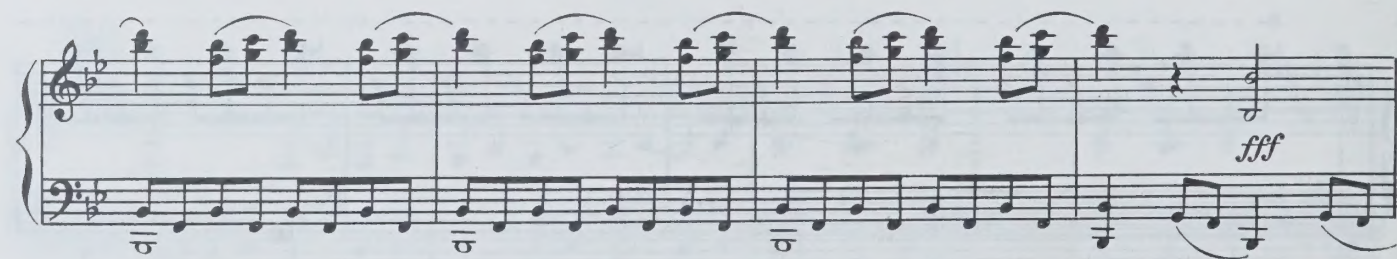
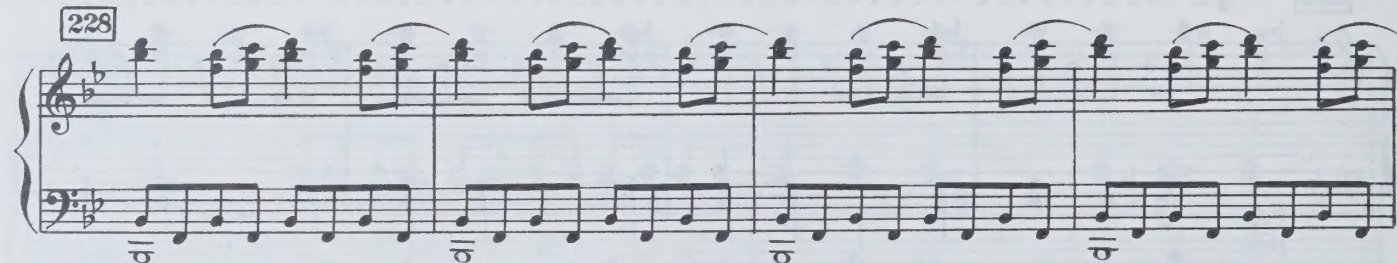
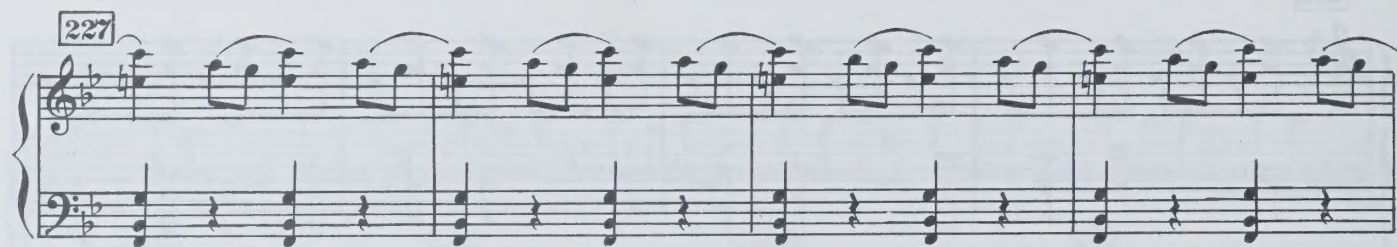
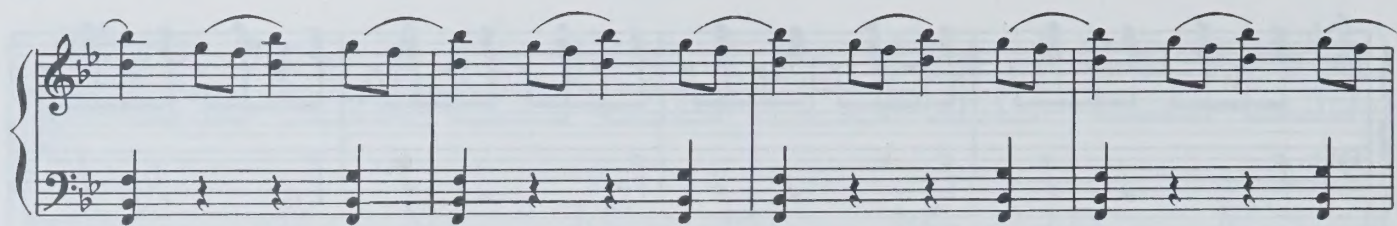


225



226





This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 230 to 232. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace on the left. The right hand (treble staff) features sustained chords and dyads, often beamed together. The left hand (bass staff) plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 230 is marked with a box containing the number 230. Measure 231 is marked with a box containing the number 231. Measure 232 is marked with a box containing the number 232. The piece concludes with a double bar line. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *ff* (fortissimo) in the final measure.

Действие второе

Act II

КАРТИНА ПЯТАЯ

Прифабричное село

SCENE V

The Factory Village

Вступление.

18

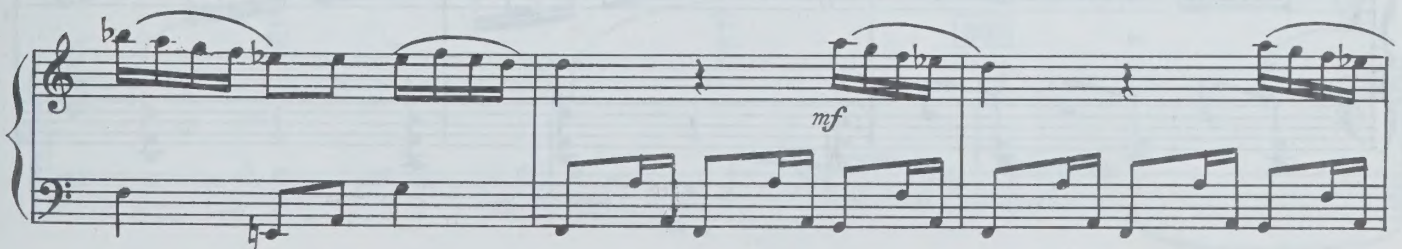
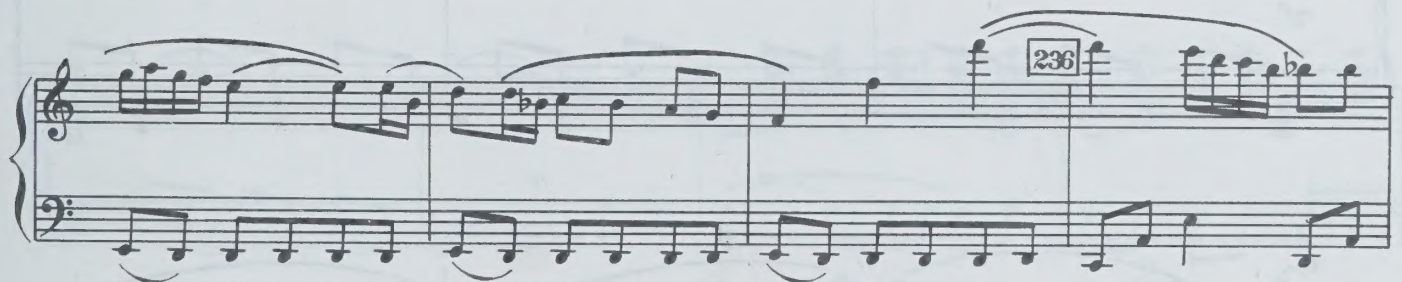
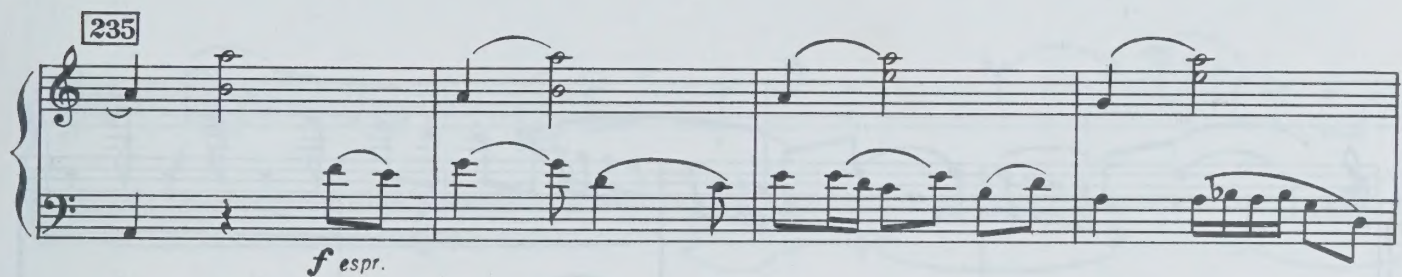
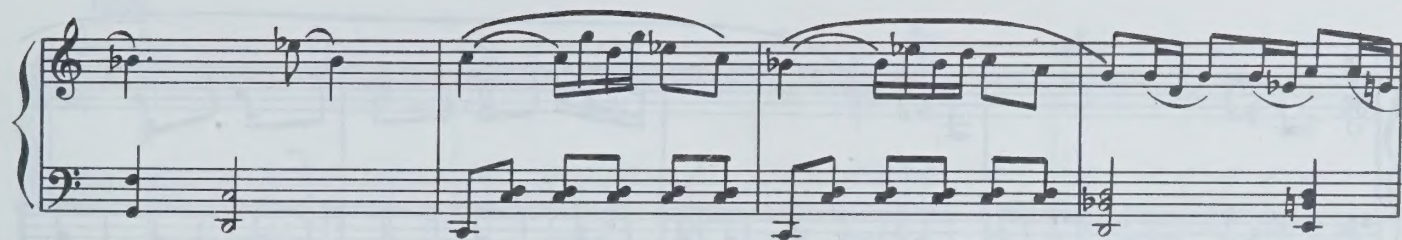
Introduction

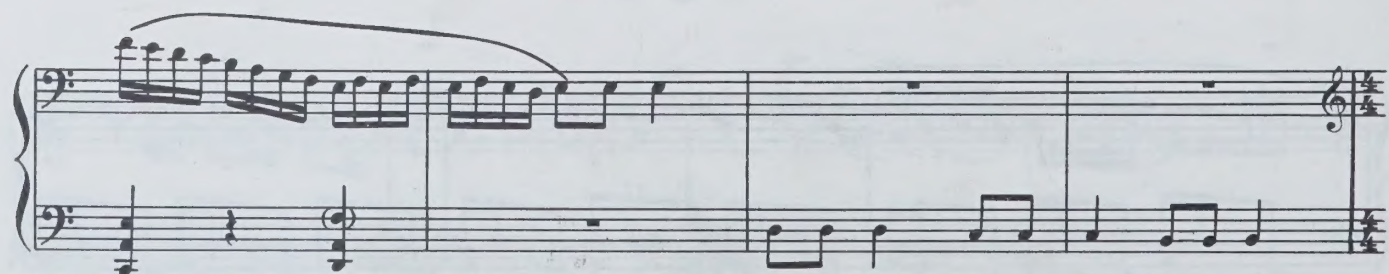
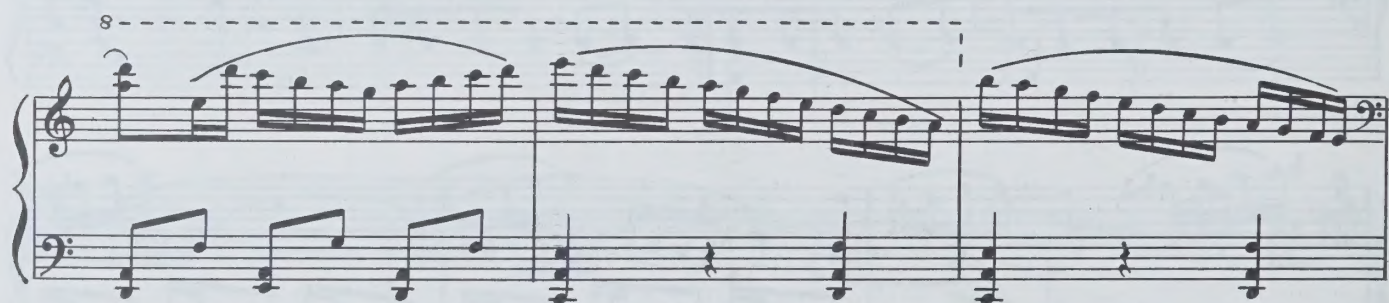
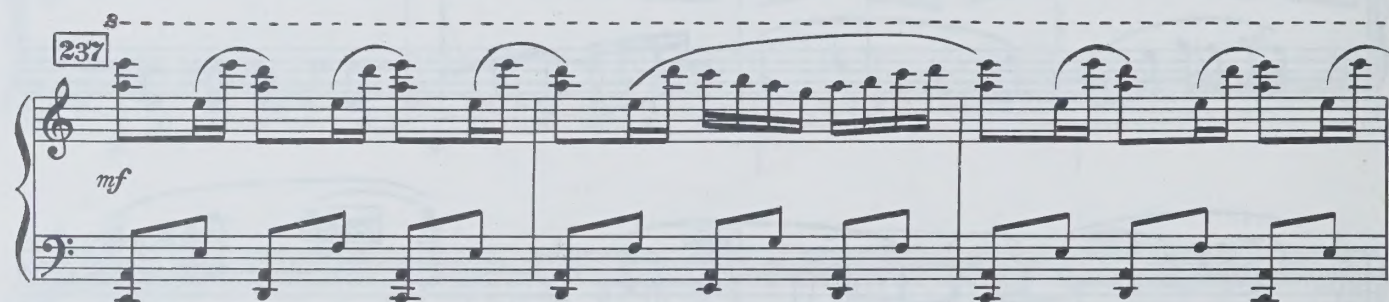
Сцена пономаря,
парнишки, салопниц,
попа и пионеров

The Scene with the Sacristan,
Young Lad, Beggar Women,
Priest and Young Pioneers

233 Andantino

The musical score is for a piano introduction in 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The second system continues the melody. The third system has a measure number 234. The fourth system has a piano (p) dynamic. The fifth system continues the melody. The score is written for piano with treble and bass staves.





238

p

f

239

240

Пантомима
и танец попа

19

The Mime
and Dance of the Priest

241 Adagio

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Adagio' and the dynamics are 'mf espr.'. The second system continues the melody in the treble and adds a bass line. The third system, starting at measure 242, features a more active bass line and a treble line with slurs. The fourth system, starting at measure 243, shows a change in dynamics to 'f' in the treble and 'p' in the bass. The fifth system continues the piece with various dynamic markings including 'mf' and 'p'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

244 *mf*

245 *f*

p

246 Più mosso *f* *p* *f* *p*

247 *ff*

248 *ff* *f* 249

250

251 *accel.* *mf cresc.*

252 *f* 253

254

DSCH

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for piano, spanning measures 248 to 254. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Piu mosso'. The score is divided into six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). Measure 248 starts with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. Measure 249 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a rapid sixteenth-note melody in the right hand. Measure 250 continues this melodic line. Measure 251 includes an 'accel.' (accelerando) marking and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. Measure 252 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 253 and 254 continue the piece, with measure 254 ending with a double bar line. The page number '96' is in the top left, and 'Piu mosso' is in the top right. The publisher's initials 'DSCH' are at the bottom center.

255 Più mosso

256

257 accel. *ff*

*) 8

258 Allegro vivo *ff*

259

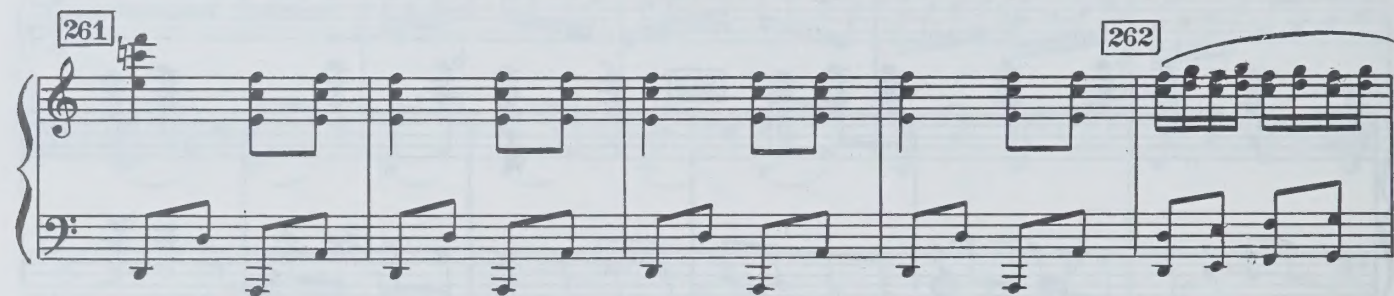
*В партитуре четыре такта перед цифрой 257 исполняются одними ударными инструментами (примеч. ред.).

*In the score, the four bars prior to the number 257 are played by the percussion only (editor's note).

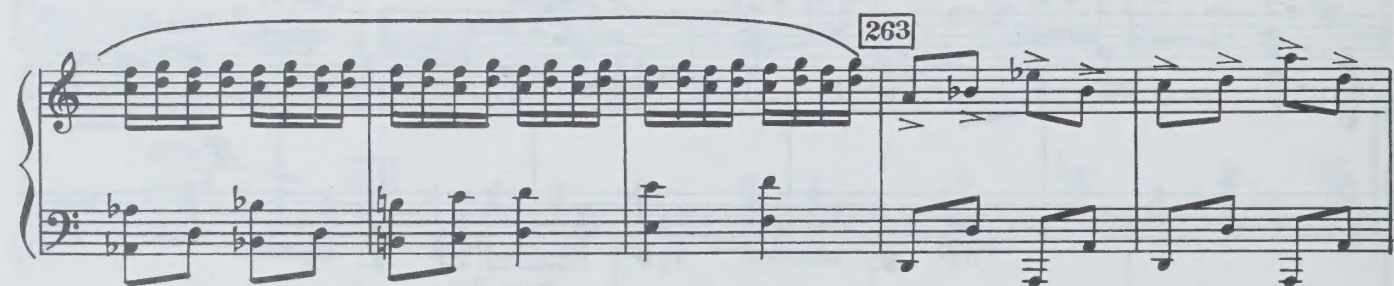
260



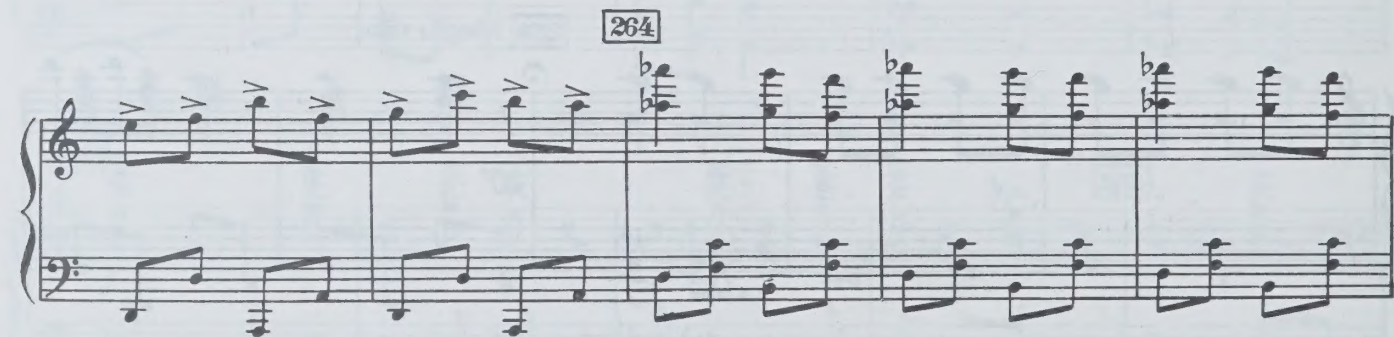
261 262



263



264



265

*attacca*

ВЫХОД БОГОМОЛЬЦЕВ

20 The Entry of the Parishioners

266 Andantino

Measures 266-267. The piece is in 4/4 time, marked Andantino. Measure 266 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has whole rests, while the left hand plays a series of half notes: F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3. Measure 267 continues with the right hand playing a melodic line and the left hand providing harmonic support. The section ends with a staccato marking.

267

Measures 267-268. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

Measures 268-269. The right hand continues its melodic line, featuring some grace notes. The left hand maintains the accompaniment. Measure 269 ends with a tenuto marking.

268

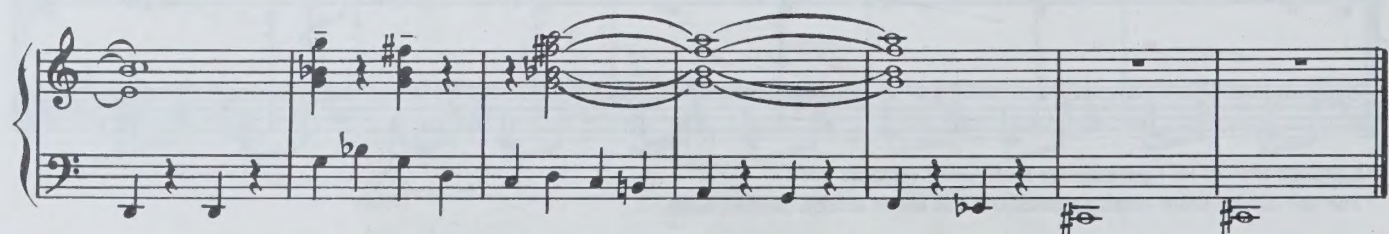
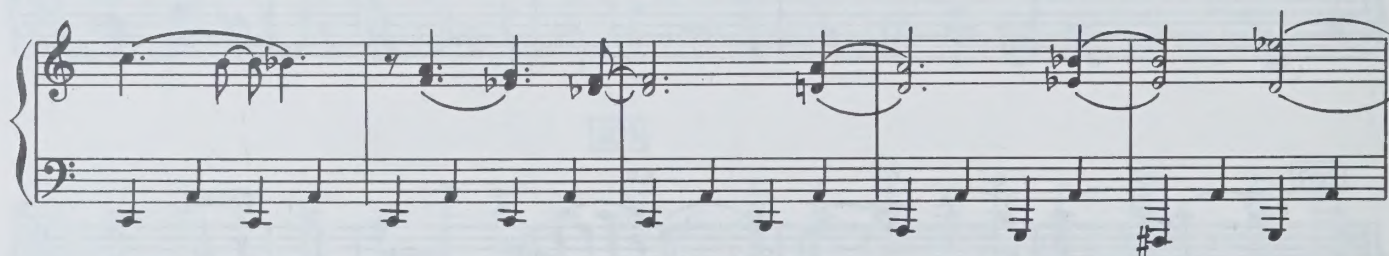
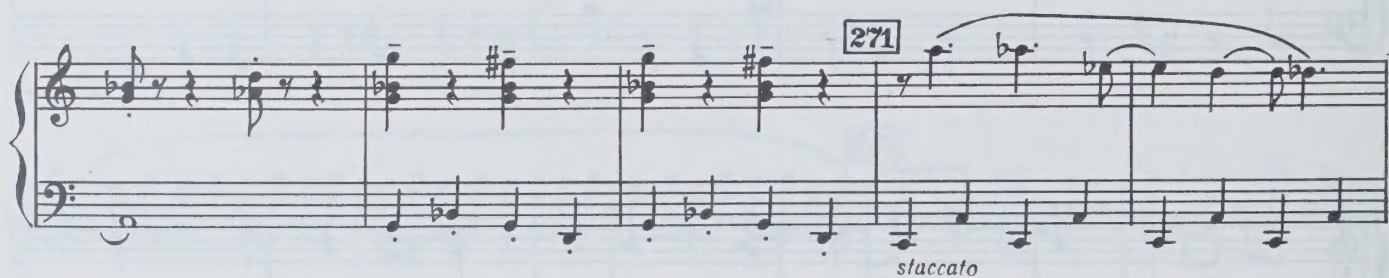
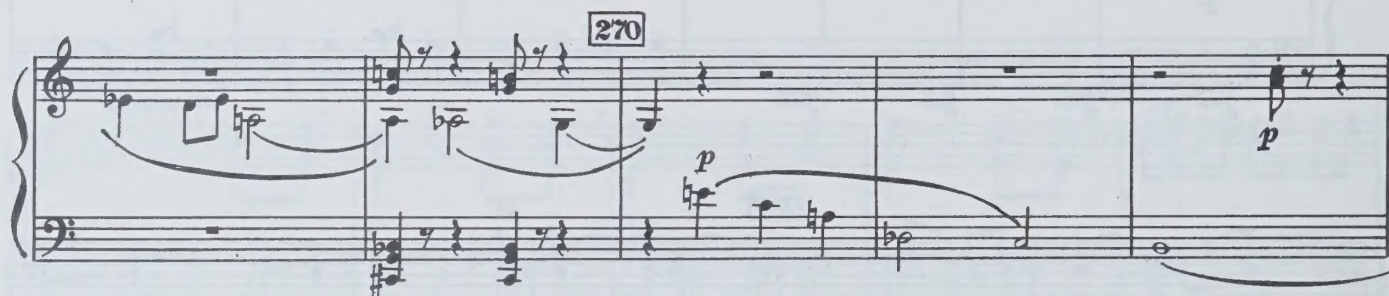
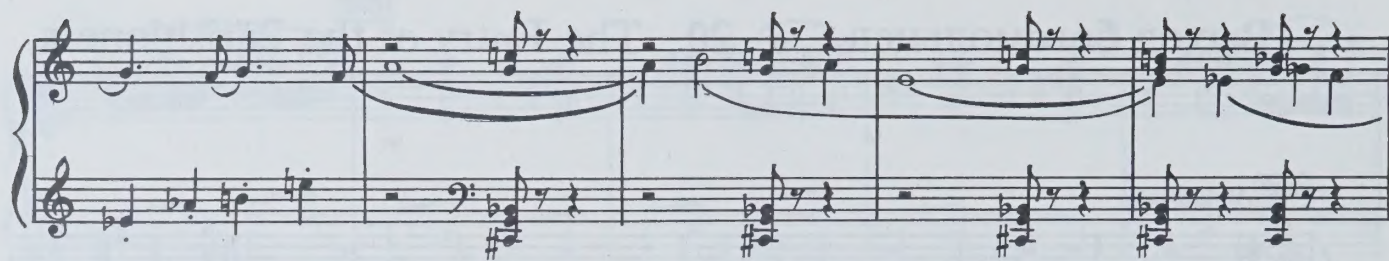
Measures 268-269. The right hand plays a melodic line with grace notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Measure 269 ends with a tenuto marking.

269

Measures 269-270. The right hand plays a melodic line with grace notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Measure 270 ends with a forte (*f*) marking.

*Колокол звучит на протяжении всей части (примеч. ред.)

*The bell can be heard ringing throughout this entire section (editor's note).



Танец комсомольцев

21

The Dance
of the Komsomol Members273 Allegro $\text{♩} = 184$

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It begins at measure 273, marked 'Allegro' with a tempo of 184 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system starts with a forte (ff) dynamic. The second system features a piano (p) dynamic in the right hand. The third system includes a piano (p) dynamic in the left hand and a forte (ff) dynamic in the right hand. The fourth system starts with a piano (p) dynamic in the left hand and a forte (f) dynamic in the right hand. The fifth system continues with a forte (ff) dynamic in the right hand. The sixth system concludes the piece. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

276

Measures 276-277. Measure 276 begins with a piano introduction marked *f*. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 277 continues the pattern, marked *p* and *cresc.*

277

Measures 277-278. Measure 277 continues with a piano introduction marked *f*. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 278 continues the pattern, marked *ff*.

Measures 278-279. Measure 278 continues with a piano introduction marked *f*. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 279 continues the pattern, marked *ff*.

278

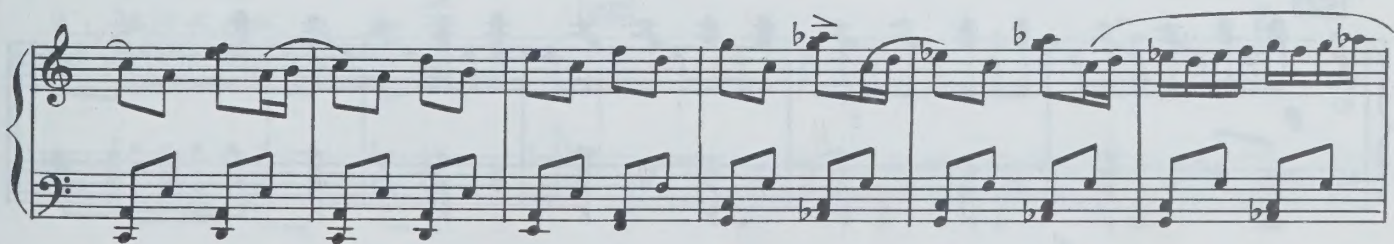
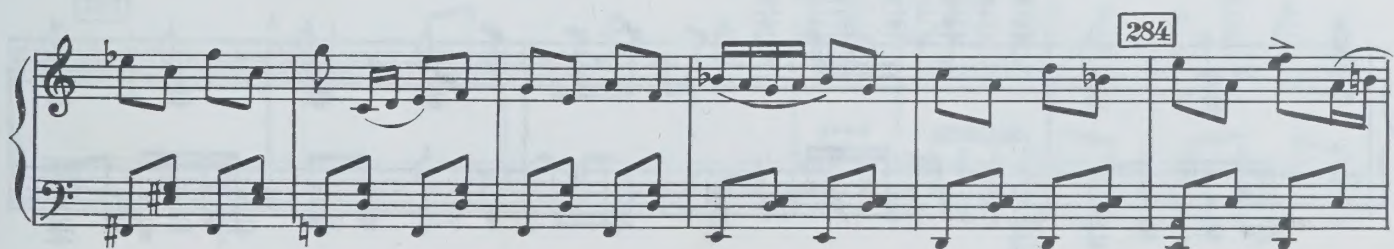
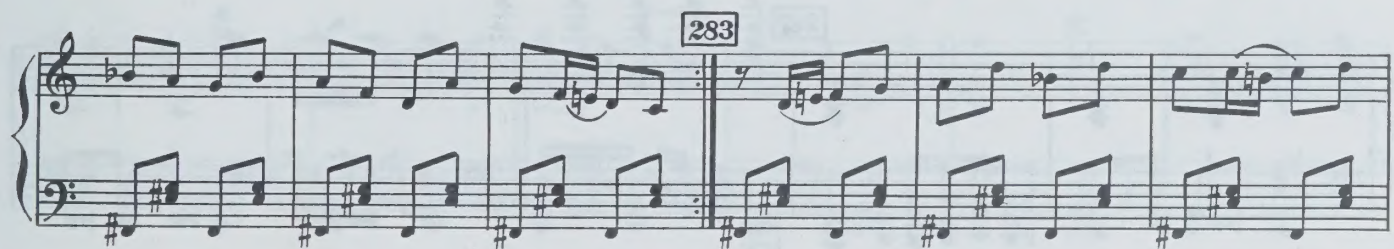
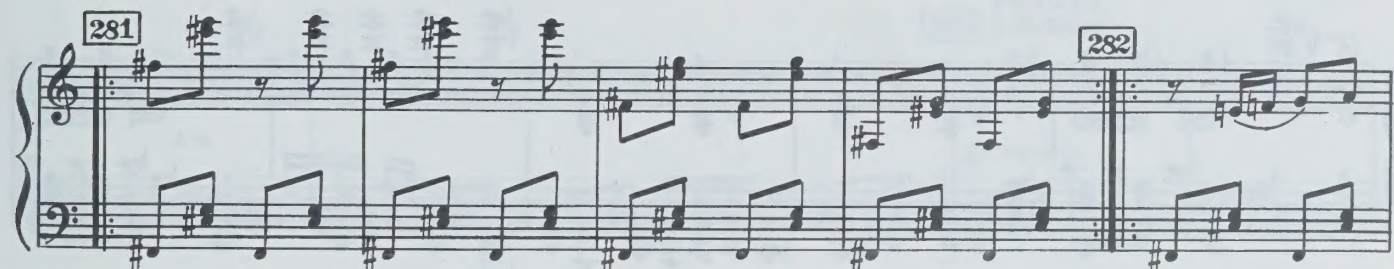
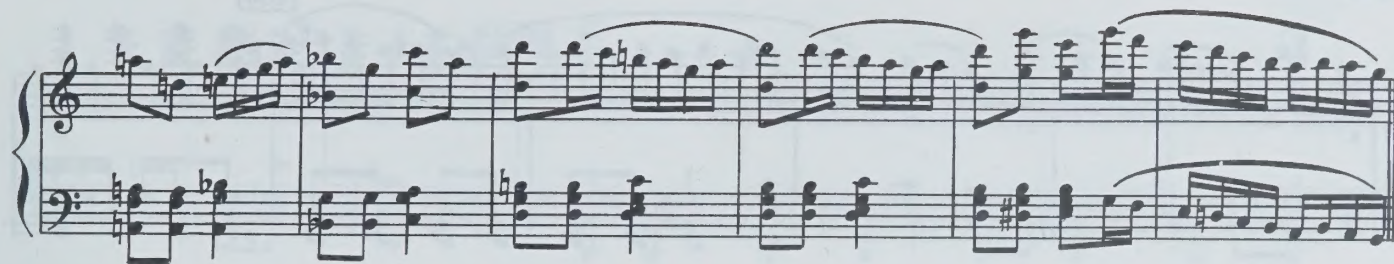
Measures 278-279. Measure 278 continues with a piano introduction marked *f*. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 279 continues the pattern, marked *dim.*

279

Measures 279-280. Measure 279 continues with a piano introduction marked *ff*. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 280 continues the pattern, marked *ff*.

280

Measures 280-281. Measure 280 continues with a piano introduction marked *ff*. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 281 continues the pattern, marked *ff*.



Measures 284-285. The music is in G major (one sharp). Measure 284 features a treble staff with a melodic line of eighth notes and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 285 continues the melodic line in the treble and introduces a more complex bass line with some chords.

Measures 286-287. The key signature changes to F major (no sharps or flats). Measure 286 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 287 continues the melodic line in the treble and introduces a more complex bass line with some chords.

Measures 288-289. The key signature changes to D major (two sharps). Measure 288 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 289 continues the melodic line in the treble and introduces a more complex bass line with some chords.

Measures 290-291. The key signature changes to C major (no sharps or flats). Measure 290 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 291 continues the melodic line in the treble and introduces a more complex bass line with some chords.

Measures 292-293. The key signature changes to A major (three sharps). Measure 292 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 293 continues the melodic line in the treble and introduces a more complex bass line with some chords.

Measures 294-295. The key signature changes to E major (four sharps). Measure 294 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 295 continues the melodic line in the treble and introduces a more complex bass line with some chords.

289

290

РУССКИЙ
A RUSSIAN

dim.

ff marcato

291

292

293

Measures 293-294. The right hand features a complex, rapid melodic line with many sharps and naturals, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

294

Measures 294-295. The right hand continues with a rapid, flowing melodic line, and the left hand maintains a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

Measures 295-296. The right hand has a rapid melodic line, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

295

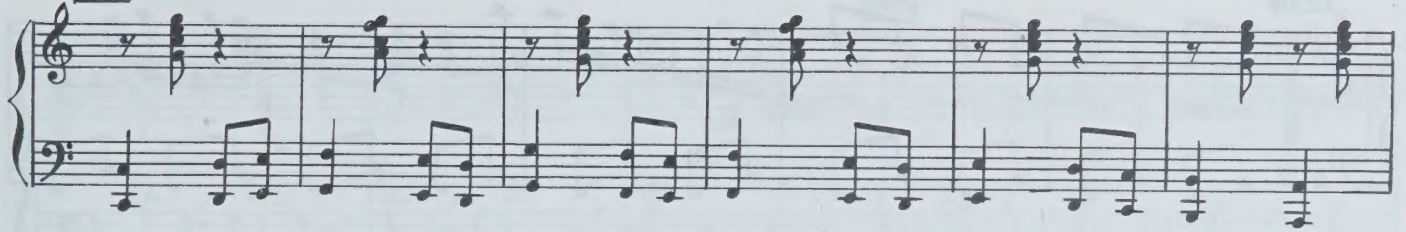
Measures 295-296. The right hand has a rapid melodic line, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

296

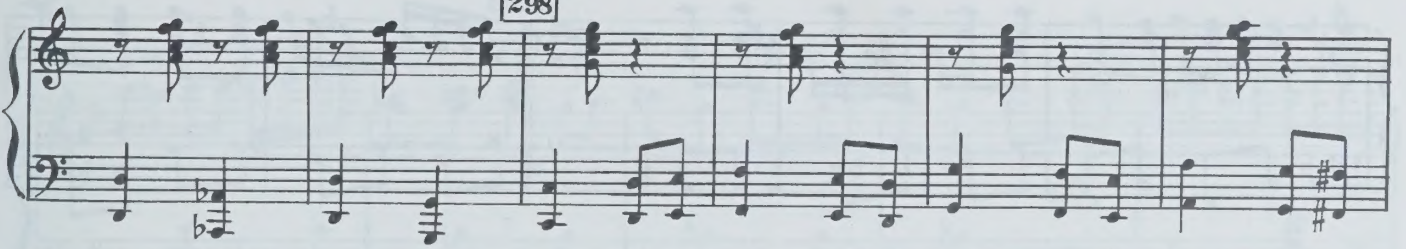
Measures 296-297. The right hand has a rapid melodic line, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Measures 297-298. The right hand has a rapid melodic line, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

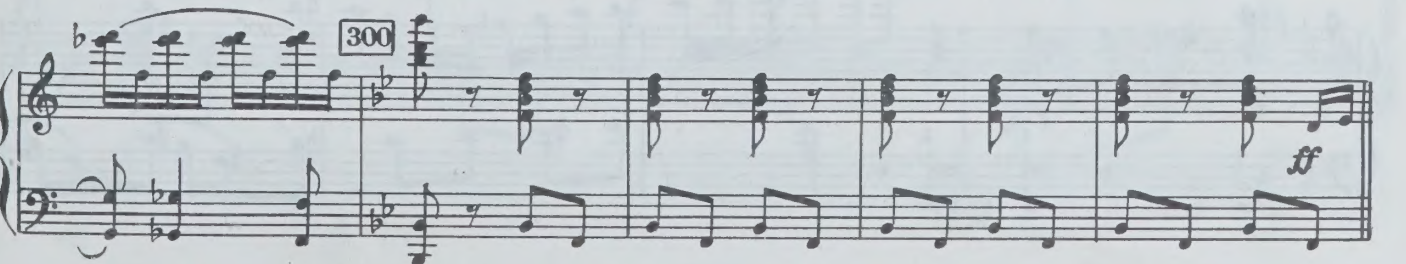
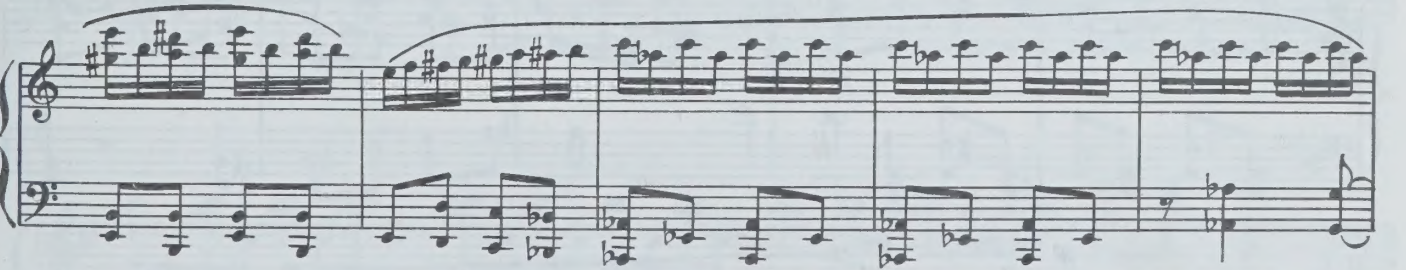
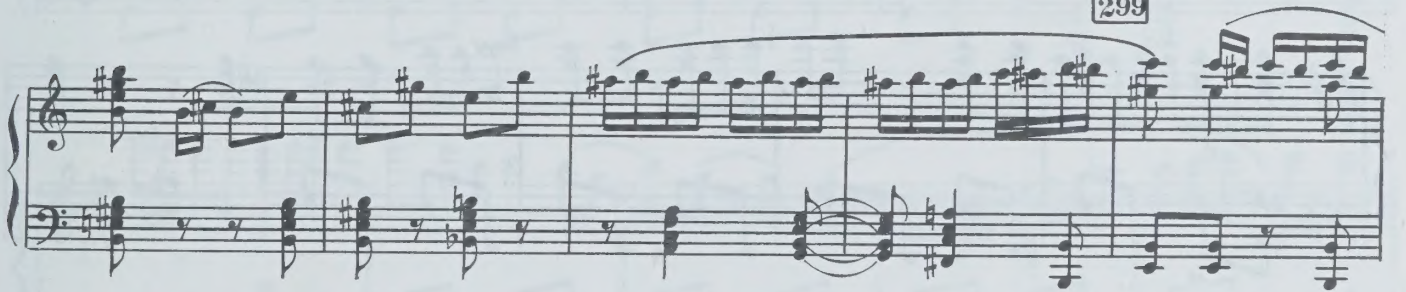
297



298



299



301

marcato

Measures 301-302. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. Measure 301 features a marcato tempo marking. The right hand plays a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

302

Measures 302-303. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including some beamed sixteenth notes. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

303

p

Measures 303-304. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur and a crescendo leading to a forte (ff) dynamic. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

304

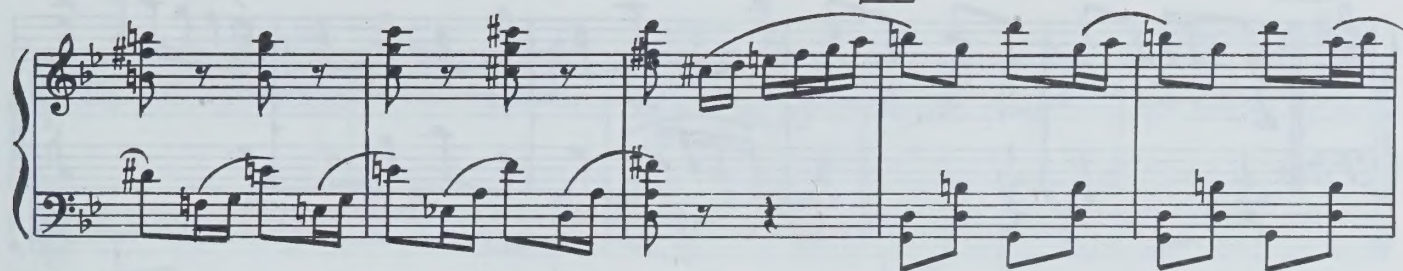
ff

Measures 304-305. The right hand continues with a melodic line, including a slur and a crescendo. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

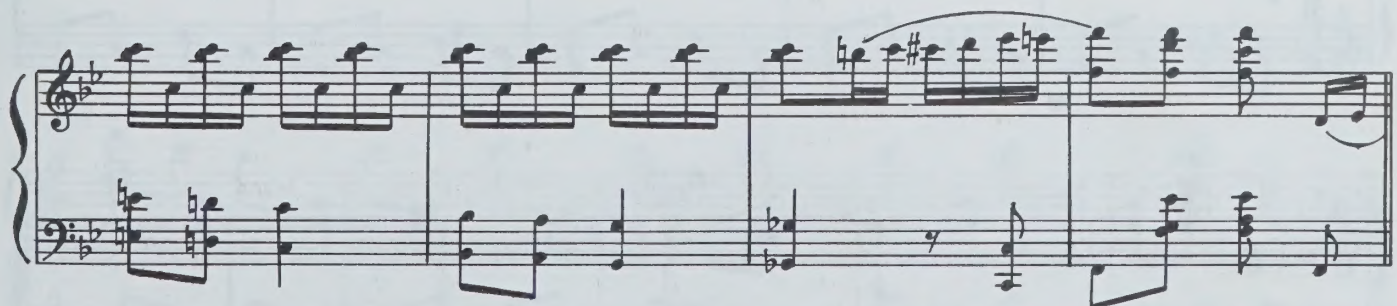
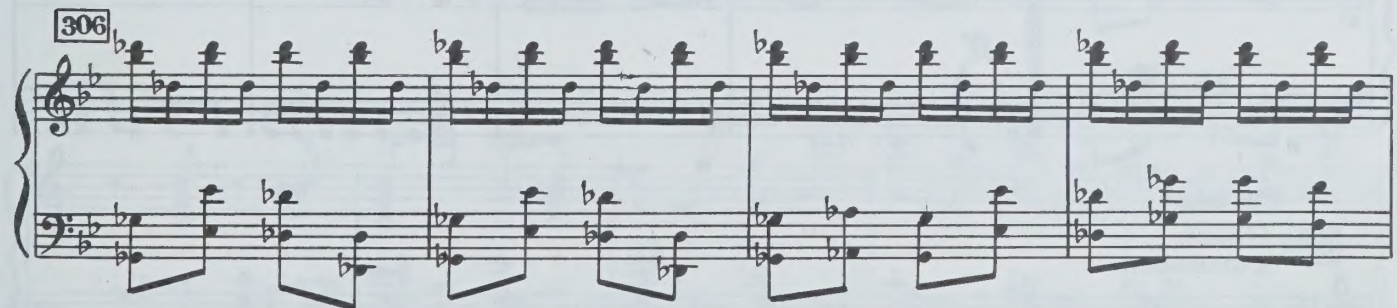
f

Measures 305-306. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur and a crescendo. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

305



306



307

308

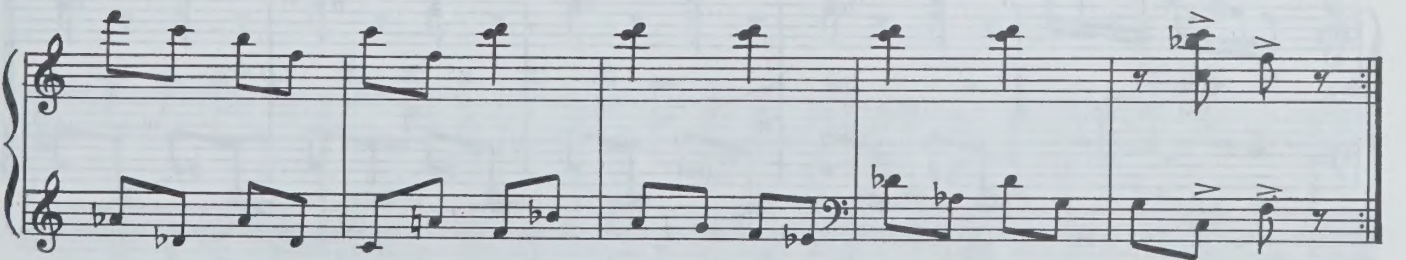
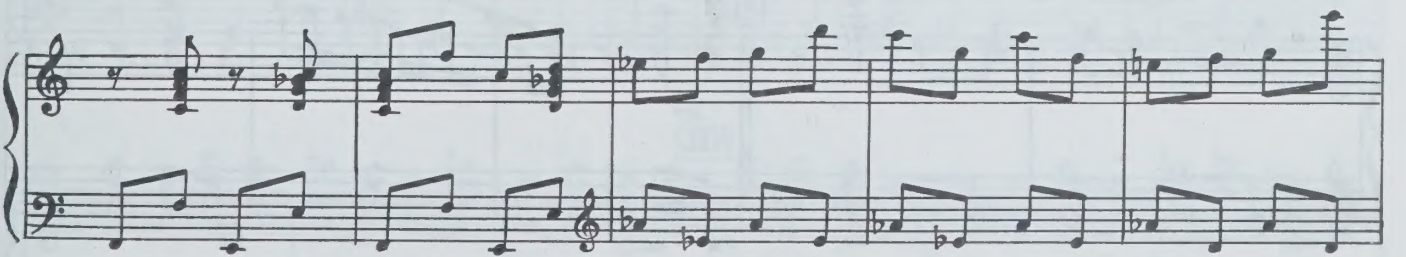
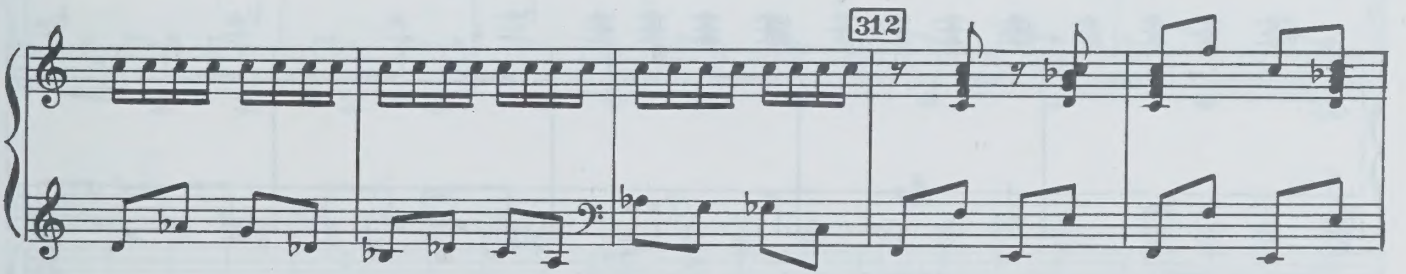
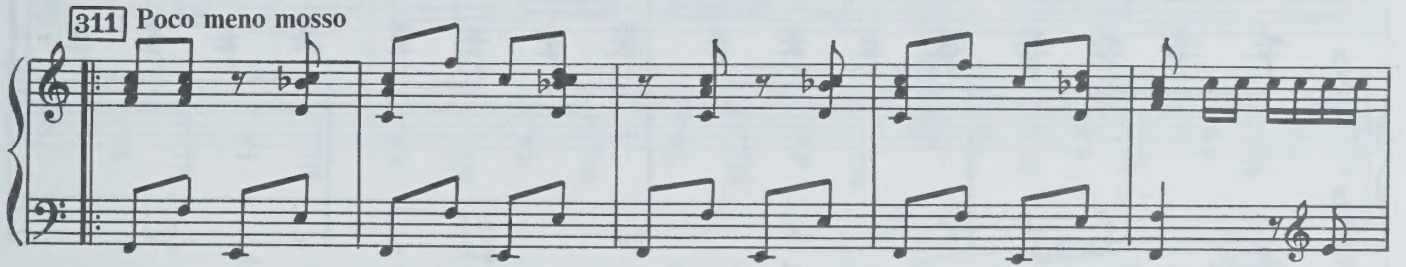
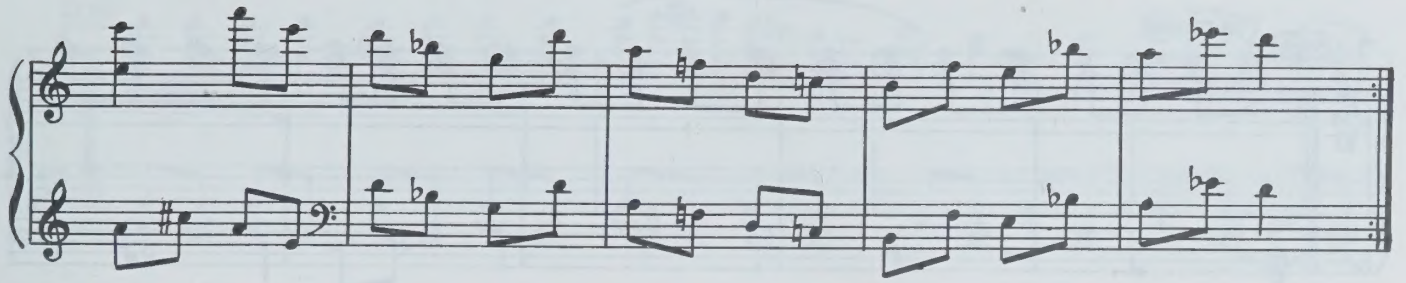
Più mosso

ГРУЗИН
A GEORGIAN

309

f *staccato*

310



Più mosso

313

First system of the musical score, measures 313-314. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords, mostly triads and dyads, with some accidentals. The bass clef staff contains a single melodic line with eighth and quarter notes.

314

Second system of the musical score, measures 314-315. The treble clef staff continues with chords. The bass clef staff continues with a melodic line, showing some chromatic movement.

Third system of the musical score, measures 315-316. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and some accidentals. The bass clef staff continues with a melodic line, showing some chromatic movement.

315

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 316-317. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and some accidentals. The bass clef staff continues with a melodic line, showing some chromatic movement. A *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking is present in the treble staff.

Fifth system of the musical score, measures 317-320. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and some accidentals. The bass clef staff continues with a melodic line, showing some chromatic movement.

316

317

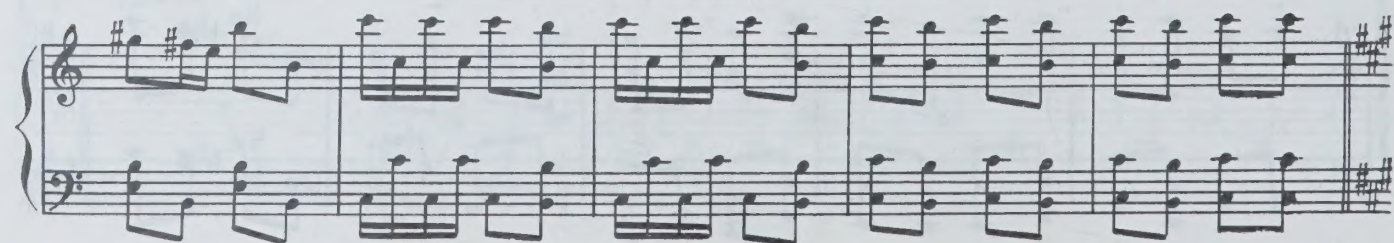
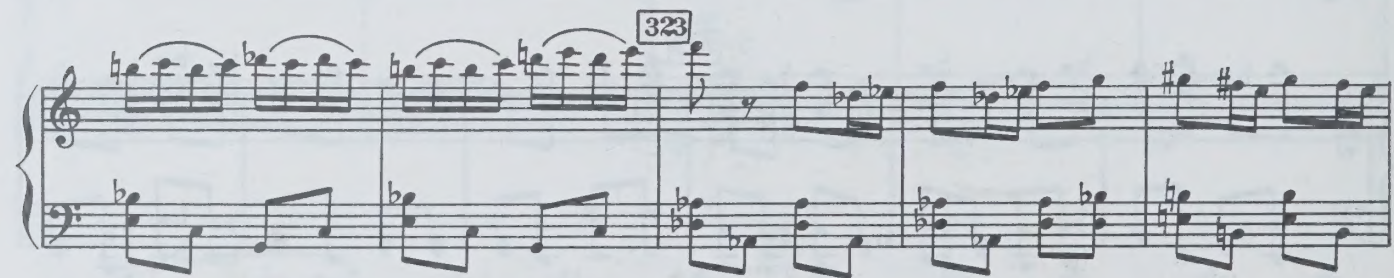
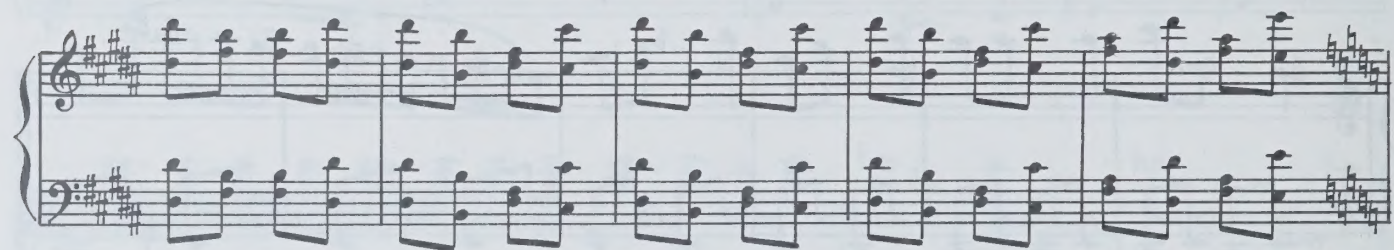
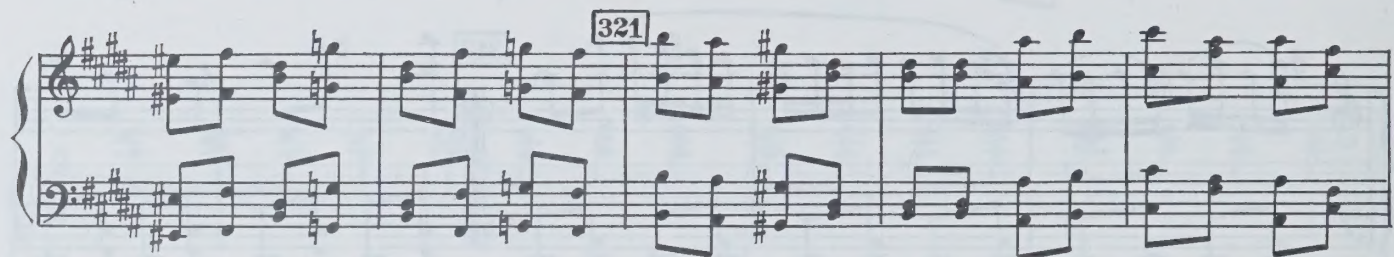
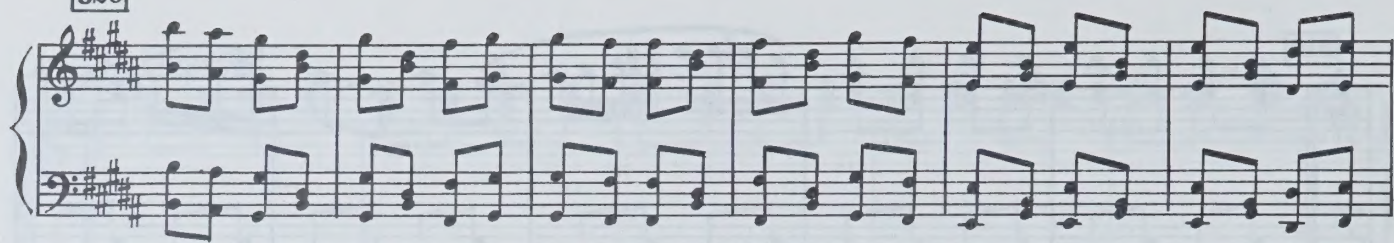
318

pp

319

DSCH

This page contains a musical score for piano, spanning measures 316 to 319. The score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Measure 316 begins with a treble staff containing a series of chords and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 317 continues this pattern with some melodic movement in the treble. Measure 318 is marked with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and features a more active treble staff. Measure 319 concludes the sequence with a final chord in the treble and a sustained bass line. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two flats (Bb, Eb) between measures 318 and 319.



ЎЗБЕК
АН ЎЗБЕК

324

First system of the musical score, measures 324-325. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 3/4. Measure 324 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note runs and slurs. The bass line consists of quarter notes.

325

Second system of the musical score, measures 325-326. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The bass line remains steady with quarter notes.

Third system of the musical score, measures 326-327. The melody shows more complex phrasing with slurs and ties. The bass line continues with quarter notes.

326

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 327-328. The melody features a series of eighth-note chords and slurs. The bass line continues with quarter notes.

327

Fifth system of the musical score, measures 328-329. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The bass line continues with quarter notes.

Sixth system of the musical score, measures 329-330. The melody concludes with a final phrase and a double bar line. The bass line continues with quarter notes.

328

f

329

ff p

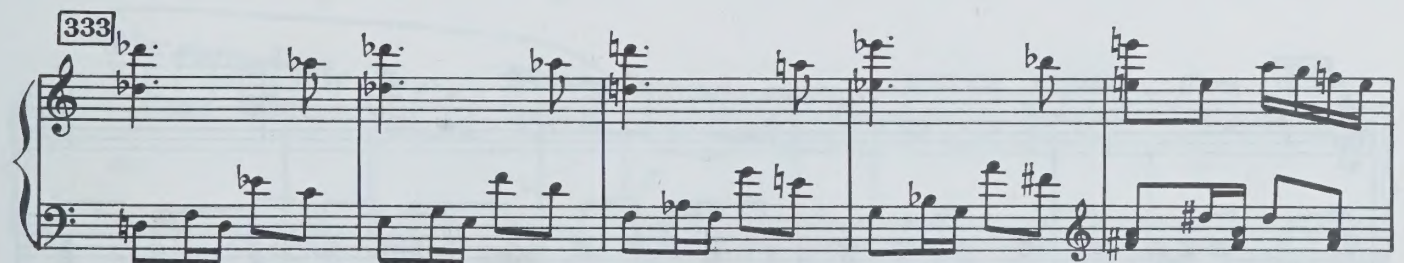
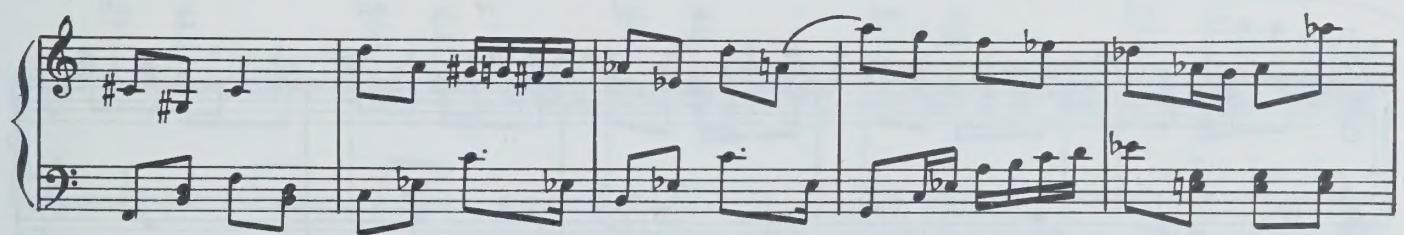
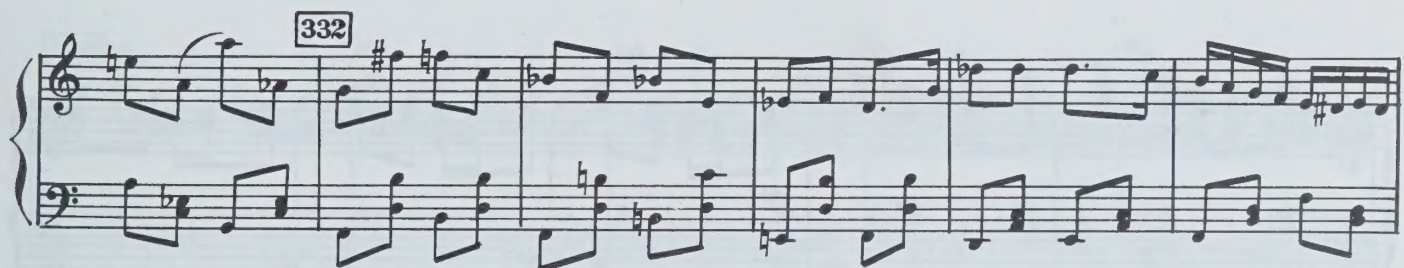
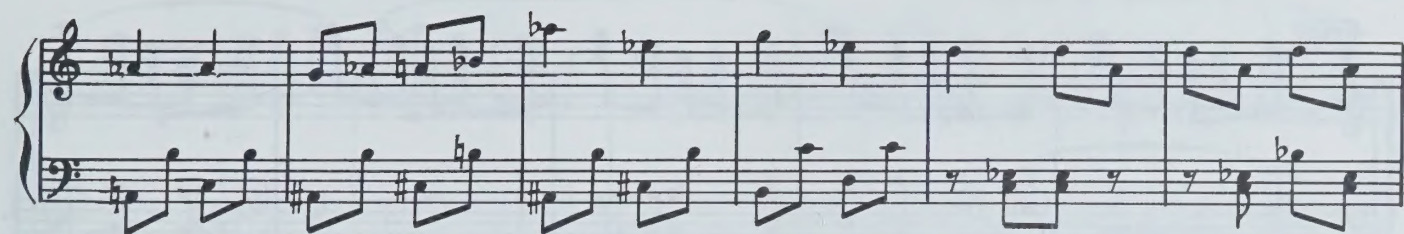
f

330

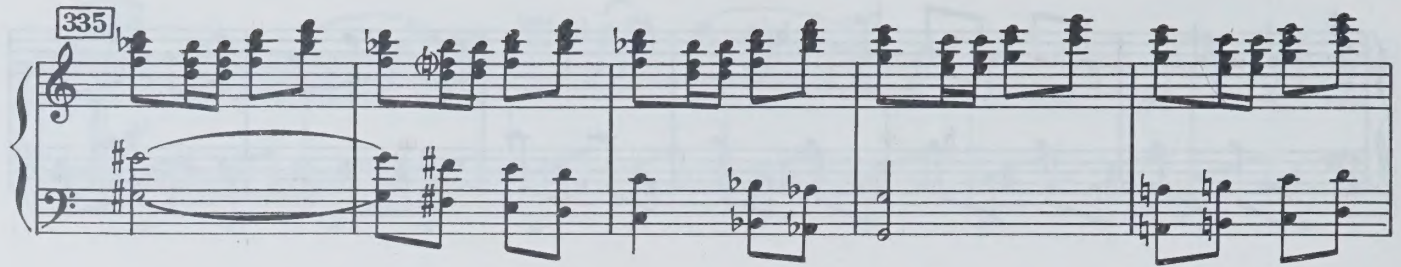
ff marcato

331

f

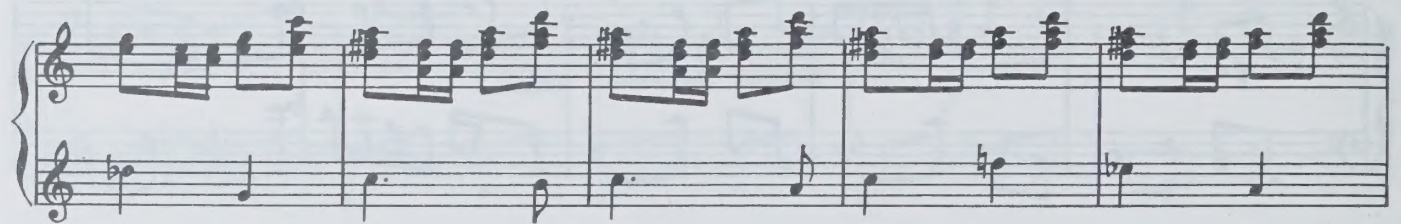
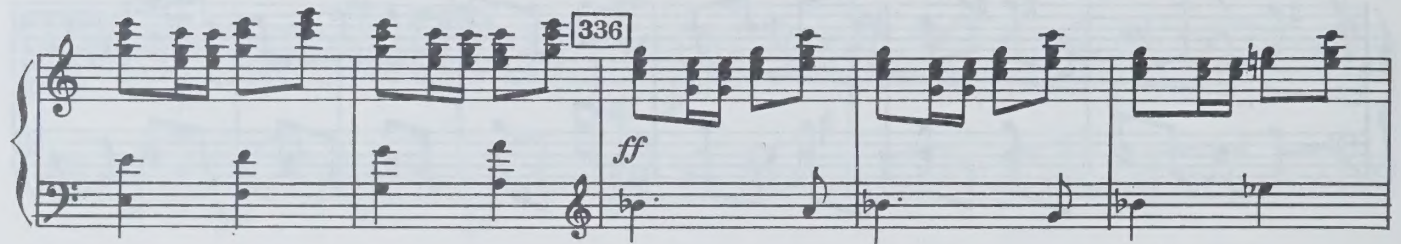


335

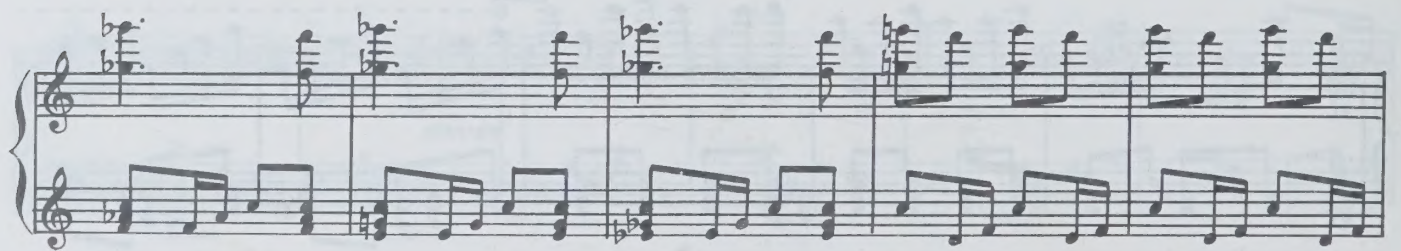
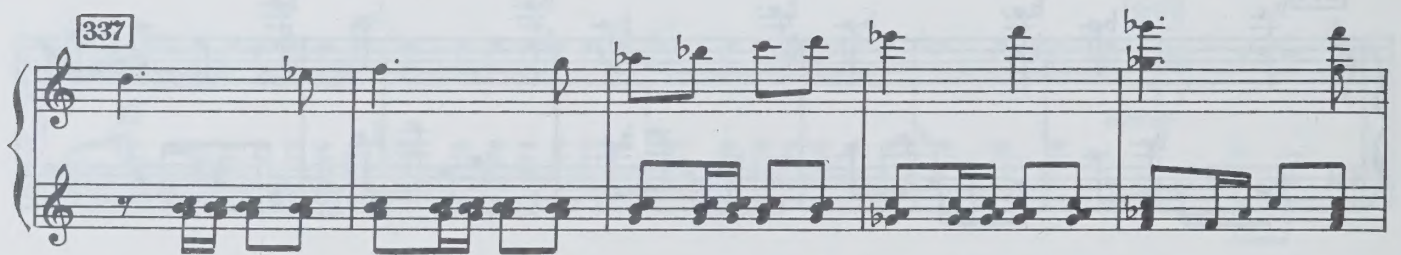


336

ff



337



338

fff

DSCH



First system of music. The right hand features a continuous sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes and rests, including accents on the first and third measures.

Second system of music, starting at measure 339. The right hand continues the arpeggiated pattern. The left hand features a more active bass line with eighth notes and slurs.

Third system of music, starting at measure 340. The right hand continues the arpeggiated pattern. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and slurs, ending with a triplet of eighth notes.

Fourth system of music. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes. Dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p* (piano).

Fifth system of music. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and slurs. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo).

Sixth system of music, starting at measure 341. The right hand features a dense, rapid sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and slurs.

342

Measures 342-343. Measure 342 features a treble staff with a 7-measure rest followed by eighth notes, and a bass staff with a 7-measure rest followed by eighth notes. Measure 343 continues with eighth notes in both staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Measures 344-345. Measure 344 has eighth notes in the treble and bass staves. Measure 345 features a treble staff with a 3-measure rest followed by eighth notes, and a bass staff with a 3-measure rest followed by eighth notes. The key signature has two flats.

343

Measures 346-347. Measure 346 has a treble staff with a 3-measure rest followed by eighth notes, and a bass staff with a 3-measure rest followed by eighth notes. Measure 347 continues with eighth notes in both staves. The key signature has two flats.

344

Measures 348-349. Measure 348 has a treble staff with a 3-measure rest followed by eighth notes, and a bass staff with a 3-measure rest followed by eighth notes. Measure 349 continues with eighth notes in both staves. The key signature has two flats.

345

Measures 350-351. Measure 350 has a treble staff with a 3-measure rest followed by eighth notes, and a bass staff with a 3-measure rest followed by eighth notes. Measure 351 continues with eighth notes in both staves. The key signature has two flats.

Measures 352-353. Measure 352 has a treble staff with a 3-measure rest followed by eighth notes, and a bass staff with a 3-measure rest followed by eighth notes. Measure 353 continues with eighth notes in both staves. The key signature has two flats.

346 Andantino

Measures 346-347. The music is in 4/4 time. Measure 346 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 347 features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.

347 accel.

Measures 347-348. The tempo is marked *accel.* (accelerando). Measure 347 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 348 has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.

Measures 348-349. Measure 348 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 349 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

348

Measures 349-350. Measure 349 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 350 has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.

Measures 350-351. Measure 350 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 351 has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.

Measures 351-352. Measure 351 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 352 has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.

349

p *f* *p*

p staccato

350

p *f*

rit. a tempo

pp

351

p *f*

DSCH

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for piano, spanning measures 349 to 351. The score is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass staff. Measure 349 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the right hand and a forte (*f*) dynamic in the left hand. The right hand features a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 350 continues the piece, with the right hand playing a series of chords and the left hand maintaining the eighth-note pattern. Measure 351 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the right hand and a forte (*f*) dynamic in the left hand. The right hand plays a series of chords, and the left hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Andantino

352 *p* *simile*

353 *f* *dim.*

354 *p*

355

356

357

358

359

360

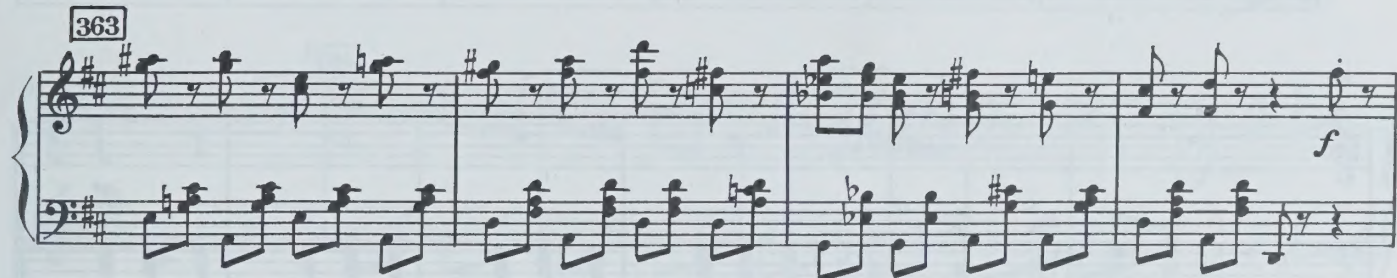
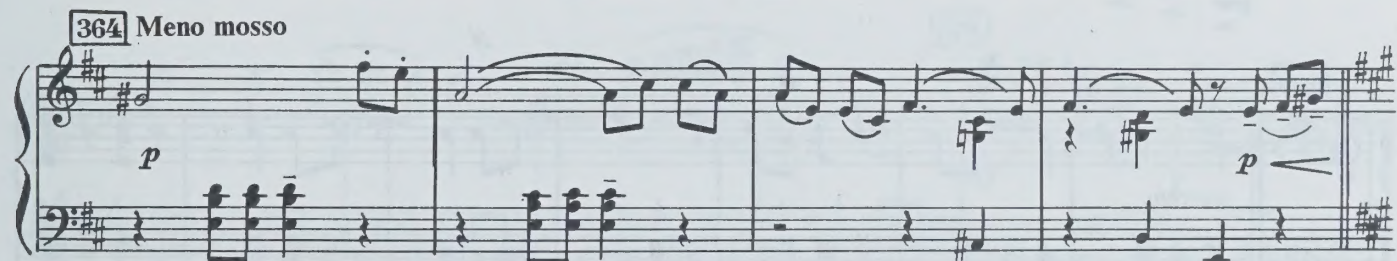
361 Più mosso

p leggiero

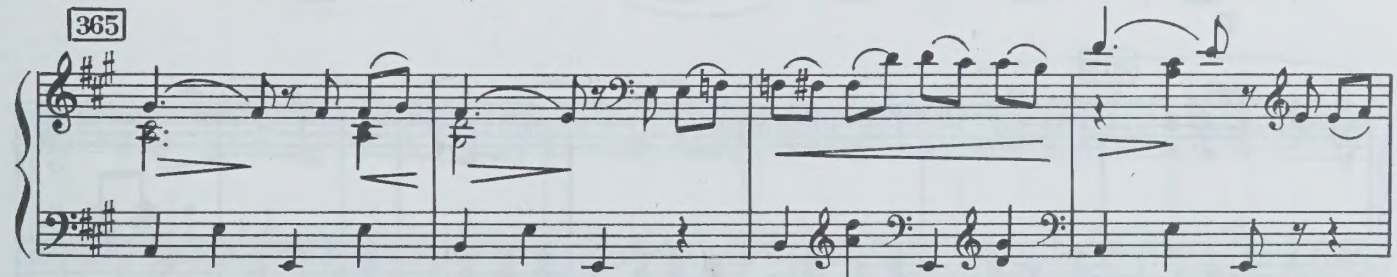
362



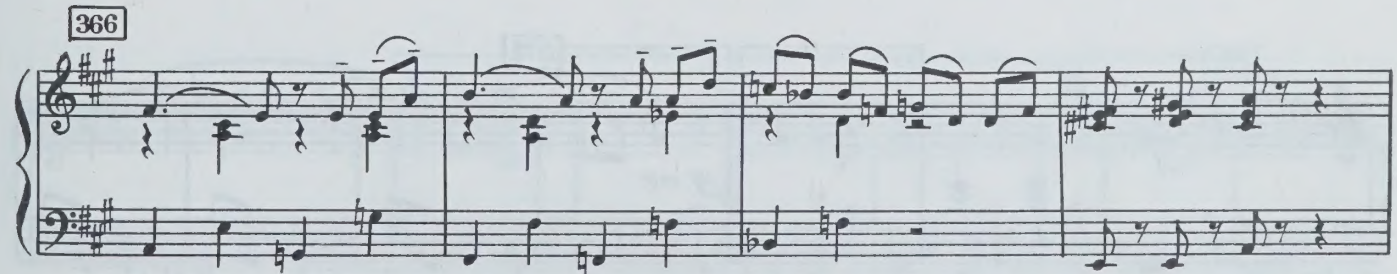
363

364 *Meno mosso*

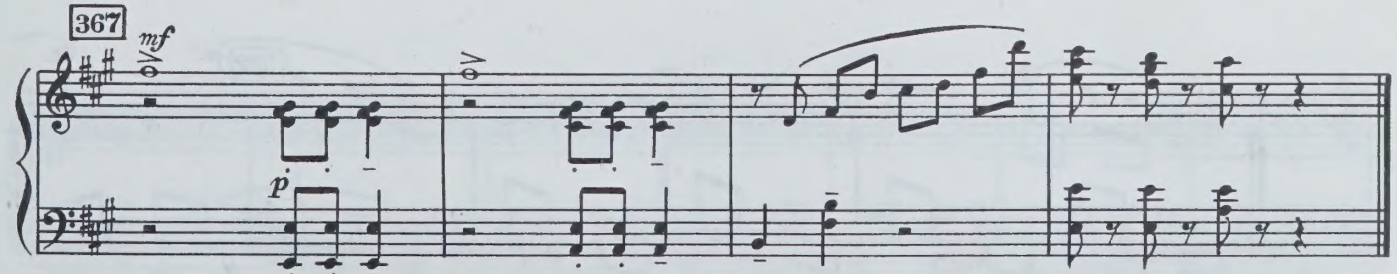
365



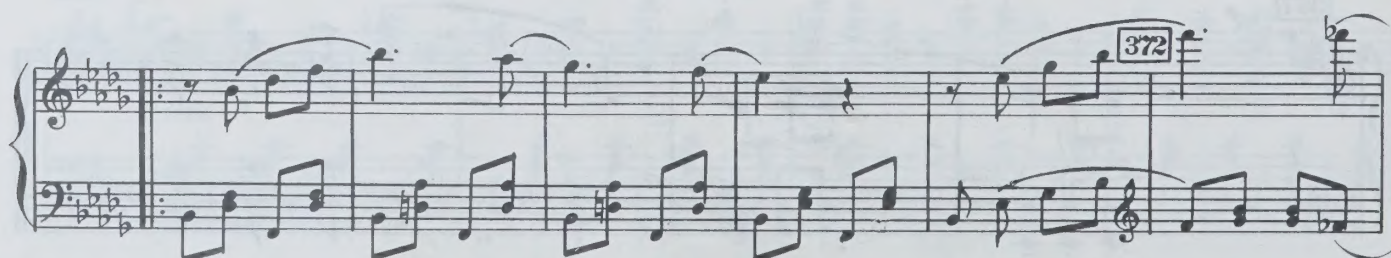
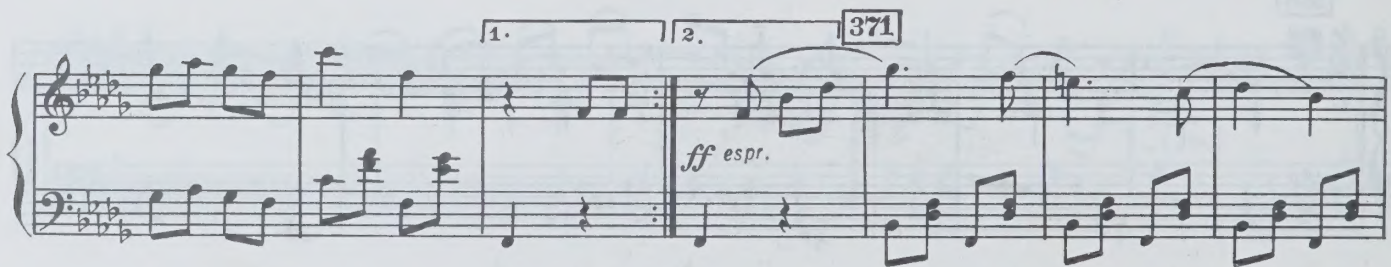
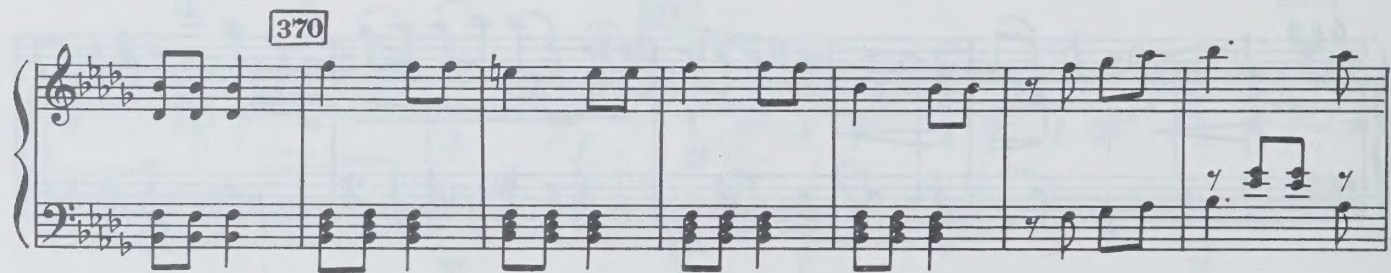
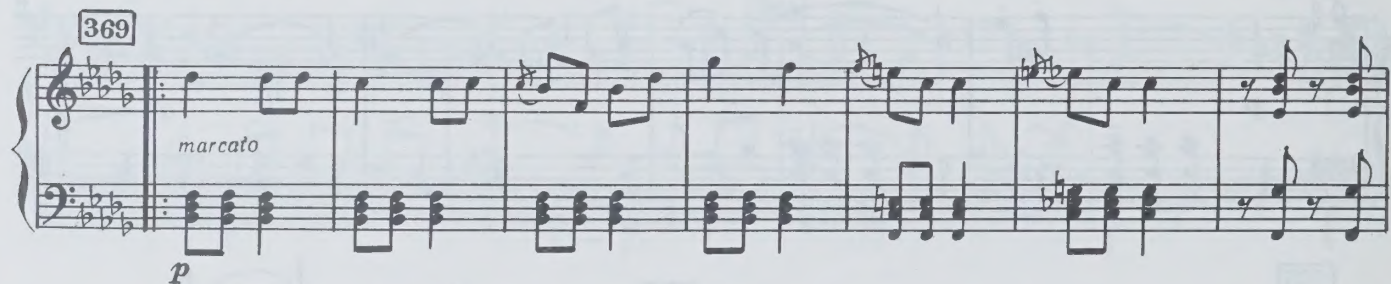
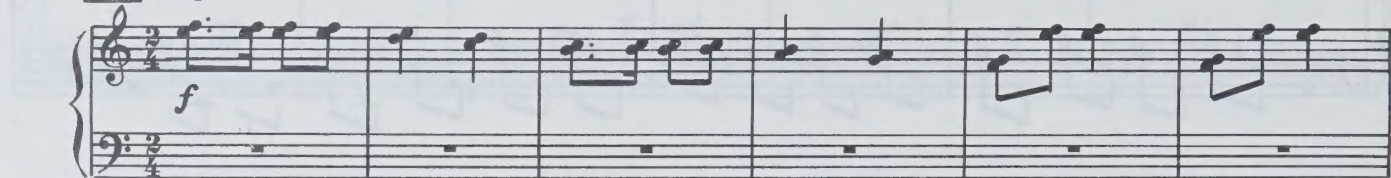
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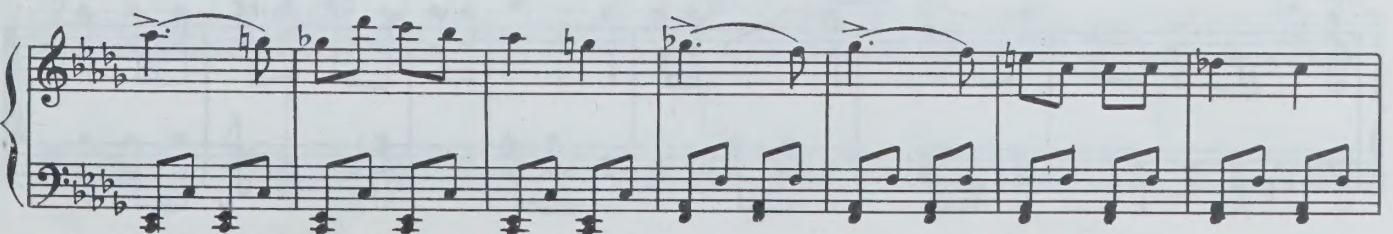
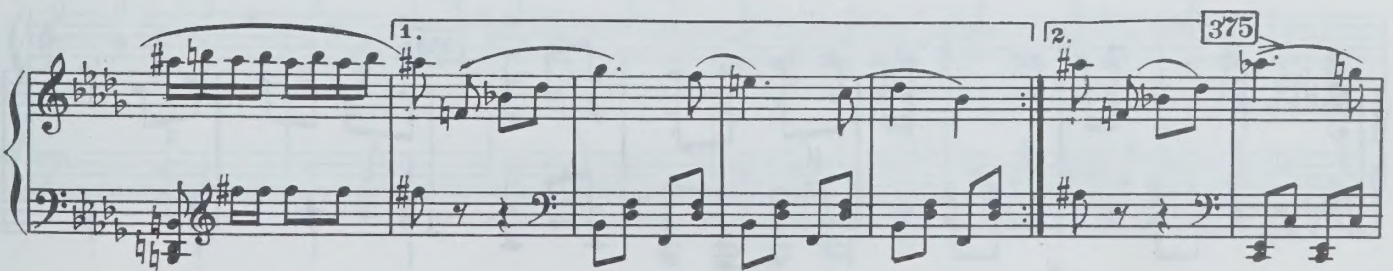
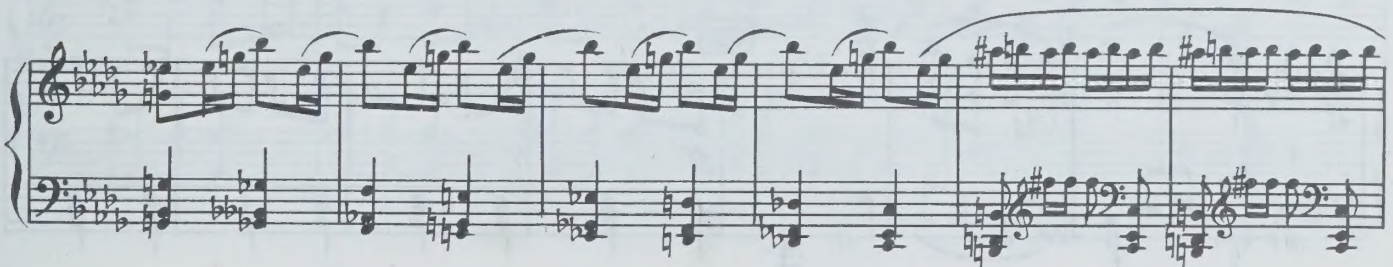
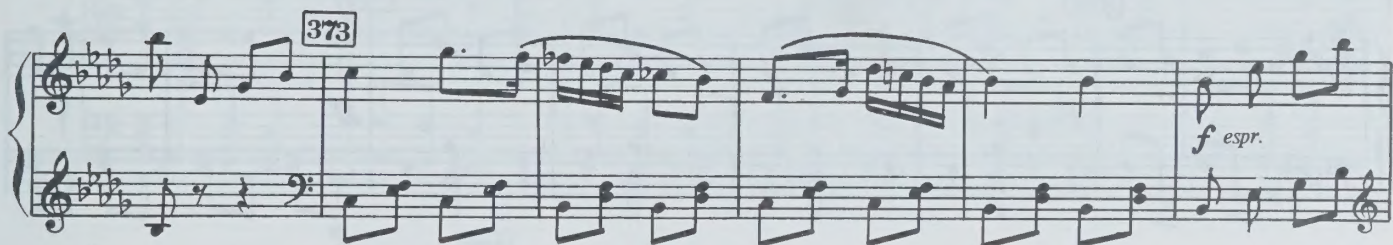


367

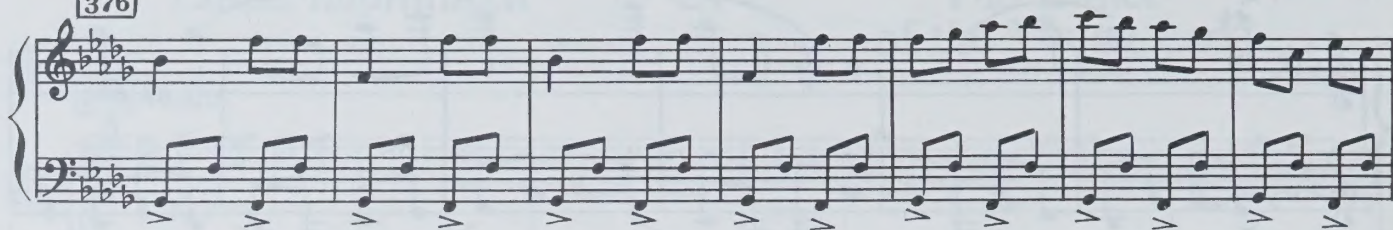


[368] Allegro



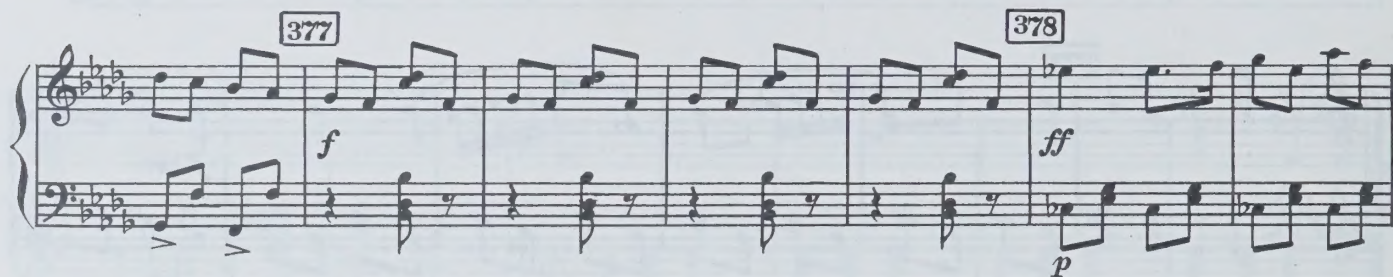


376



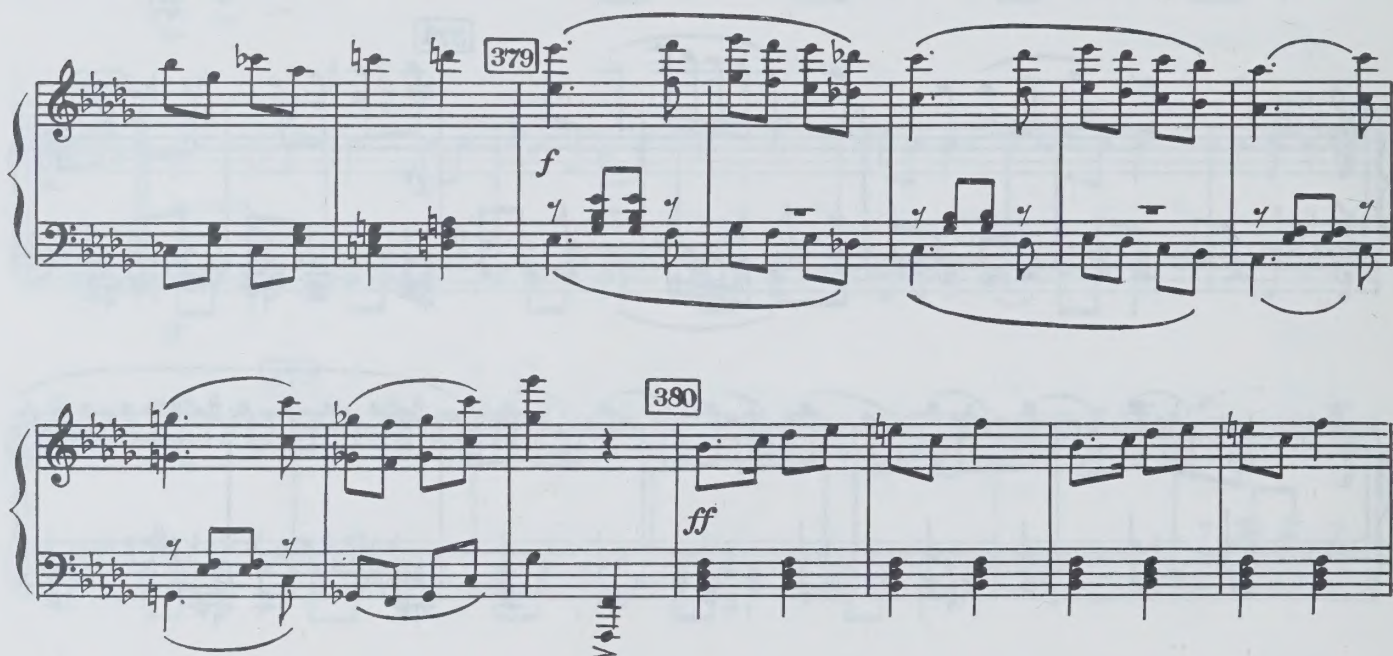
377

378



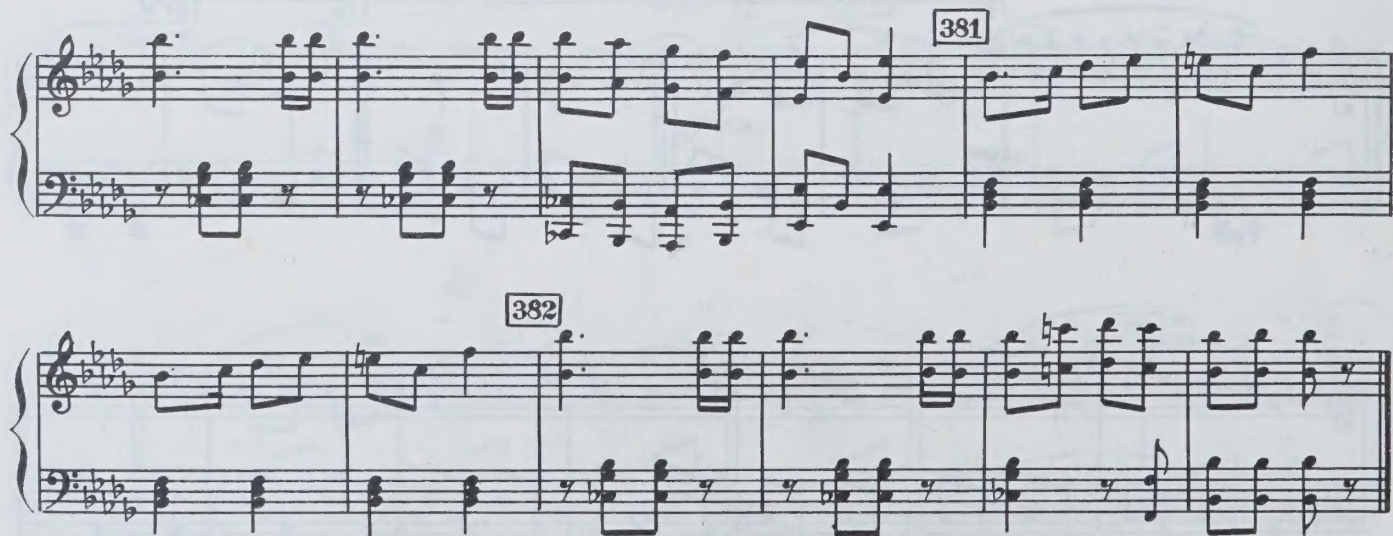
379

380



381

382

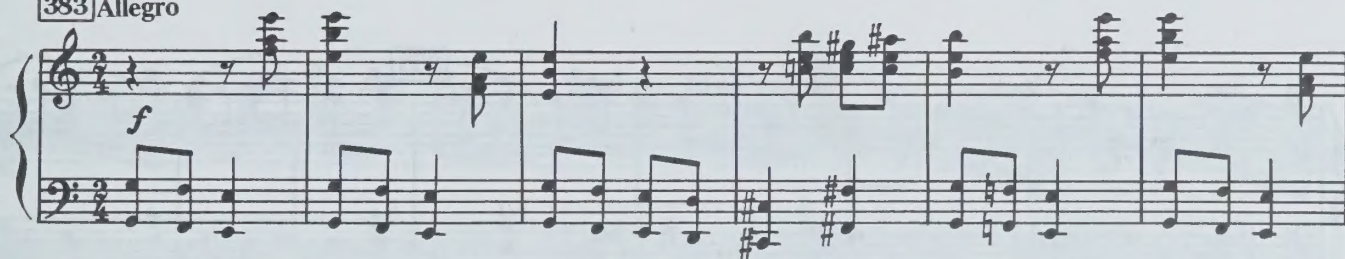


Танец комсомольцев,
танец пономаря
и сцена богомольцев

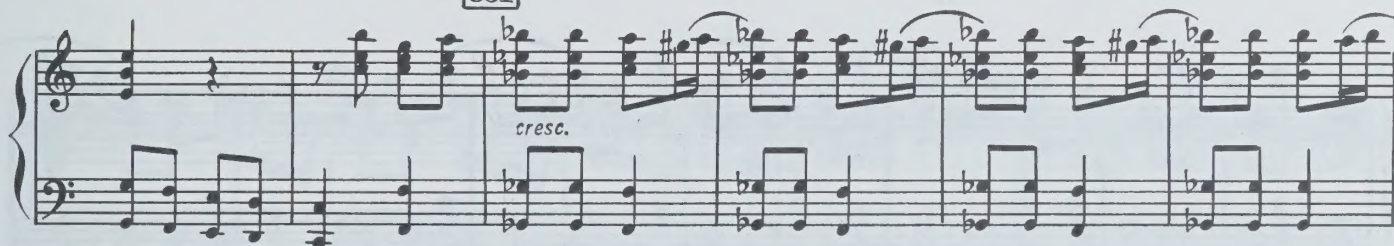
25

The Dance
of the Komsomol Members,
the Dance of the Sacristan,
and the Scene with the Parishioners

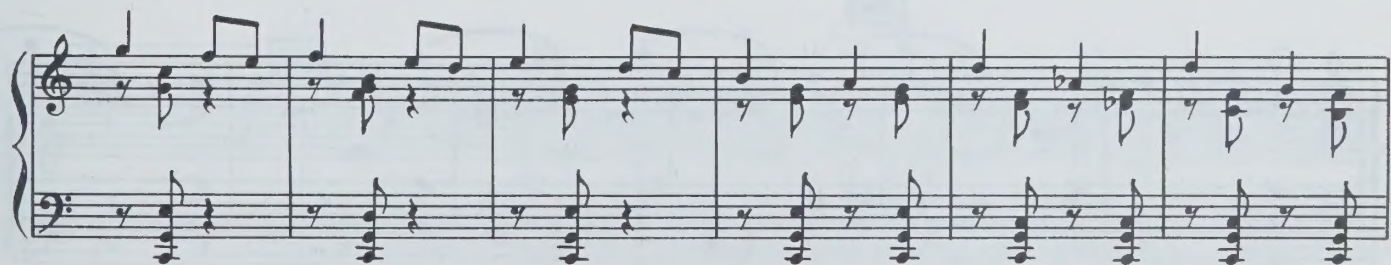
383 Allegro



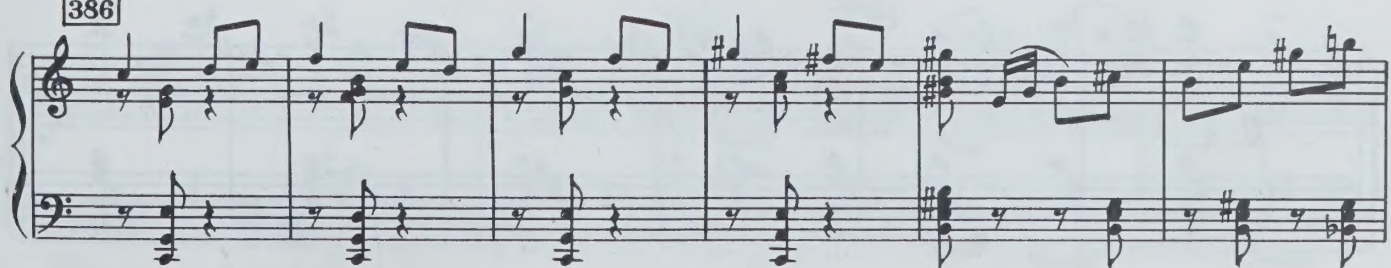
384

cresc.

385



386



387

ff

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

p

1.

2.

395

396

f cresc.

397

ff

398

ff

ff

399

ff

400

fff *p cresc.*

f

f

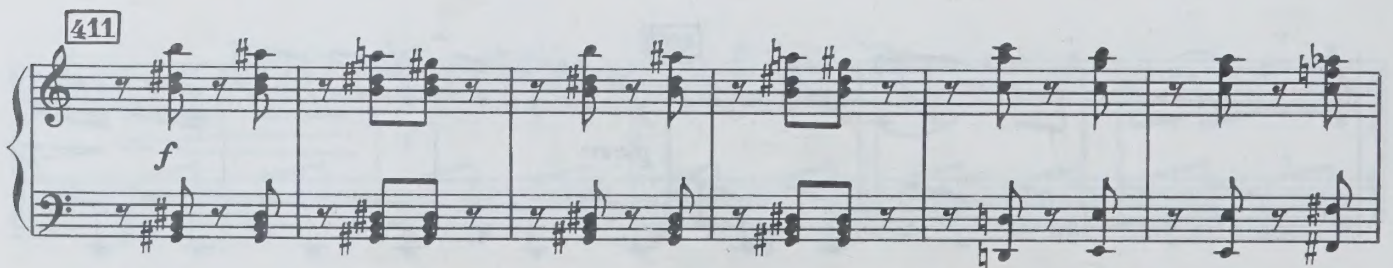
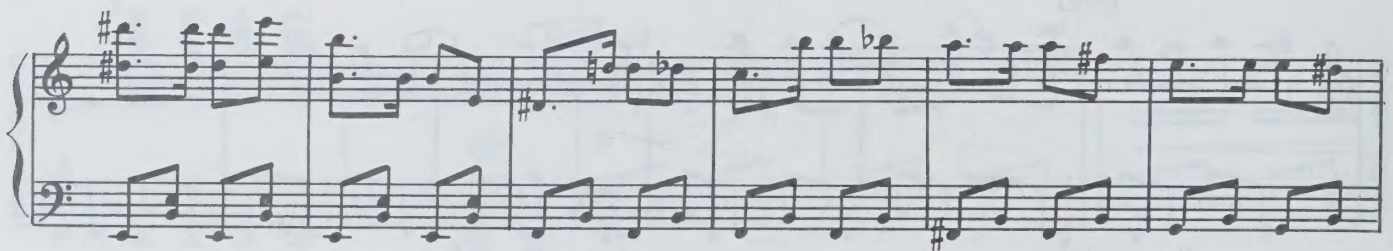
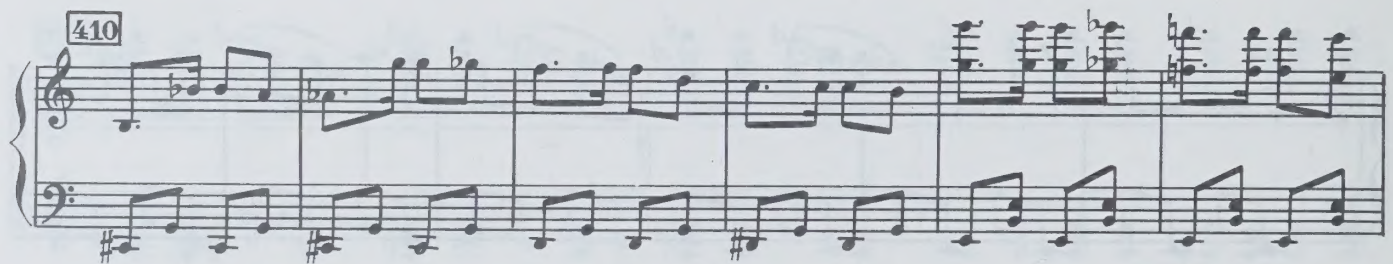
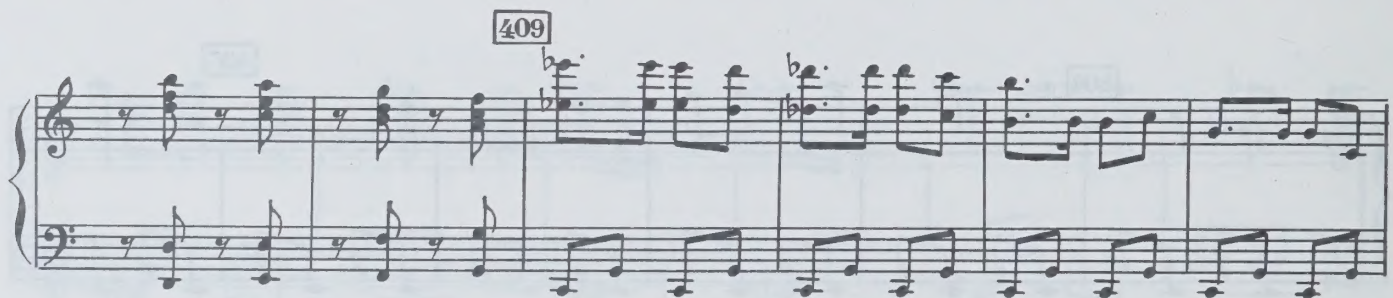
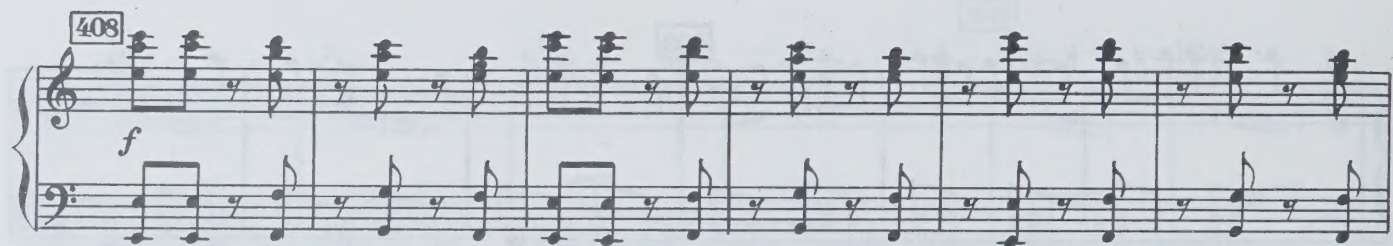
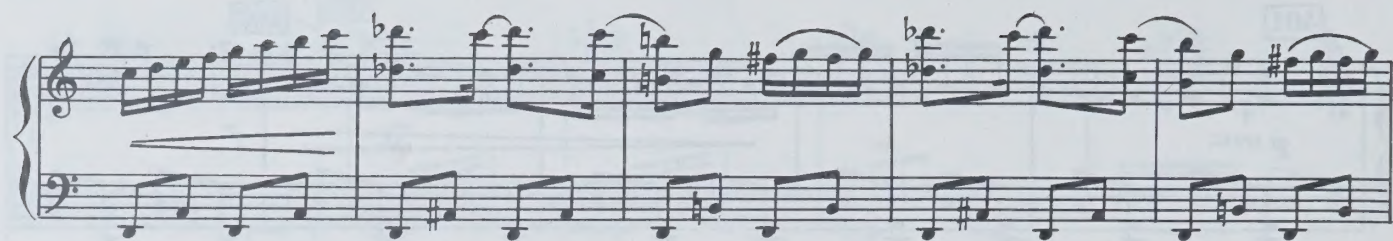
401 *p cresc.* 402 *f*

403

404 405

406

407 *p cresc.*



A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score includes a box with the number "412" above the treble staff. The music consists of a series of chords and single notes, with a final measure ending with a double bar line.

413

p

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, a treble staff and a bass staff, joined by a brace on the left. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody in the treble staff consists of six measures. The first measure starts with a B-flat, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The second measure starts with a B-flat, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The third measure starts with a B-flat, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The fourth measure starts with a B-flat, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The fifth measure starts with a B-flat, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The sixth measure starts with a B-flat, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The bass staff consists of six measures. The first measure starts with a B-flat, followed by a quarter note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The second measure starts with a B-flat, followed by a quarter note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The third measure starts with a B-flat, followed by a quarter note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The fourth measure starts with a B-flat, followed by a quarter note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The fifth measure starts with a B-flat, followed by a quarter note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The sixth measure starts with a B-flat, followed by a quarter note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The number 414 is written in a box in the top right corner.

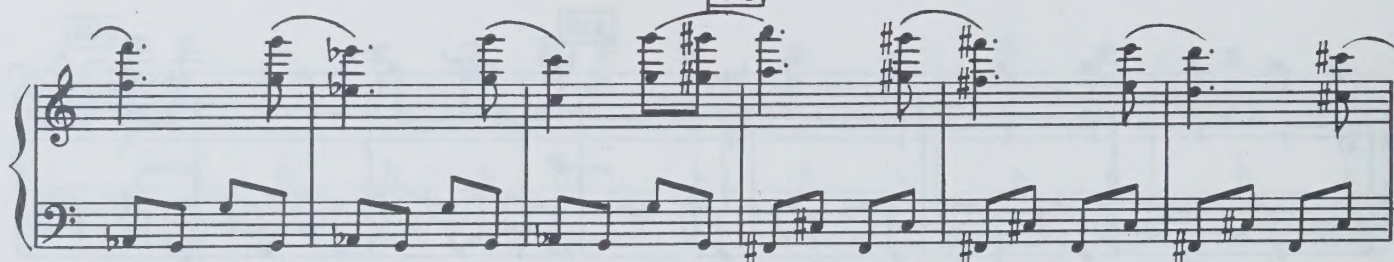
A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is in the bass staff, and the accompaniment is in the treble staff. The score includes a repeat sign at the end of the first line of music.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with notes and rests, some of which are beamed together. The bass staff contains a bass line with notes and rests, also beamed together. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. The rests are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. The rests are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes.

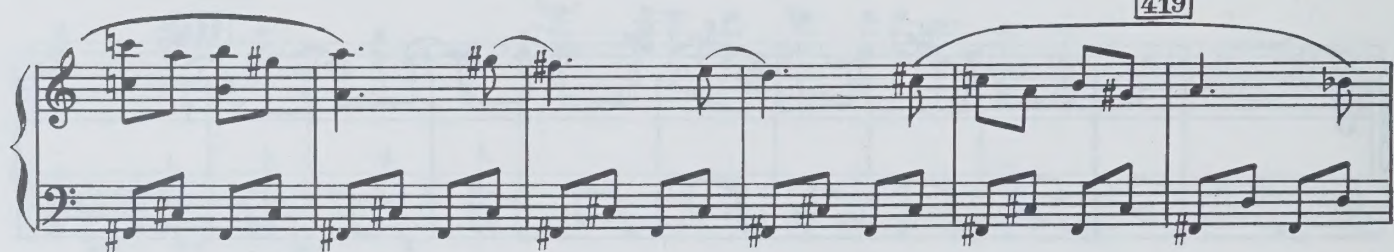
417



418



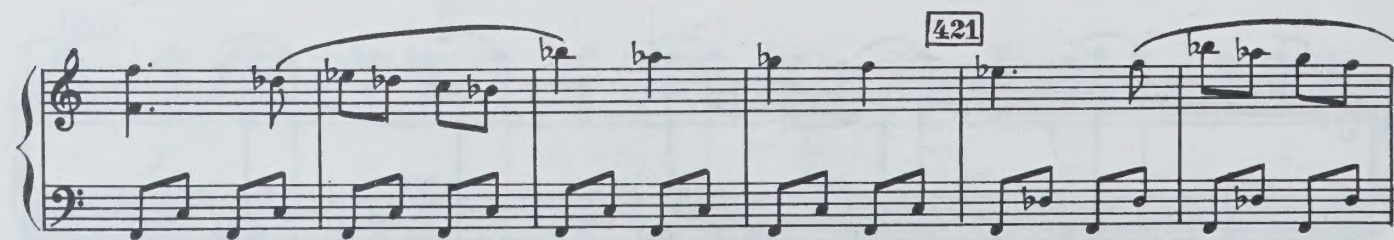
419

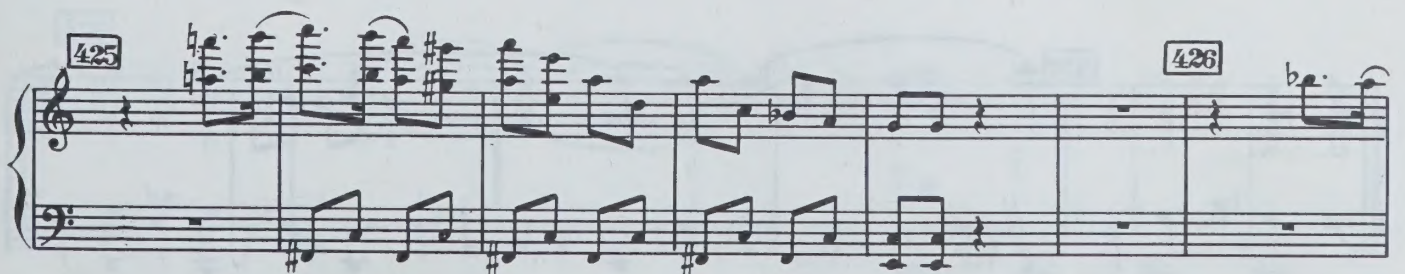
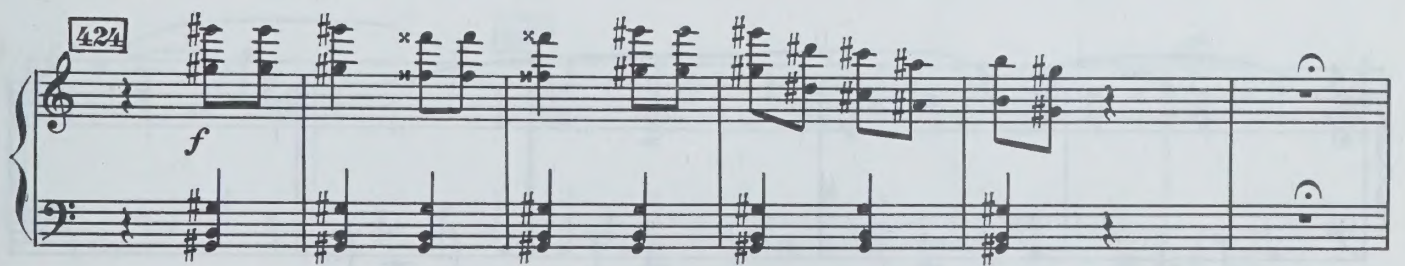
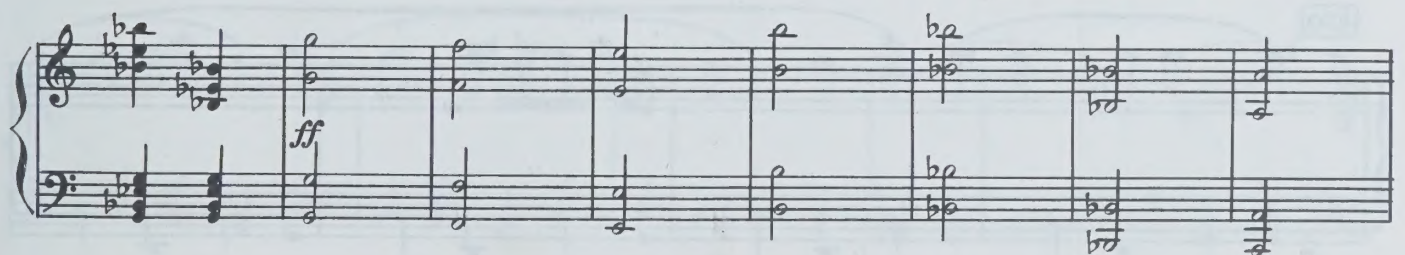
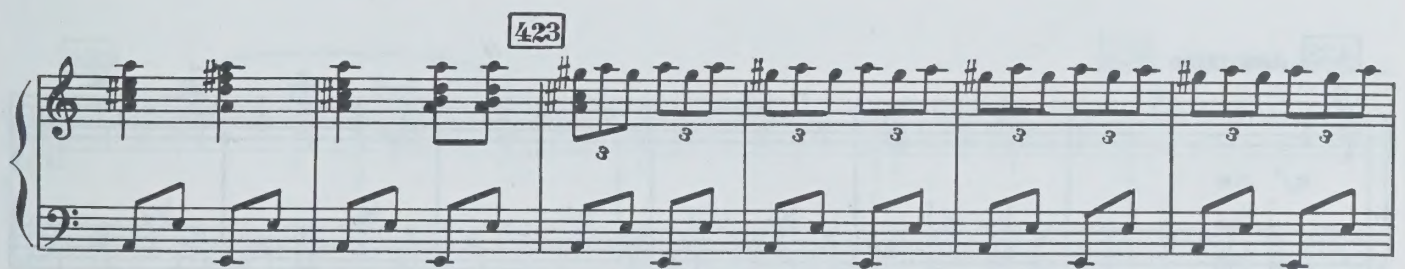
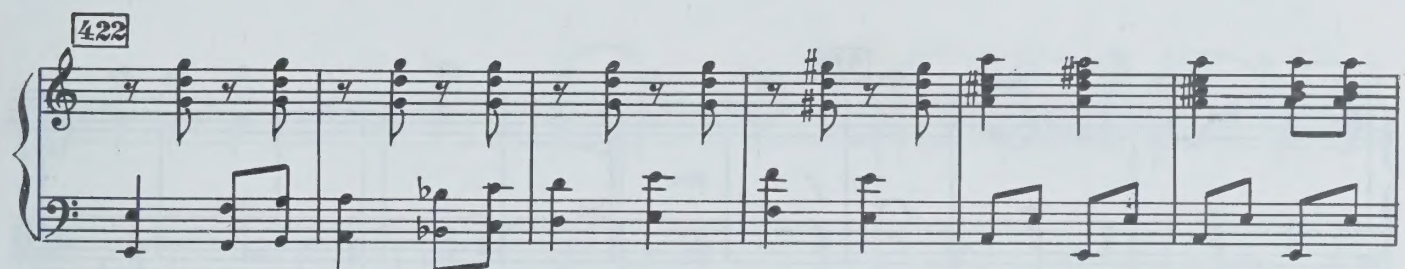
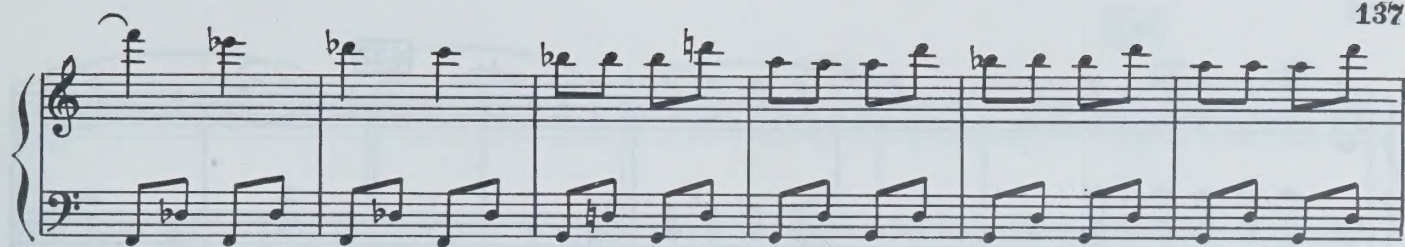


420



421





427

428

f *dim.* *pp*

429 Andantino

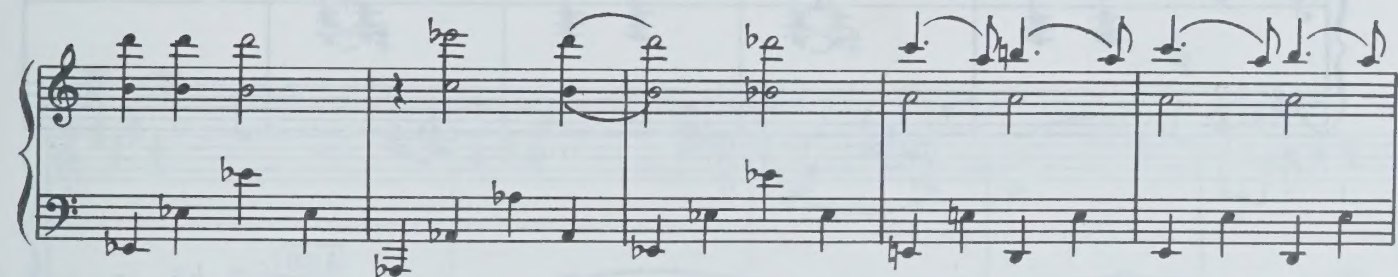
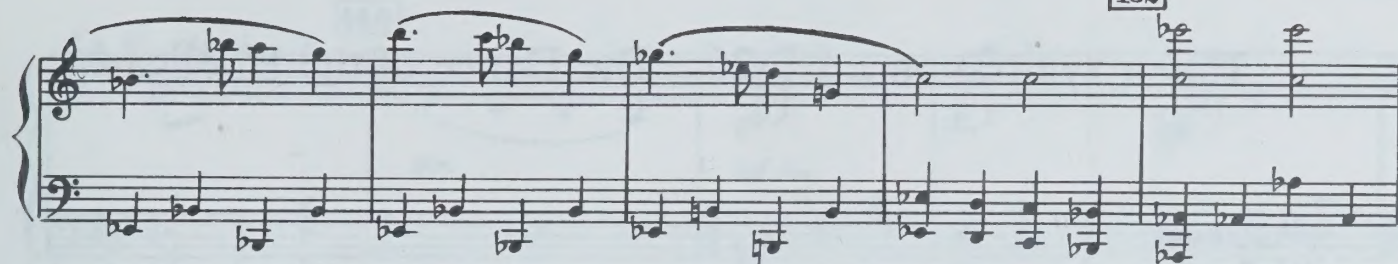
mf *dim.*

sempre staccato

430

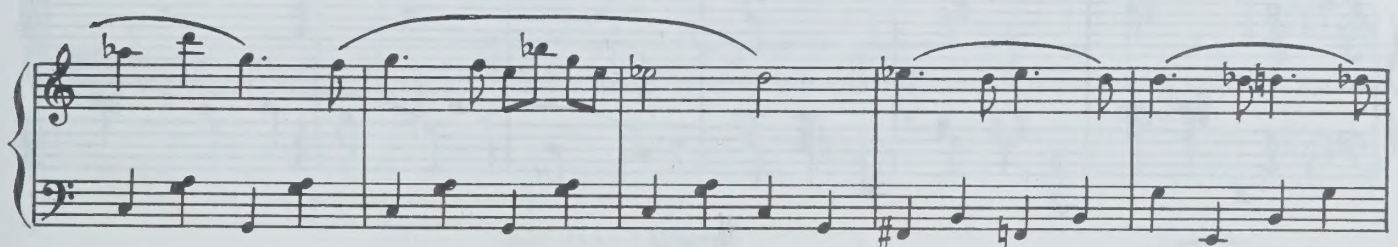
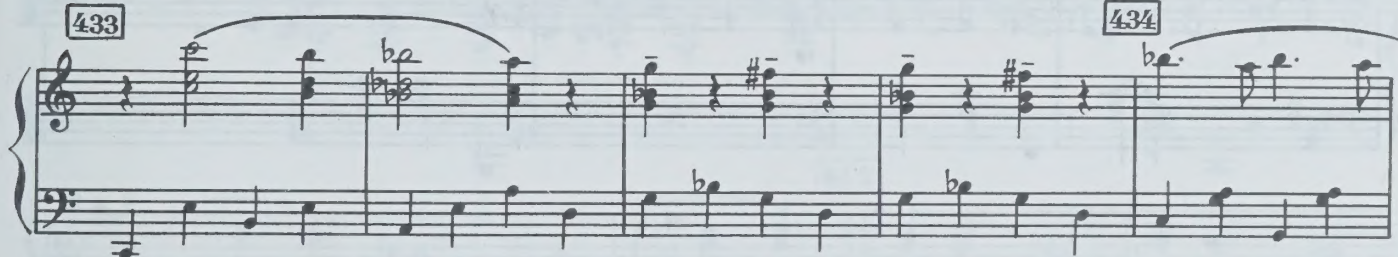
431

432



433

434



435



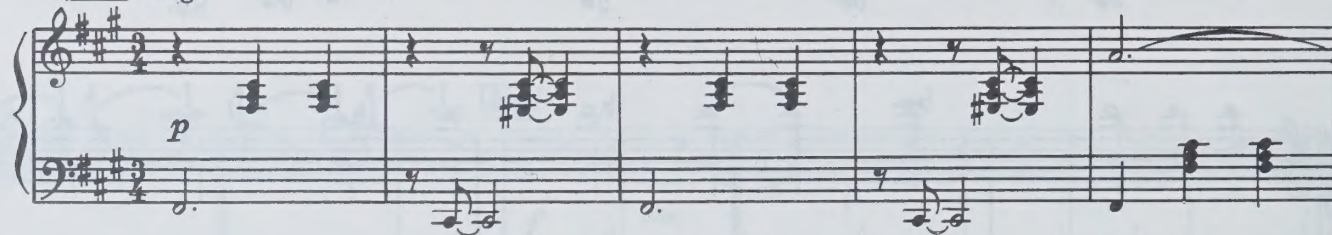
436



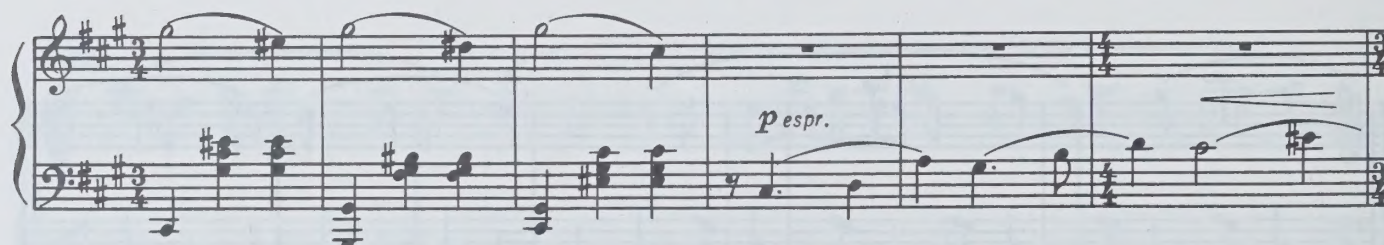
Танец хулиганов

26 The Dance of the Hooligans

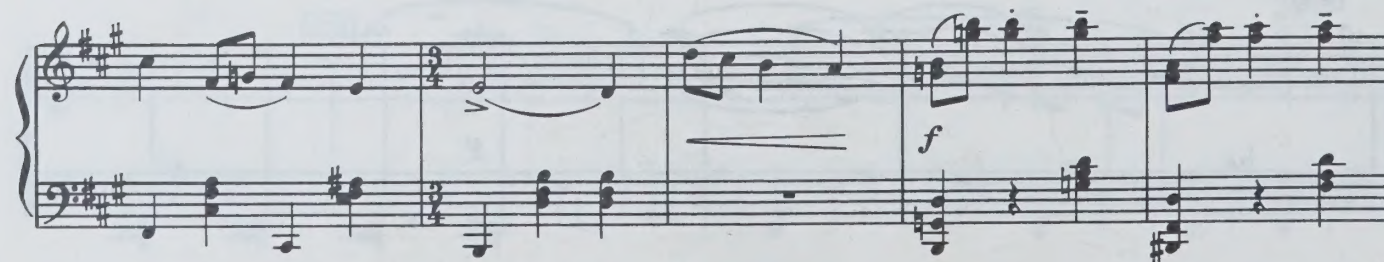
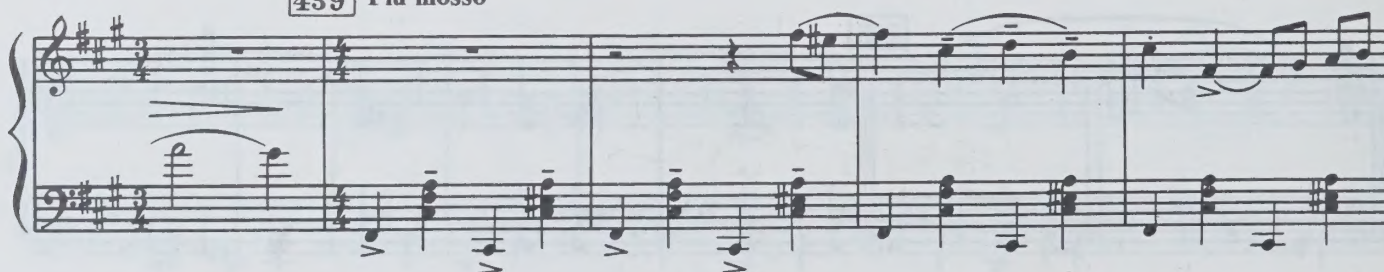
437 Largo



438

*p espr.*

439 Più mosso



440

Musical score for measures 440-441. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 440 features a piano introduction with a treble staff containing a half note chord (F#4, C#5) and a bass staff with a half note chord (F#2, C#3). A slur connects the two staves, with the dynamic marking *dim.* below. Measure 441 continues with a treble staff containing a half note chord (F#4, C#5) and a bass staff with a half note chord (F#2, C#3). The dynamic marking *mf dim.* is below the bass staff.

441

Musical score for measures 442-443. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 442 features a piano introduction with a treble staff containing a half note chord (F#4, C#5) and a bass staff with a half note chord (F#2, C#3). A slur connects the two staves, with the dynamic marking *dim.* below. Measure 443 continues with a treble staff containing a half note chord (F#4, C#5) and a bass staff with a half note chord (F#2, C#3). The dynamic marking *mf dim.* is below the bass staff.

442

Musical score for measures 444-445. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 444 features a piano introduction with a treble staff containing a half note chord (F#4, C#5) and a bass staff with a half note chord (F#2, C#3). A slur connects the two staves, with the dynamic marking *dim.* below. Measure 445 continues with a treble staff containing a half note chord (F#4, C#5) and a bass staff with a half note chord (F#2, C#3). The dynamic marking *mf dim.* is below the bass staff.

443 Allegro

Musical score for measures 446-447. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 446 features a piano introduction with a treble staff containing a half note chord (F#4, C#5) and a bass staff with a half note chord (F#2, C#3). A slur connects the two staves, with the dynamic marking *dim.* below. Measure 447 continues with a treble staff containing a half note chord (F#4, C#5) and a bass staff with a half note chord (F#2, C#3). The dynamic marking *mf dim.* is below the bass staff.

Musical score for measures 448-449. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 448 features a piano introduction with a treble staff containing a half note chord (F#4, C#5) and a bass staff with a half note chord (F#2, C#3). A slur connects the two staves, with the dynamic marking *dim.* below. Measure 449 continues with a treble staff containing a half note chord (F#4, C#5) and a bass staff with a half note chord (F#2, C#3). The dynamic marking *mf dim.* is below the bass staff.

444

Measures 444-445. Treble and bass staves. Measure 444 includes the instruction *cresc.* and *ff*. Measure 445 includes *fff*. Both measures feature eighth-note chords in the bass line, indicated by an '8' and a dashed line.

445

Continuation of measures 445-446. Measure 445 includes *fff*. Both measures feature eighth-note chords in the bass line, indicated by an '8' and a dashed line.

Continuation of measures 446-447. Measure 446 includes *ff*. Measure 447 includes *f*. Both measures feature eighth-note chords in the bass line, indicated by an '8' and a dashed line.

446

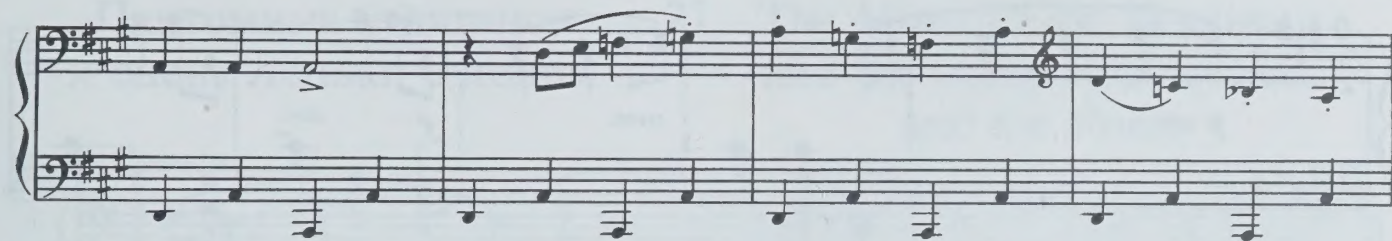
Continuation of measures 447-448. Measure 447 includes *ff*. Measure 448 includes *f*. Both measures feature eighth-note chords in the bass line, indicated by an '8' and a dashed line.

447 Meno mosso

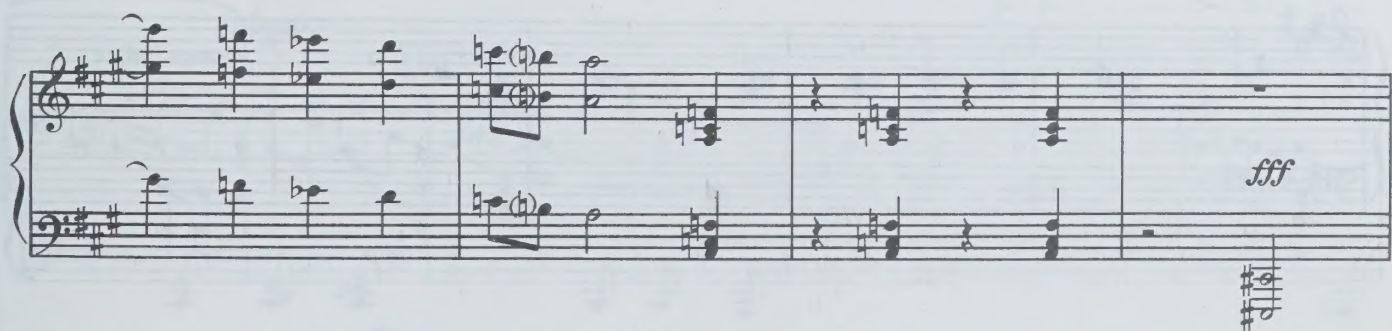
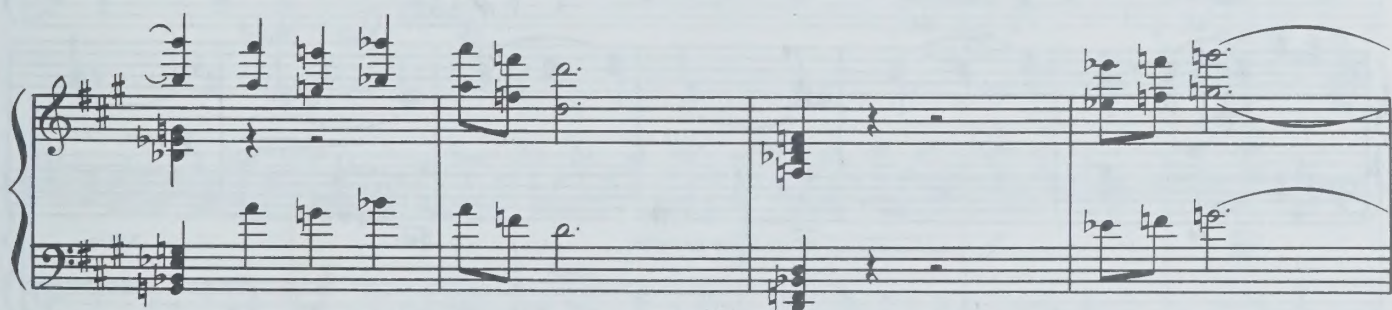
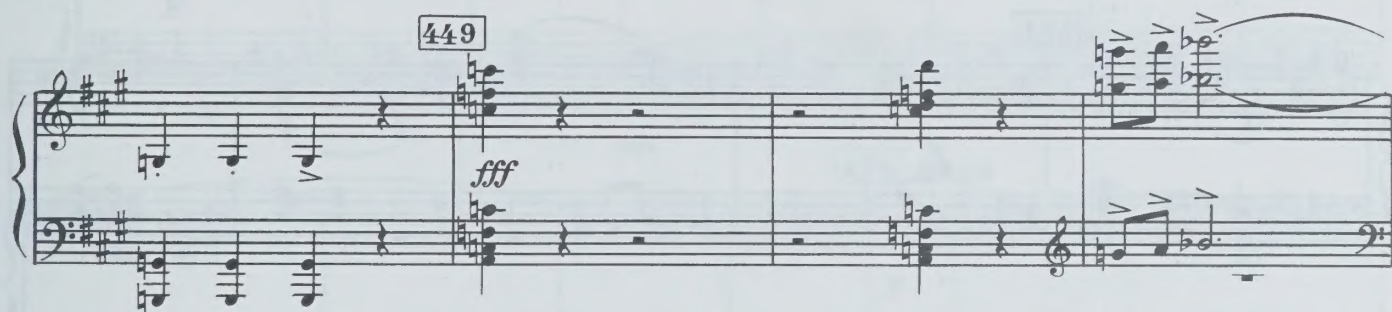
Measures 448-449. Treble and bass staves. Measure 448 includes the instruction *Meno mosso*. Measure 449 includes *f*. Both measures feature eighth-note chords in the bass line, indicated by an '8' and a dashed line.

448 Allegro

Continuation of measures 449-450. Measure 449 includes *dim.* and *p*. Measure 450 includes *f*. Both measures feature eighth-note chords in the bass line, indicated by an '8' and a dashed line.

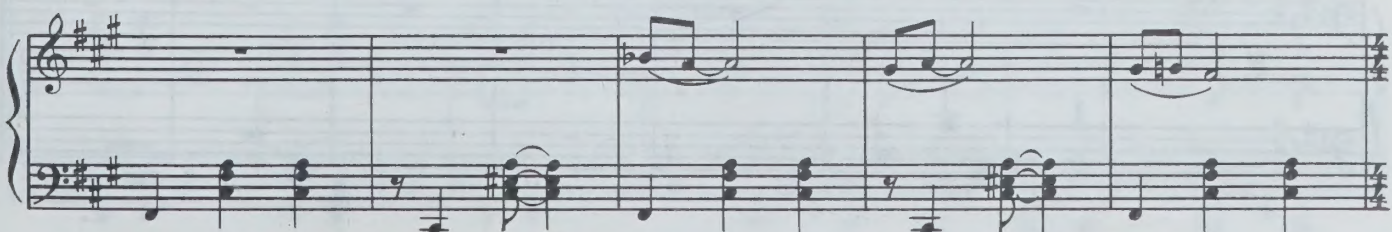
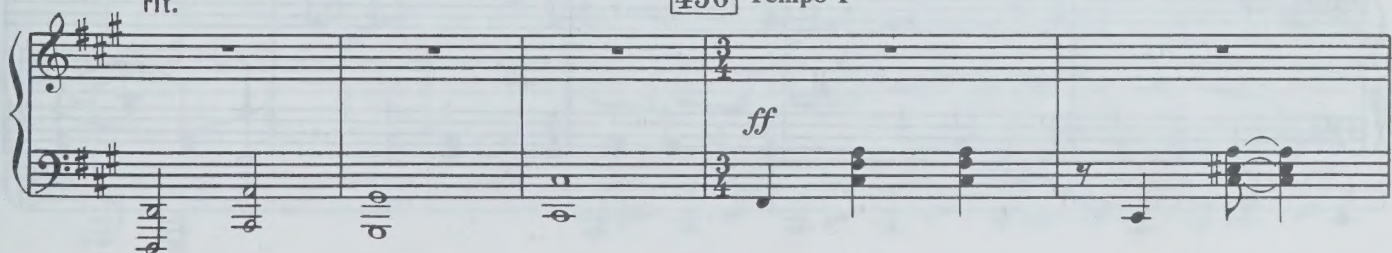


449



rit.

450 Tempo I



First system of a piano score. The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p espr.*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *dim.*.

Second system of a piano score, starting with measure 451. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *espr.*.

Third system of a piano score, starting with measure 452. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *p espr.*.

Fourth system of a piano score. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*.

Fifth system of a piano score. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* and *dim.*.

Sixth system of a piano score, ending with four measures of sustained octaves in the left hand, marked with an 8va symbol.

Пантомима хулиганов
и сцена Лёньки с попом

27 The Mime of the Hooligans
and the Scene with Lyonka
and the Priest

453 Andante

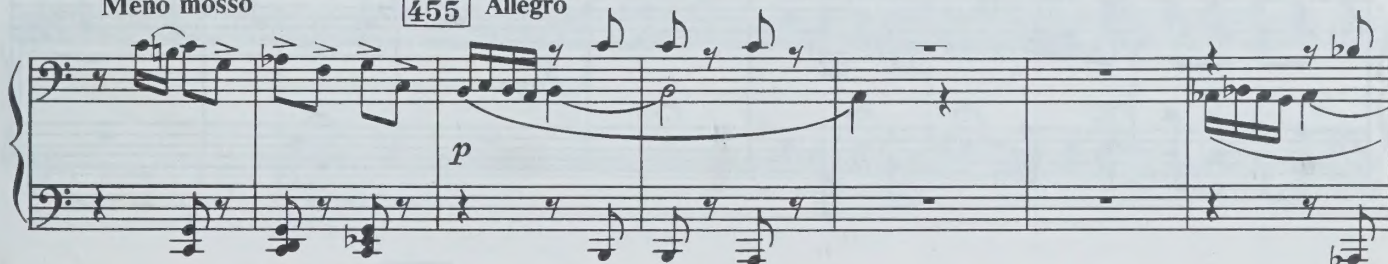


454 Allegro

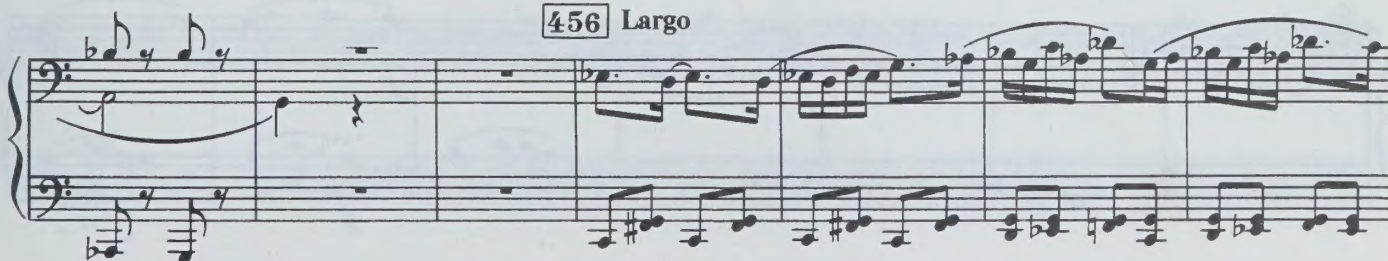


Meno mosso

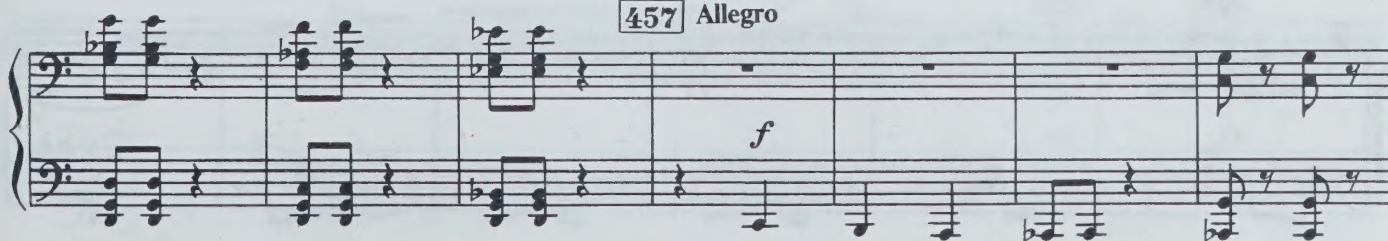
455 Allegro



456 Largo



457 Allegro



First system of the musical score, measures 456-457. The right hand has a whole rest. The left hand plays a descending eighth-note scale starting on B-flat, marked *p* (piano).

Second system of the musical score, measures 458-459. The right hand has a whole rest. The left hand plays a descending eighth-note scale, marked *cresc.* (crescendo).

Third system of the musical score, measures 459-460. The right hand has a whole rest. The left hand plays a descending eighth-note scale, marked *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). The system ends with a measure marked *tr^b* (trill) and *ff*.

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 460-461. The right hand has a whole rest. The left hand plays a descending eighth-note scale, marked *f espr.* (forte, expressive). The system ends with a measure marked *Adagio* and *f espr.*.

Fifth system of the musical score, measures 461-462. The right hand has a whole rest. The left hand plays a descending eighth-note scale, marked *f espr.* and *p* (piano).

Sixth system of the musical score, measures 462-463. The right hand has a whole rest. The left hand plays a descending eighth-note scale, marked *p* (piano).

462

pp
mf espr.

463

f cresc.

Recit.

accel.

rit.

9 9

accel.

a tempo

10 9

rit.

15 9
p

Пантомима Козелкова
и Бориса с Ольгой

28

The Mime of Kozelkov,
Boris and Olga

464 Allegretto

p [*mf*]

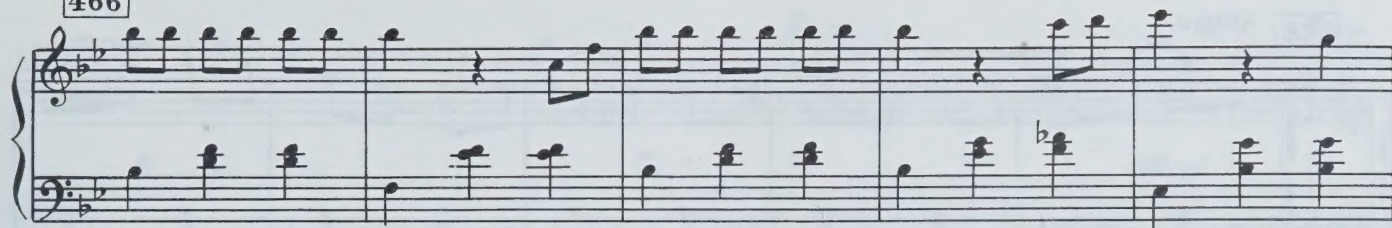
staccato

staccato

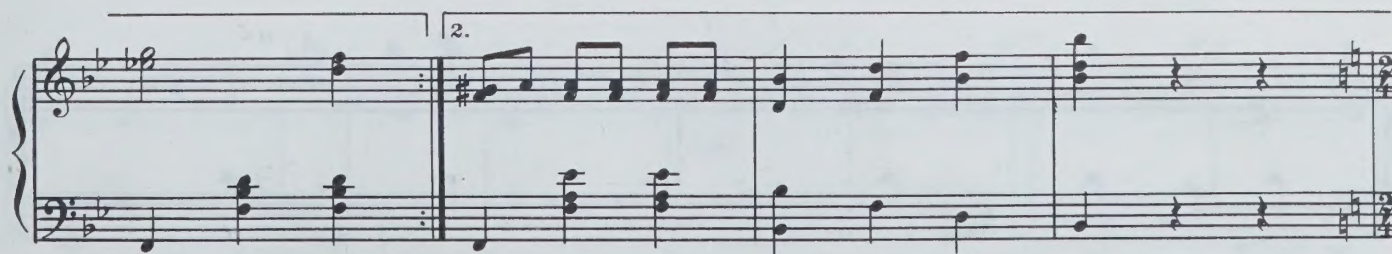
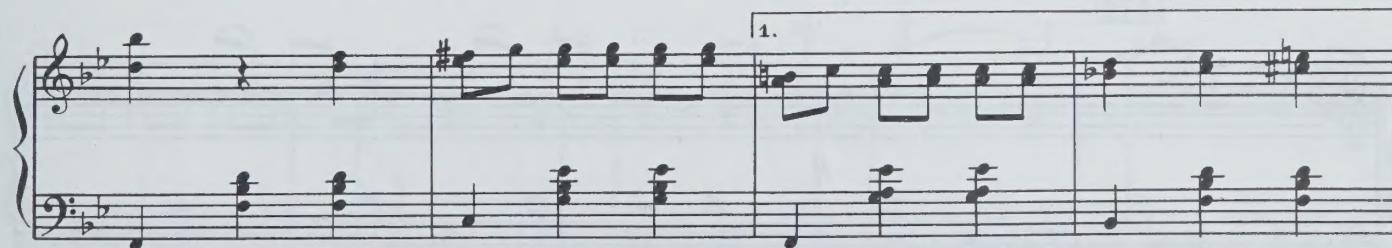
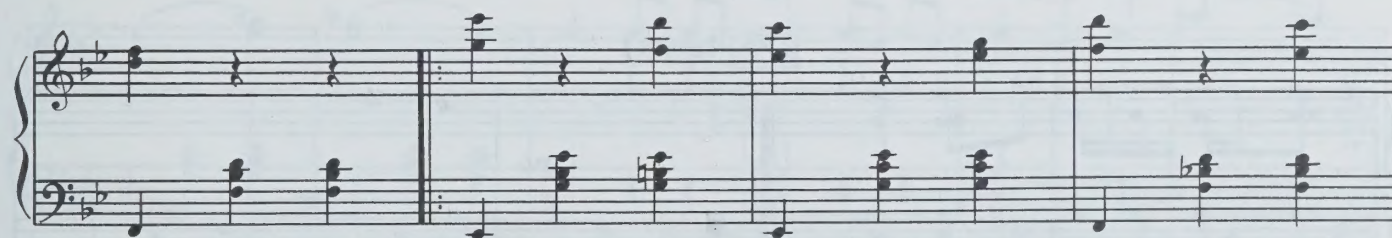
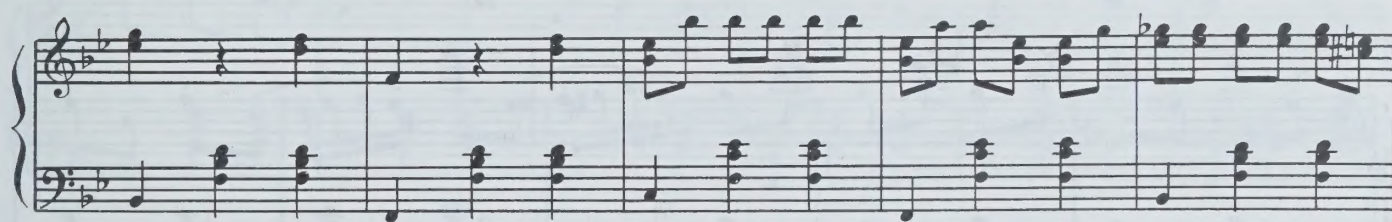
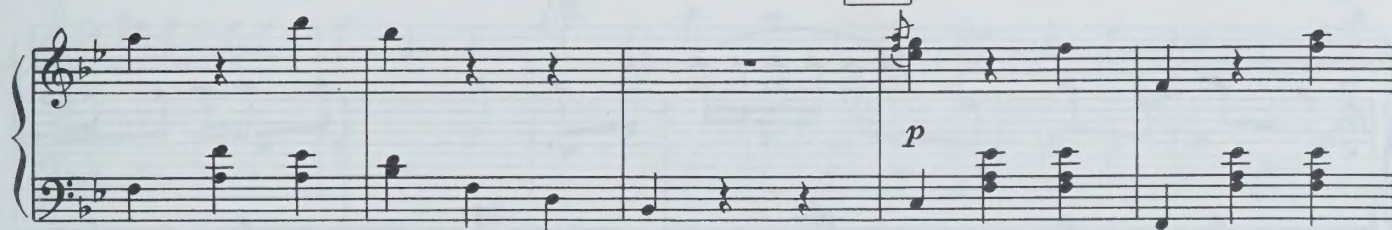
465

f

466



467



468 Allegro

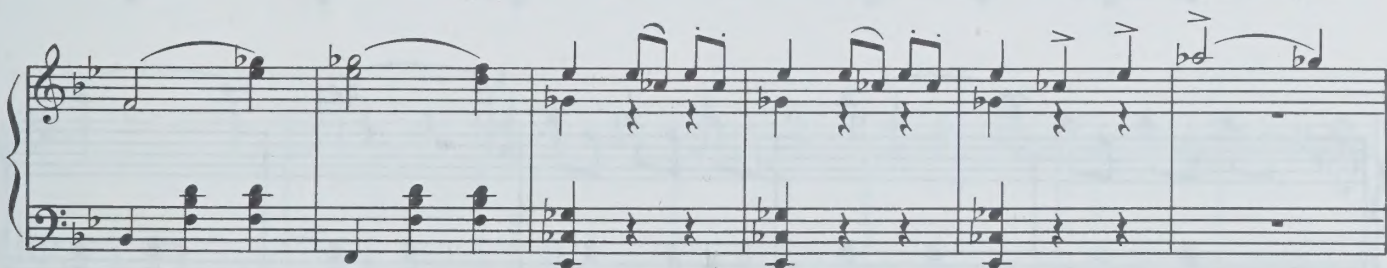
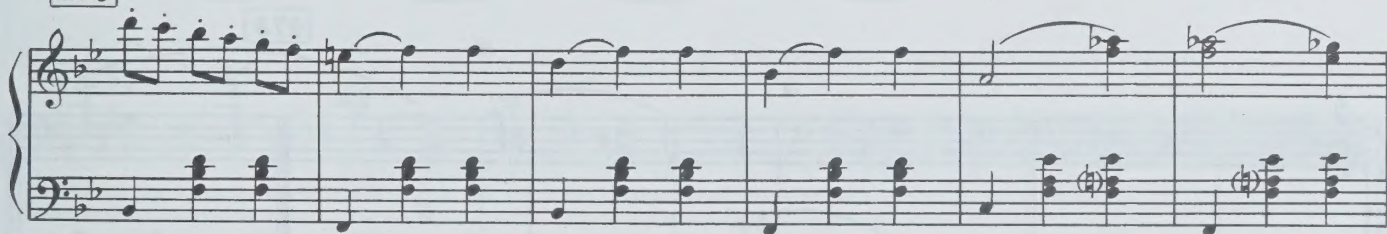
p leggiero

469 Tempo I

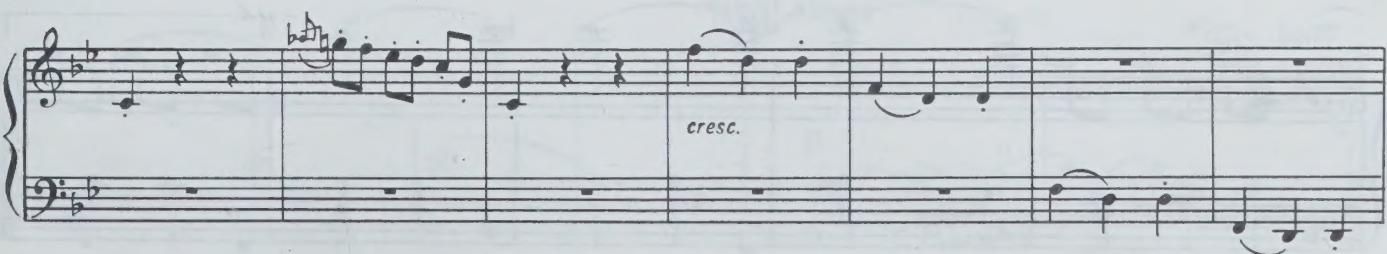
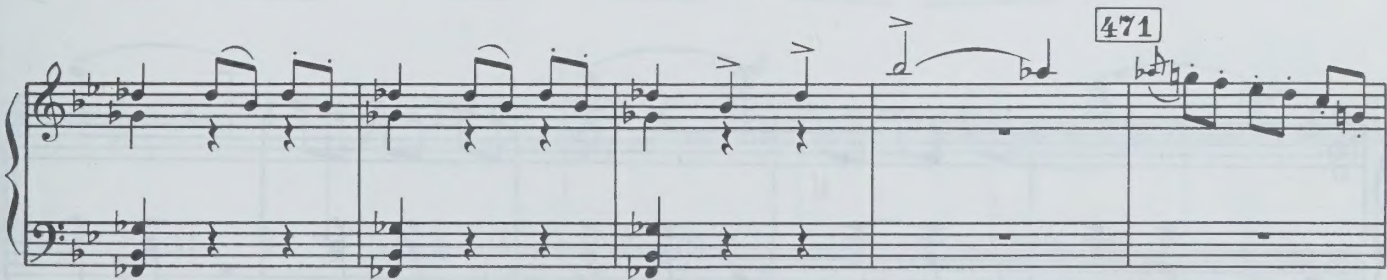
p



470



471



First system of music for measures 472-473. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first measure of measure 472 is marked *f* (forte) and the second measure is marked *dim.* (diminuendo). The third measure of measure 472 is marked *p* (piano). The system ends with a repeat sign. The bass line features a long slur spanning measures 472 and 473.

Second system of music for measures 474-475. The key signature remains two flats. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Third system of music for measures 476-477. The key signature remains two flats. The first measure of measure 476 is marked *p* (piano). The system ends with a repeat sign.

Fourth system of music for measures 478-479. The key signature remains two flats. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Fifth system of music for measures 480-481. The key signature remains two flats. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Sixth system of music for measures 482-483. The key signature remains two flats. The system ends with a repeat sign.

2. 474

Musical score for measures 474-475. Measure 474: Treble clef has a melodic line starting on G4, moving to A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, then a half note G5. Bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, D3. Measure 475: Treble clef has a melodic line starting on G5, moving to F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, then a half note G4. Bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, D3.

Musical score for measures 476-477. Measure 476: Treble clef has a melodic line starting on G4, moving to A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, then a half note G5. Bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, D3. Measure 477: Treble clef has a melodic line starting on G5, moving to F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, then a half note G4. Bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, D3.

475

Musical score for measures 478-479. Measure 478: Treble clef has a melodic line starting on G4, moving to A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, then a half note G5. Bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, D3. Measure 479: Treble clef has a melodic line starting on G5, moving to F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, then a half note G4. Bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, D3.

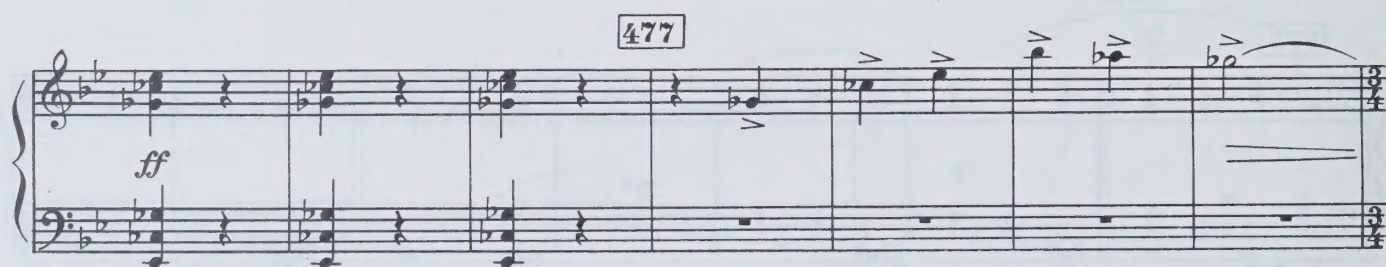
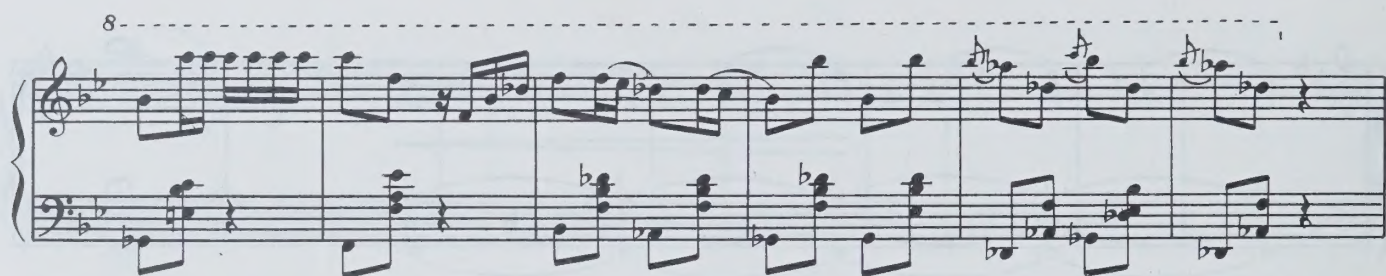
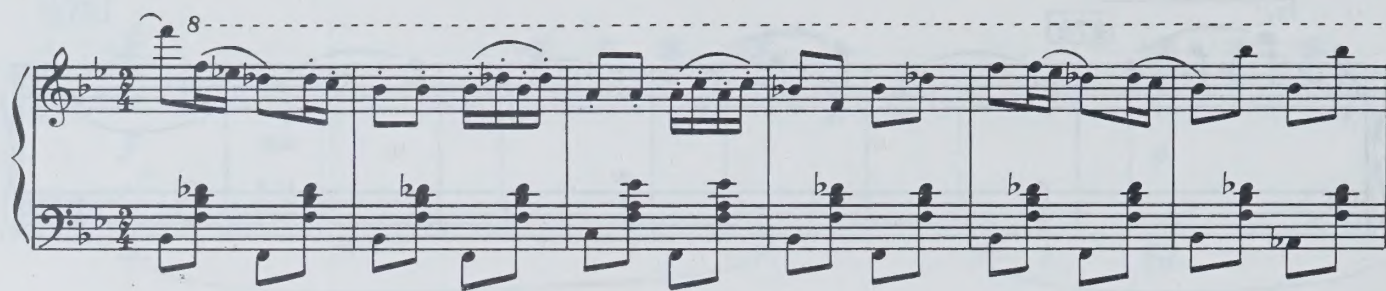
Musical score for measures 480-481. Measure 480: Treble clef has a melodic line starting on G4, moving to A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, then a half note G5. Bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, D3. Measure 481: Treble clef has a melodic line starting on G5, moving to F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, then a half note G4. Bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, D3.

Musical score for measures 482-483. Measure 482: Treble clef has a melodic line starting on G4, moving to A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, then a half note G5. Bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, D3. Measure 483: Treble clef has a melodic line starting on G5, moving to F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, then a half note G4. Bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, D3.

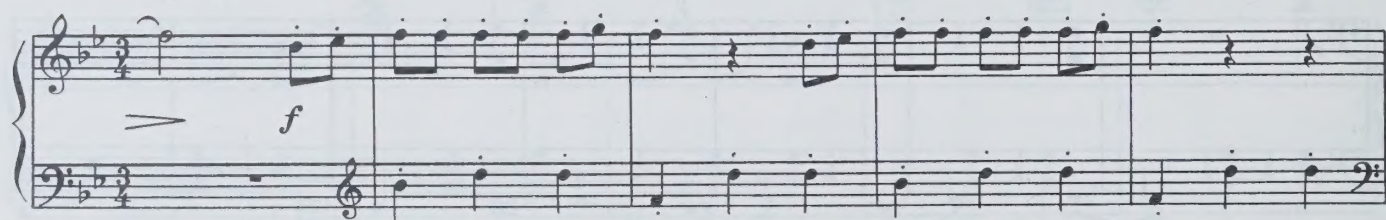
476 Allegro

p

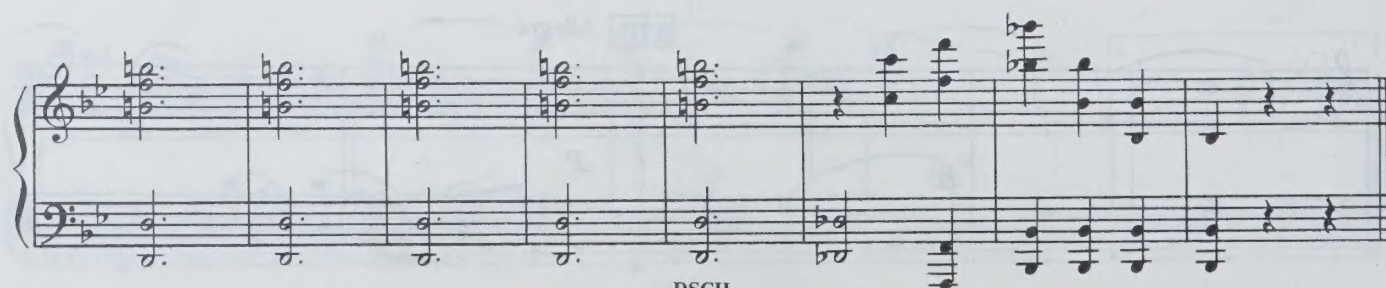
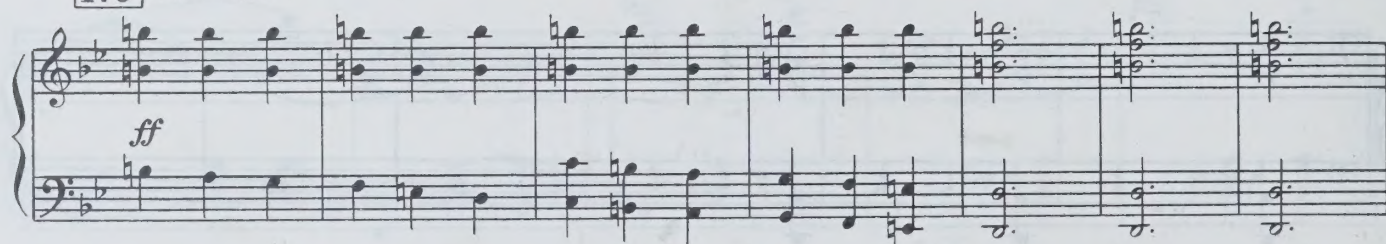
Musical score for measures 484-485. Measure 484: Treble clef has a melodic line starting on G4, moving to A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, then a half note G5. Bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, D3. Measure 485: Treble clef has a melodic line starting on G5, moving to F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, then a half note G4. Bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, D3.



Tempo I



478 Più mosso



Танец Козелкова
с друзьями

29

The Dance of Kozelkov
and His Friends

479 Allegretto

Measures 479-480, Allegretto tempo. The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 479 features a forte (*f*) piano with a rapid sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a bass line of chords in the left hand. Measure 480 continues the melody with a fermata over the final note.

Andante

480

Measures 480-481, Andante tempo. Measure 480 begins with a forte (*f*) piano and a marking of *espr. molto*. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, while the left hand provides a steady bass accompaniment. Measure 481 continues the melodic development.

Measures 481-482, Andante tempo. Measure 481 continues the melodic line from the previous measure. Measure 482 features a more active bass line with eighth-note chords.

Measures 482-483, Andante tempo. Measure 482 continues the melodic line. Measure 483 features a melodic phrase in the right hand and a bass line with chords.

481

Measures 481-482, Andante tempo. Measure 481 begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) piano. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, while the left hand provides a steady bass accompaniment. Measure 482 continues the melodic development.

rit.
cresc.

482 Più mosso

f
f
p

483 Più mosso

f
f
p

484

ff
f *espr.*

First system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) features a series of chords and a long, expressive melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The left hand (bass clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is placed above the right hand in the third measure.

Second system of a musical score, starting with the measure number 485 in a box. The tempo marking *Allegretto* is written above the first measure. The right hand continues with chords and short melodic fragments. The left hand maintains a consistent eighth-note pattern.

Third system of a musical score. The right hand has more complex melodic lines with slurs. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *accel.* (accelerando) is placed above the right hand in the second measure.

Fourth system of a musical score. Both hands feature more intricate melodic and harmonic textures. The right hand has a long, flowing melodic line with many slurs. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Fifth system of a musical score. The right hand has a series of chords and short melodic fragments. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings of *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are placed below the right hand in the third and fourth measures, respectively.

486 Allegro

First system of musical notation (measures 486-487). The treble staff features a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs, marked *f sempre*. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

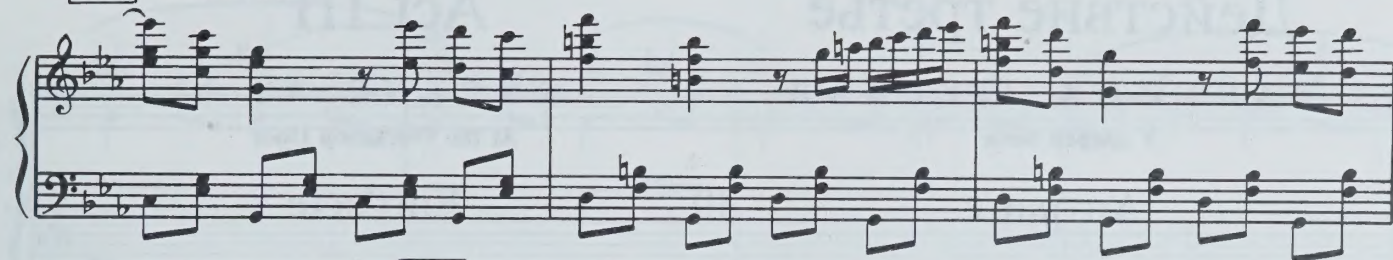
Second system of musical notation (measures 487-488). The treble staff includes a *sf* (sforzando) marking. The bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation (measures 488-489). The treble staff features a *ff* (fortissimo) marking. The bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

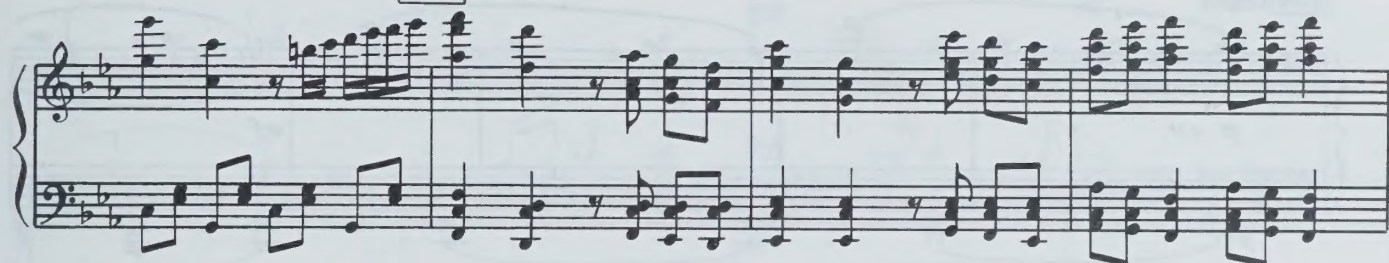
Fourth system of musical notation (measures 489-490). The treble staff begins with a *f* (forte) marking. The bass staff is marked *staccato* and consists of eighth notes.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 490-491). The treble staff continues with a melodic line. The bass staff is marked *f* (forte) and consists of eighth notes.

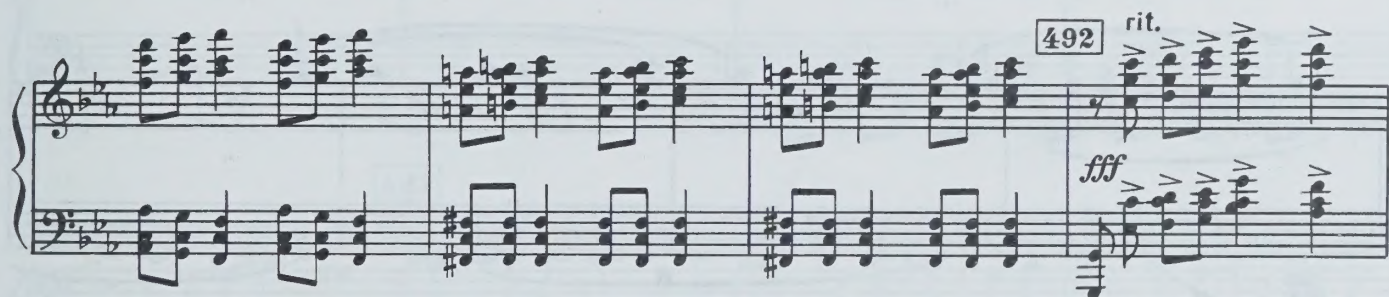
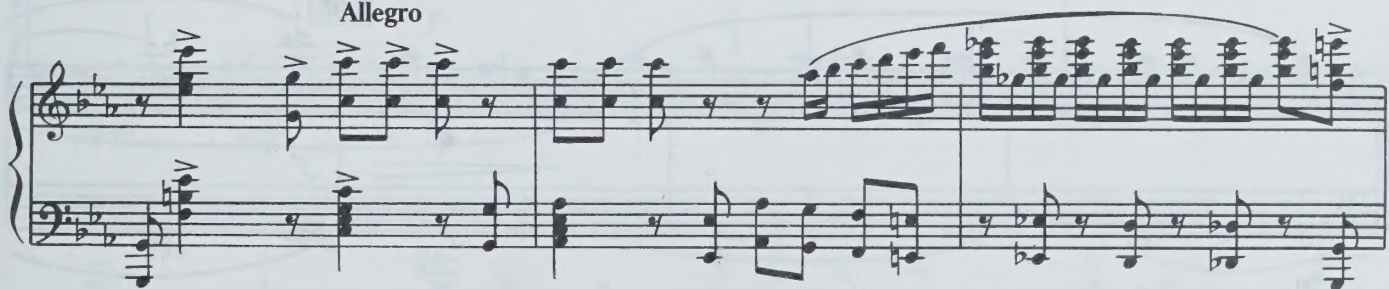
Sixth system of musical notation (measures 491-492). The treble staff features a *ff* (fortissimo) marking and a crescendo leading to a final chord. The bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. A page number '10' is visible at the end of the system.

490 *Meno mosso*

491



492

*rit.**fff**Allegro*

493

ff

Действие третье

КАРТИНА ШЕСТАЯ

У дверей цеха

Антракт

30

Act III

SCENE VI

At the Workshop Door

Entr'acte

494 Lento

p espr. *mf* *f* *pp*

495 496

DSCH

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a slur over the first three measures and a fermata over the fourth. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a slur over the first three measures and a fermata over the fourth. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Third system of musical notation, starting with the measure number 497 in a box. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a slur over the first three measures and a fermata over the fourth. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a slur over the first three measures and a fermata over the fourth. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Fifth system of musical notation, starting with the measure number 498 in a box. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a slur over the first three measures and a fermata over the fourth. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various accidentals and a crescendo hairpin leading to a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The bass staff features a sustained harmonic accompaniment with a slur over the final two measures.

Second system of musical notation, starting with measure number 499 in a box. The treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Third system of musical notation, starting with measure number 500 in a box. The treble staff has a slur over the first two measures, followed by a crescendo hairpin. The bass staff includes the dynamic marking *espr.* (espressivo) and features a slur over the final two measures.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs. The bass staff has a slur over the first two measures and a longer slur covering the remaining measures.

Fifth system of musical notation, starting with measure number 501 in a box. The treble staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The bass staff has a slur over the first two measures and a longer slur for the rest of the system.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff includes the dynamic marking *morendo* (diminuendo) and a slur over the first two measures. The bass staff has a slur over the first two measures and a longer slur for the rest of the system, ending with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking.

Уход с работы

31 The End of the Working Day

502 Allegro

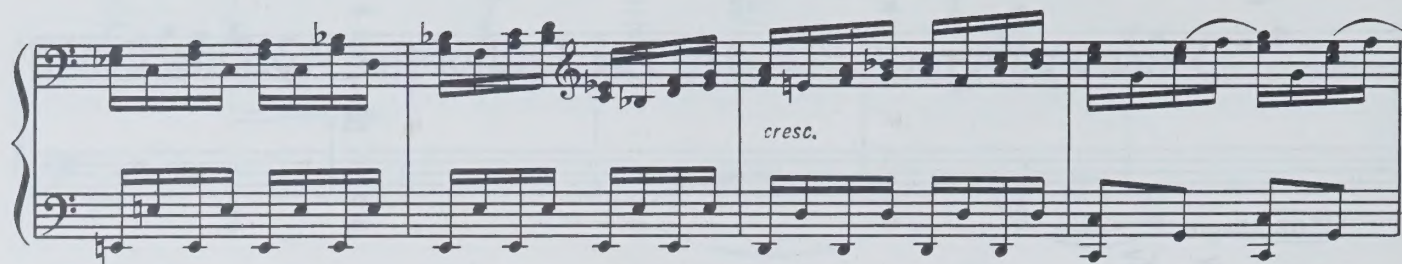
Measures 502-503. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 502 begins with a treble clef staff containing a series of chords and a bass clef staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). Measure 503 continues the accompaniment and features a melodic line in the treble staff.

503

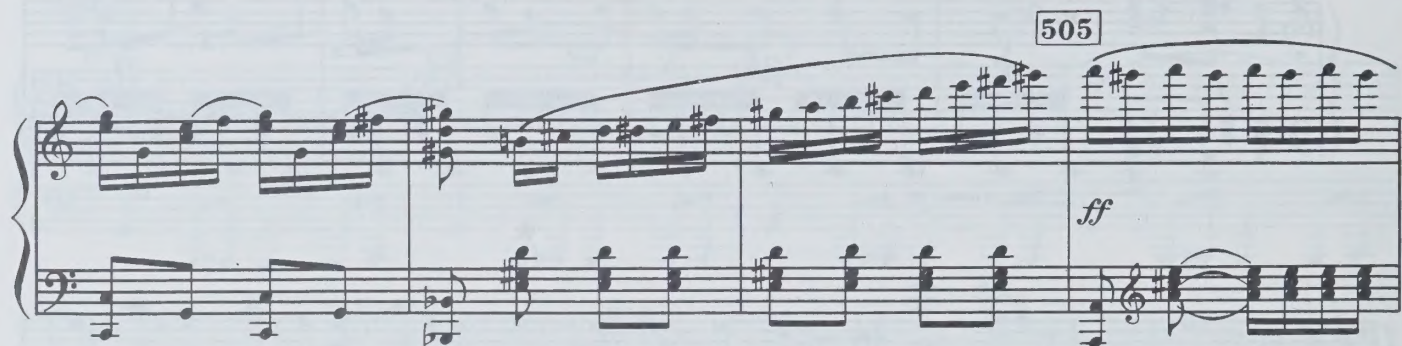
Measures 503-504. Measure 503 continues the eighth-note accompaniment in the bass clef and introduces a melodic line in the treble clef. Measure 504 features a melodic phrase in the treble staff with a slur and a crescendo hairpin, leading into measure 505.

504

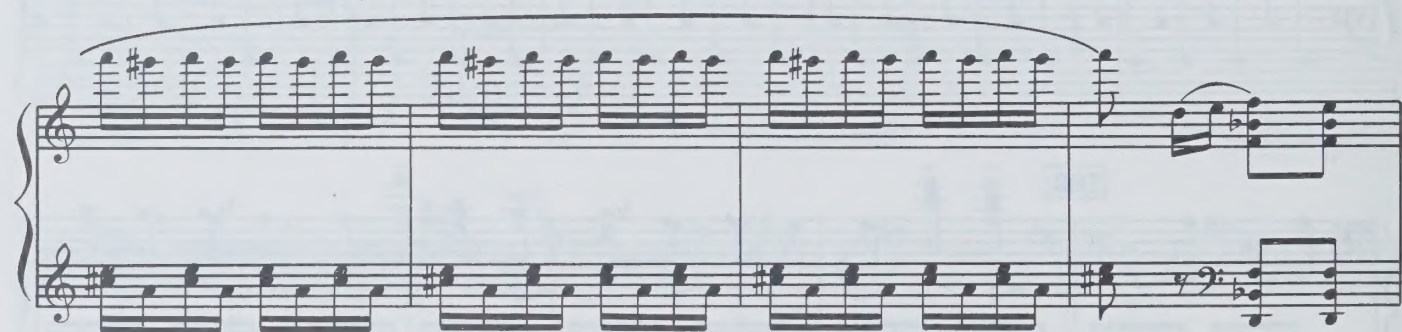
Measures 504-505. Measure 504 continues the melodic line in the treble staff and the accompaniment in the bass clef. Measure 505 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and continues the eighth-note accompaniment.



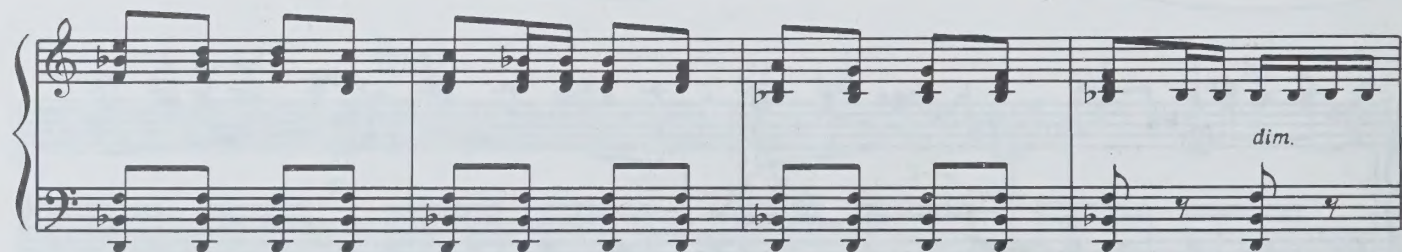
First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music is in 2/4 time. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present above the right hand.



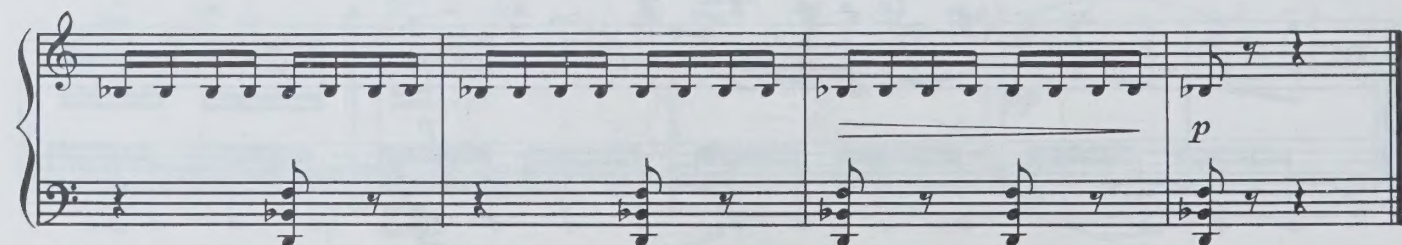
Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. The right hand features a melodic line with a long slur. A box containing the number 505 is located above the right hand. The left hand continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A *ff* (fortissimo) marking is present below the right hand.



Third system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A long slur is present over the right hand.



Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present below the right hand.



Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A *p* (piano) marking is present below the right hand.

506 Andante Входят хулиганы.
Enter the hooligans.

Musical score for measures 506-507. Measure 506 is marked *f* (forte). The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It features a piano introduction with a descending bass line and chords in the right hand. Measure 507 continues the piano accompaniment with a more active bass line.

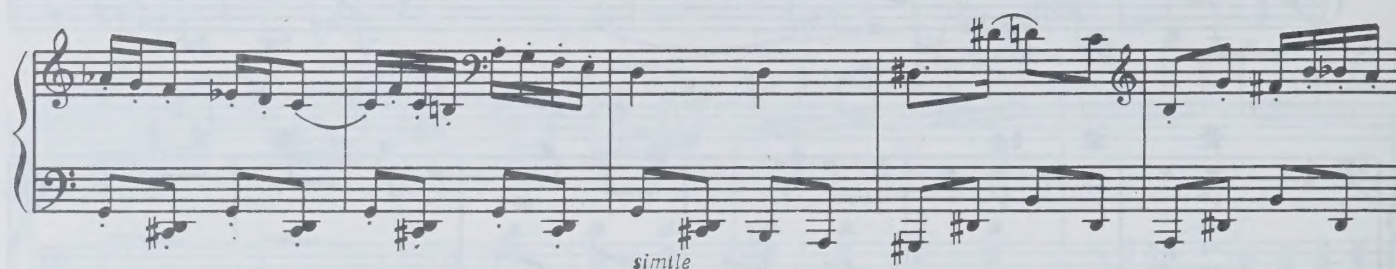
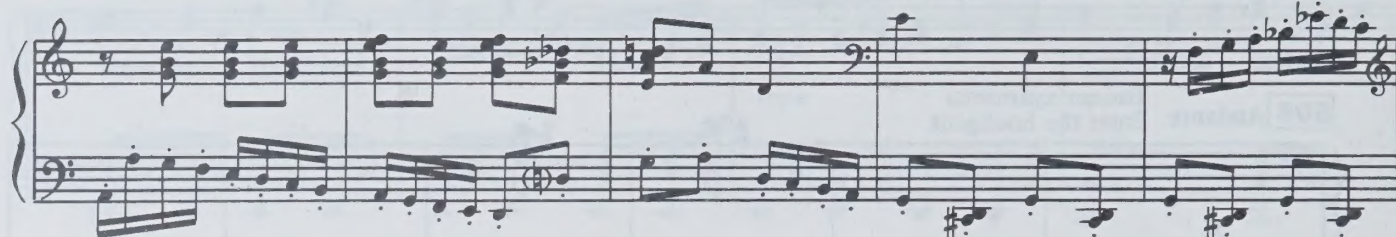
507 Лёнька обучает парнишку.
Lyonka tells the young lad what to do.

Musical score for measures 507-508. Measure 507 is marked *p* (piano). It begins with a vocal melody in the right hand and piano accompaniment in the left. Measure 508 is marked *sempre staccato* and features a more active piano accompaniment with a descending bass line and chords in the right hand.

508

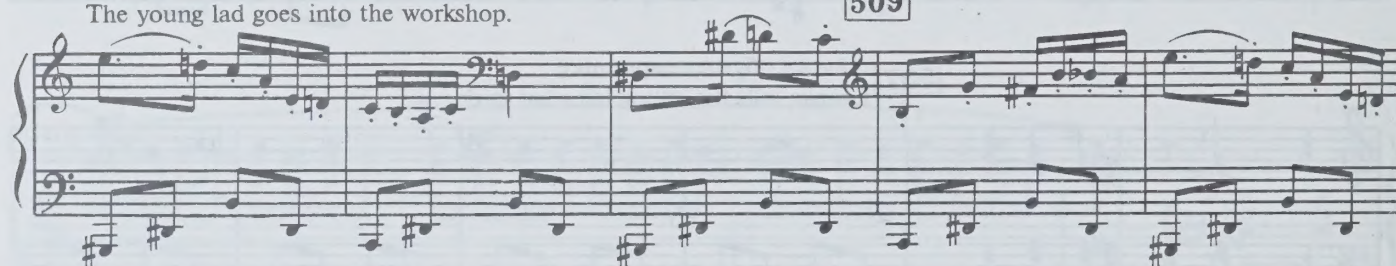
Musical score for measure 508. The music continues with a piano accompaniment featuring a descending bass line and chords in the right hand.

Парнишка повторяет.
The young lad repeats what Lyonka has told him.

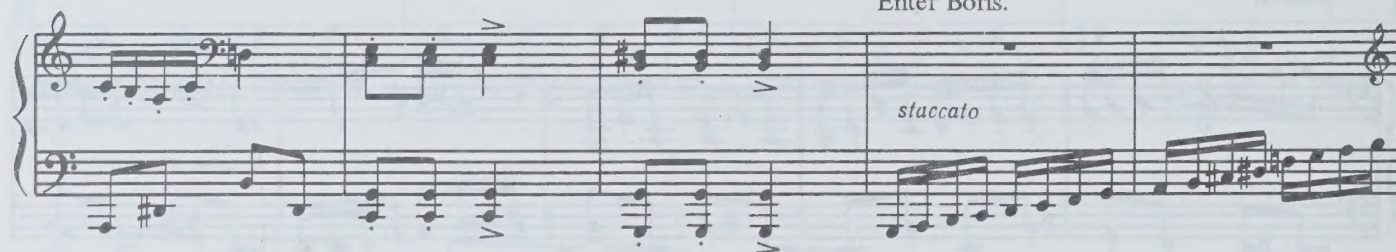


Парнишка идет в цех.
The young lad goes into the workshop.

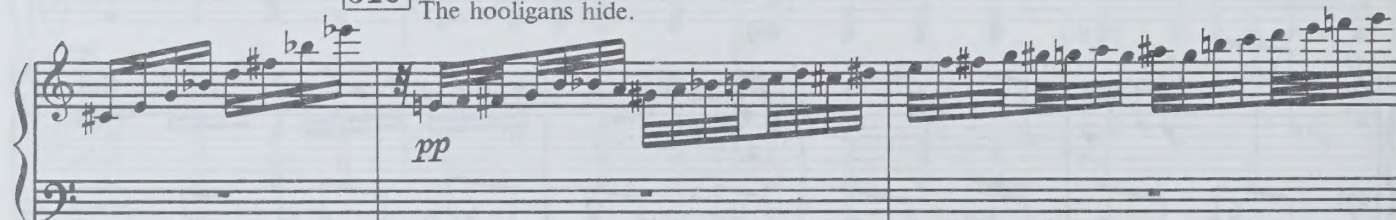
509



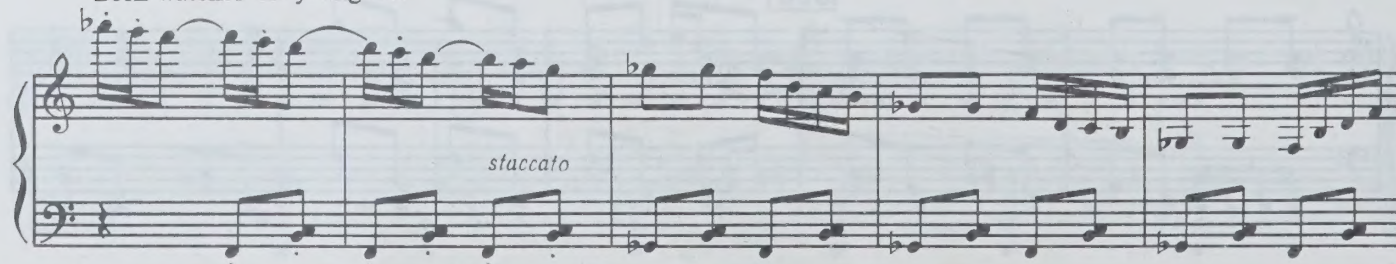
Входит Борис.
Enter Boris.



510 Хулиганы прячутся.
The hooligans hide.



Борис наблюдает за парнишкой.
Boris watches the young lad.



511 Allegro

Борис вбегает в цех.

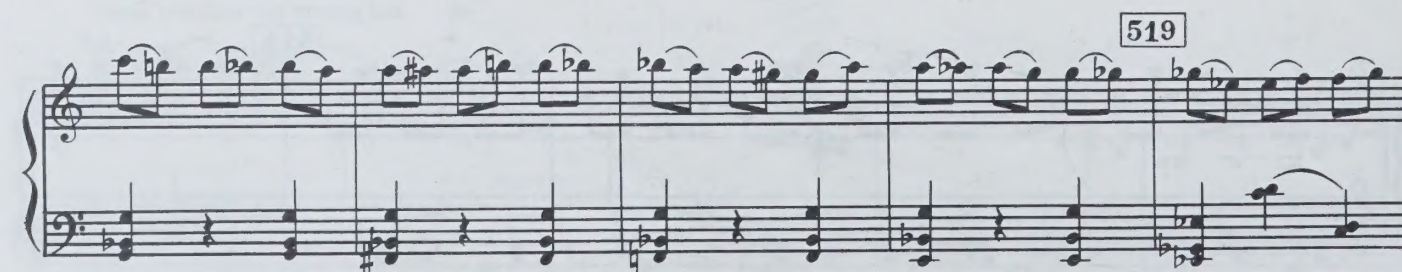
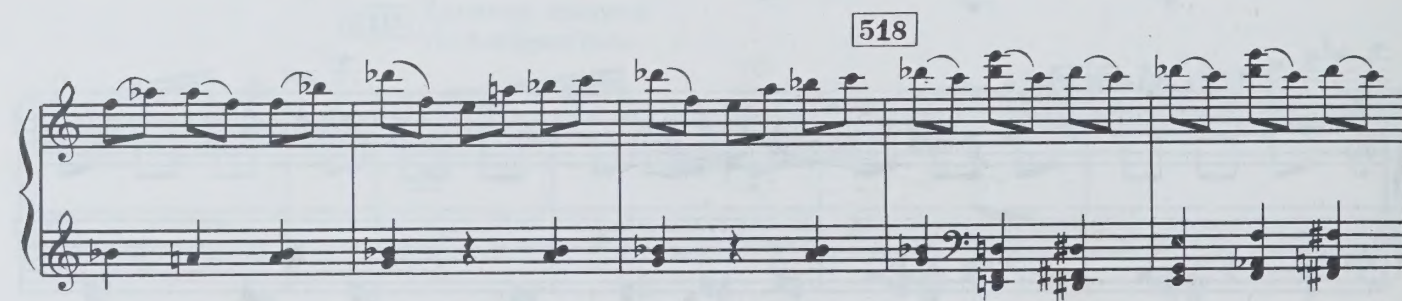
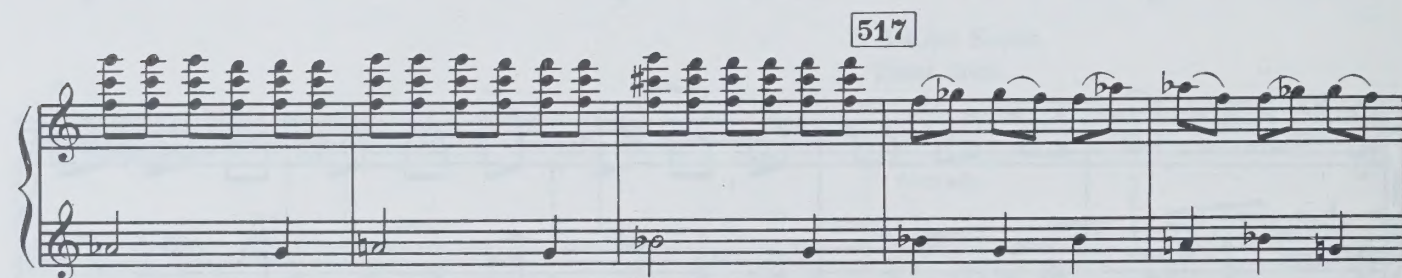
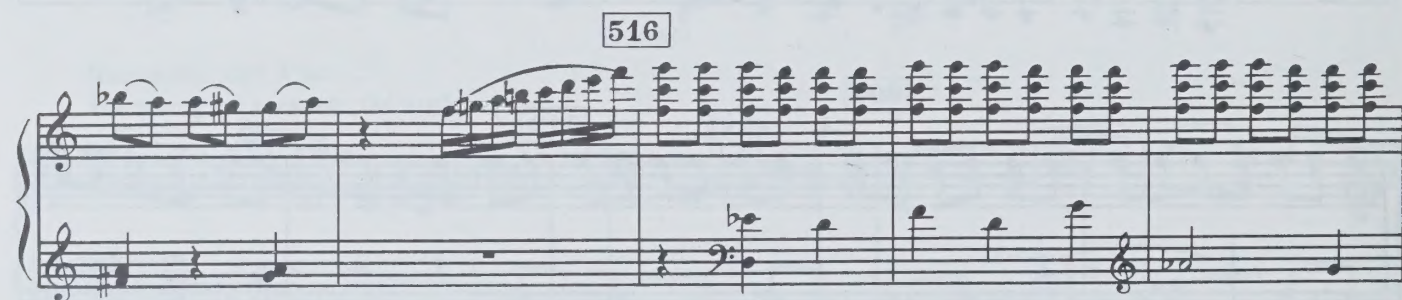
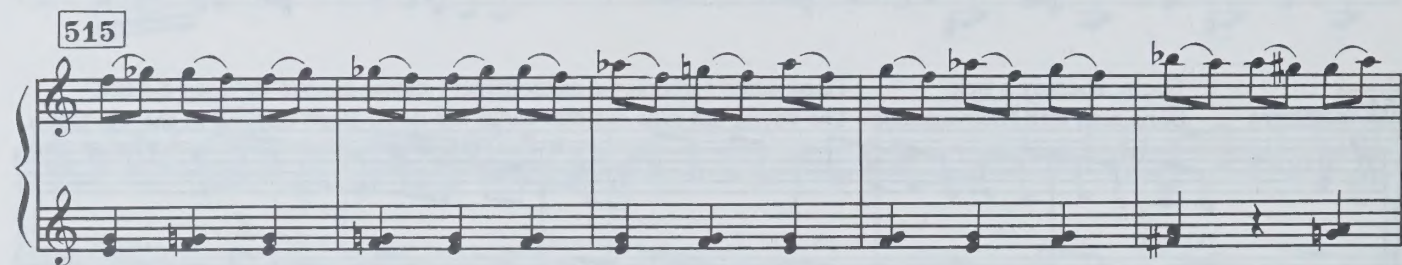
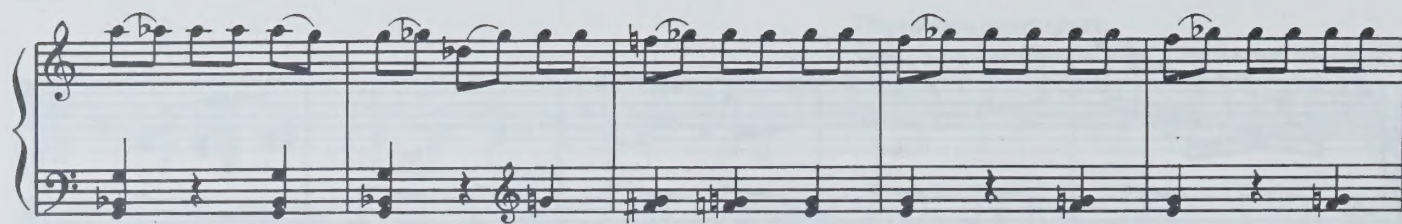
Парнишка выбегает и захлопывает дверь. Борис мечется в цеху.

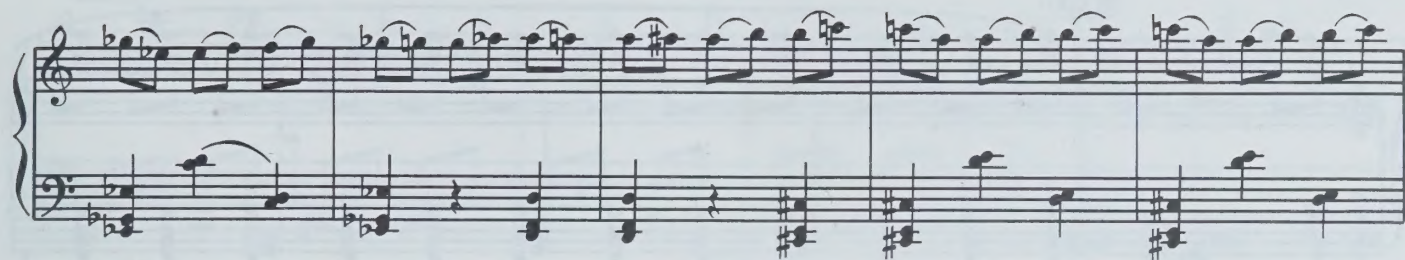
Boris runs into the workshop. The young lad runs out and bangs the door. Boris trapped in the workshop.

512

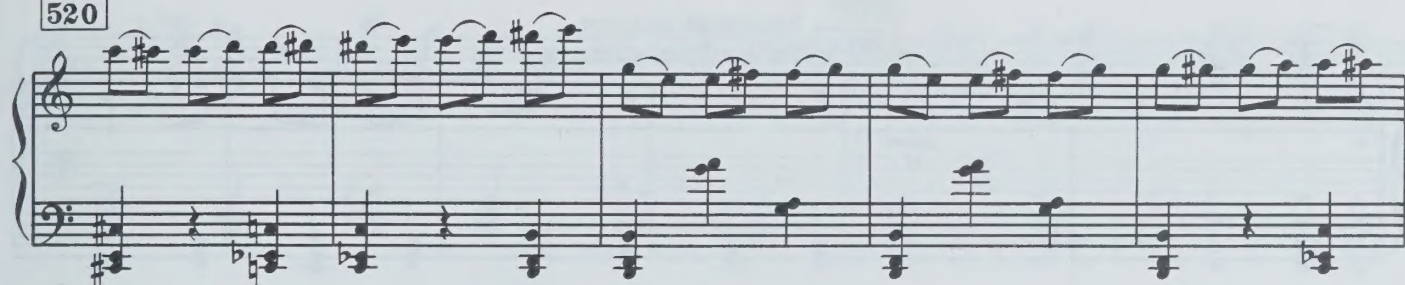
513

514

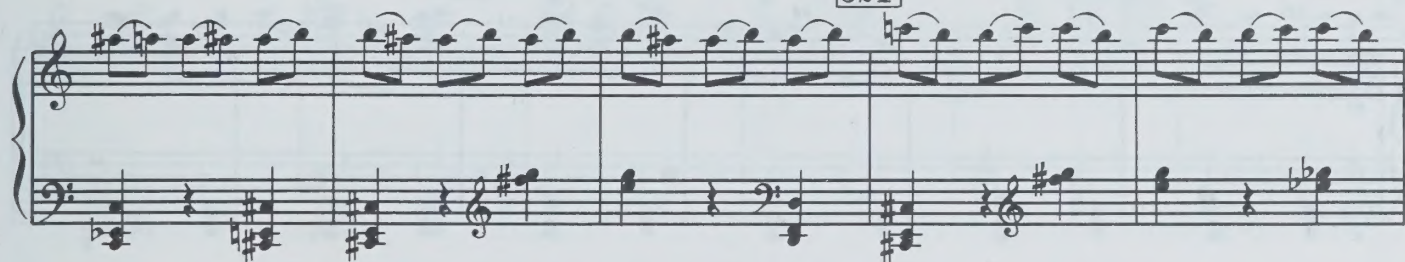




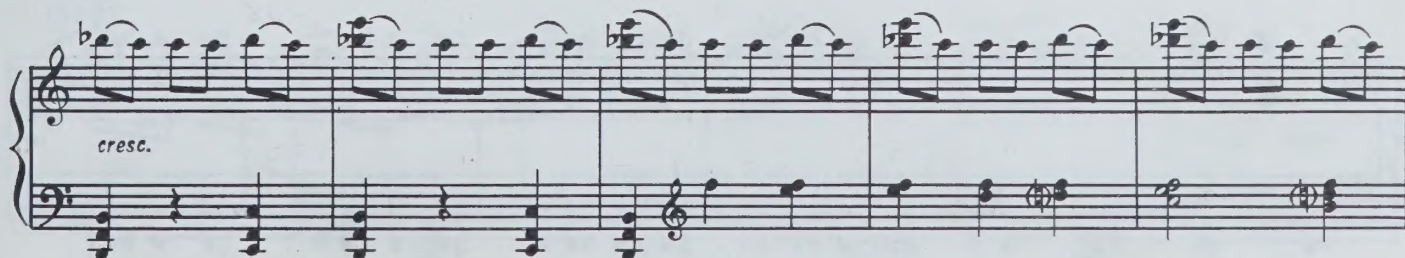
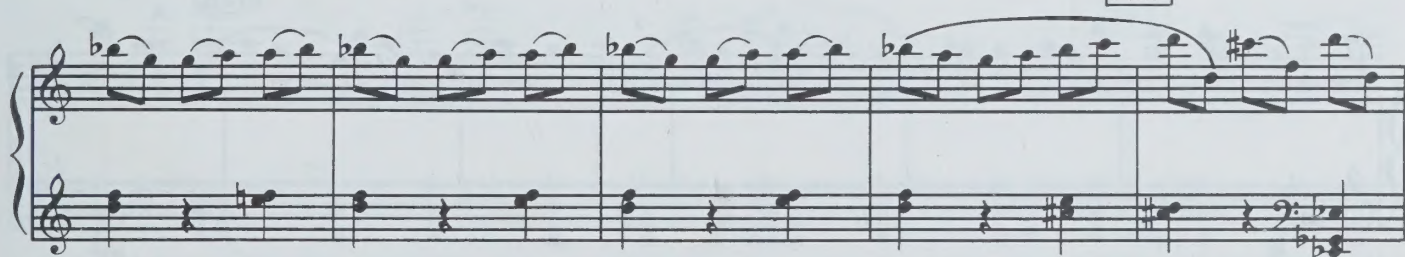
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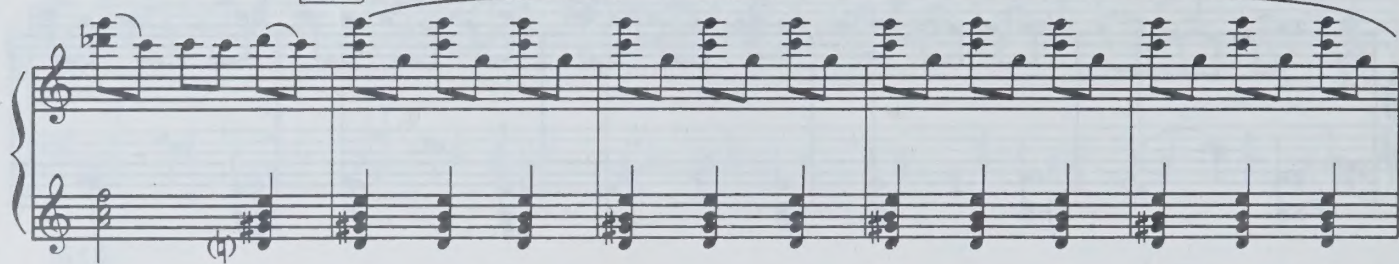
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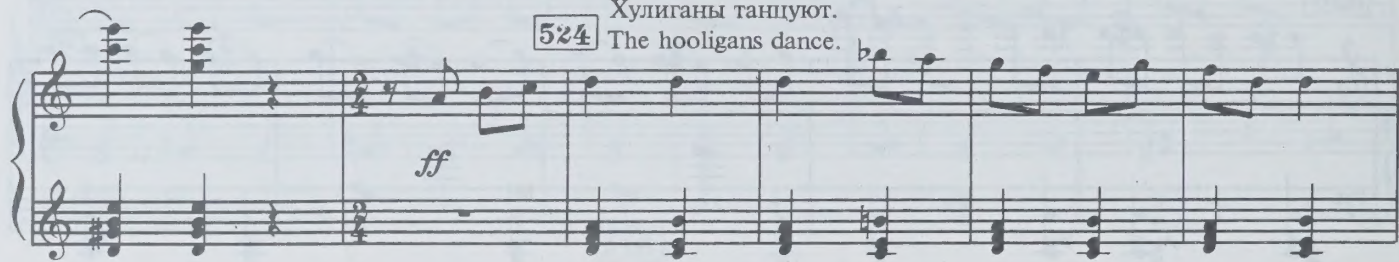
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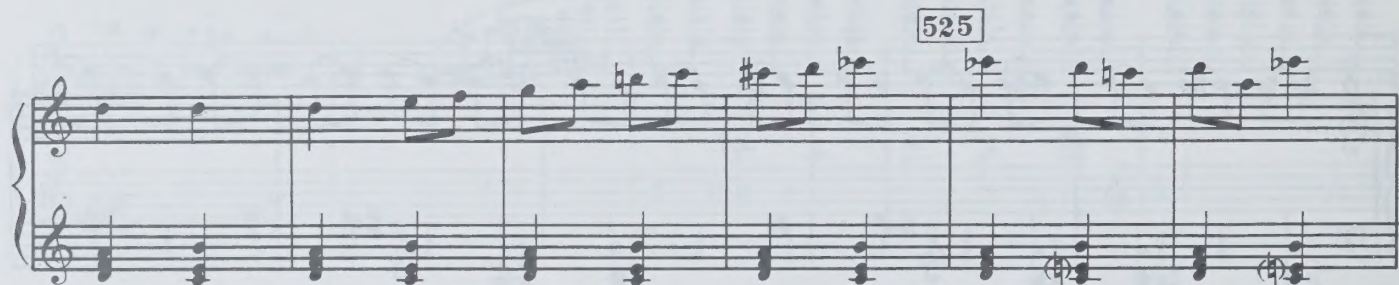
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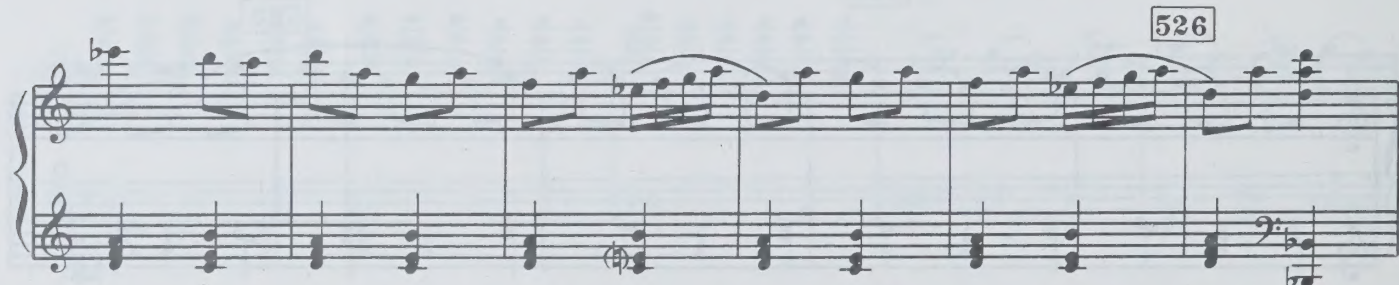
524

Хулиганы танцуют.
The hooligans dance.*ff*

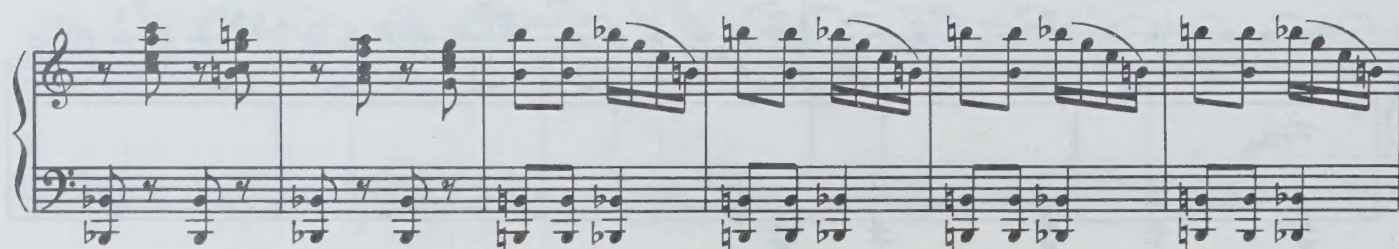
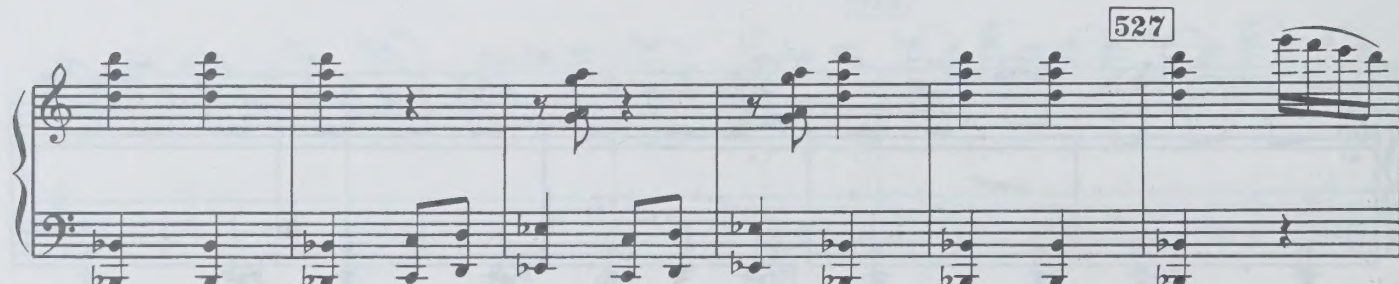
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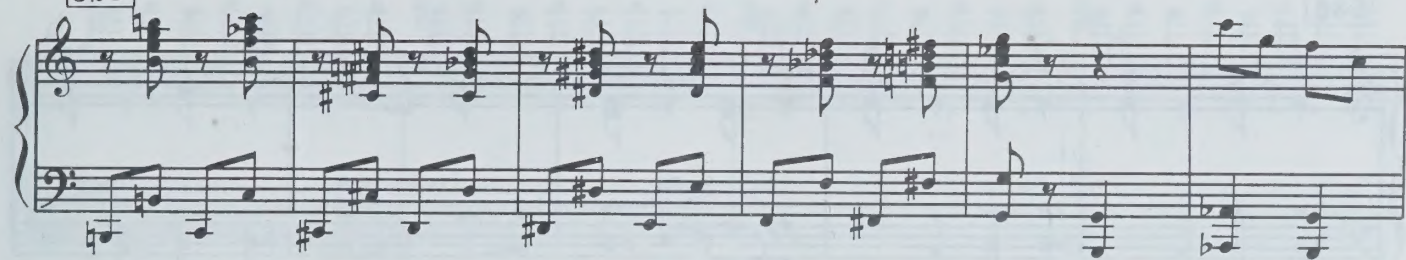
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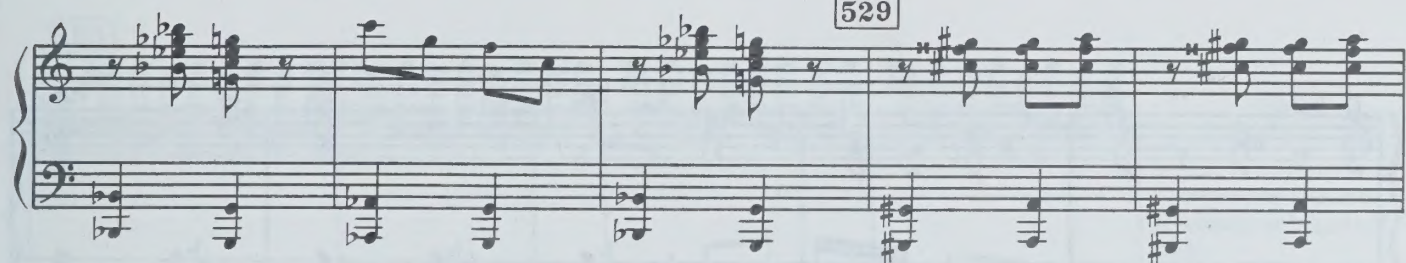
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528



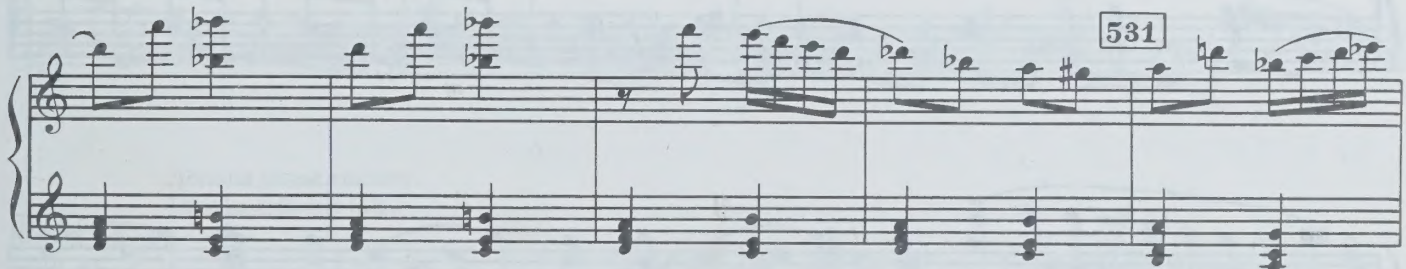
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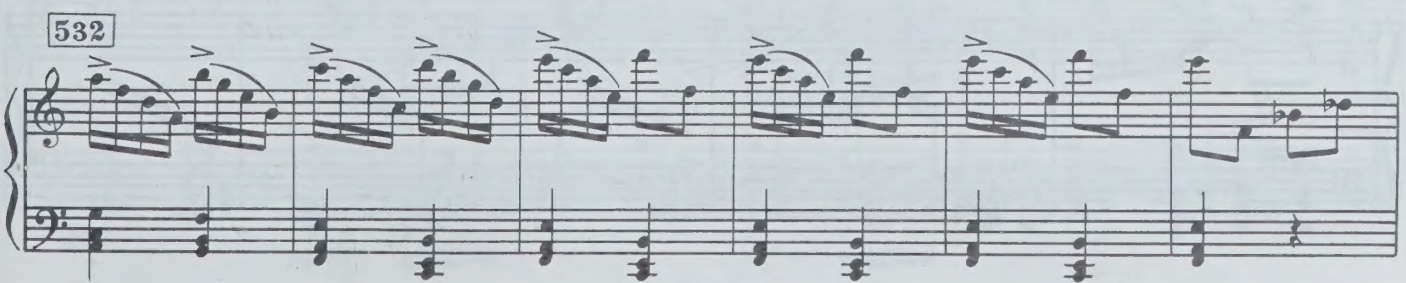
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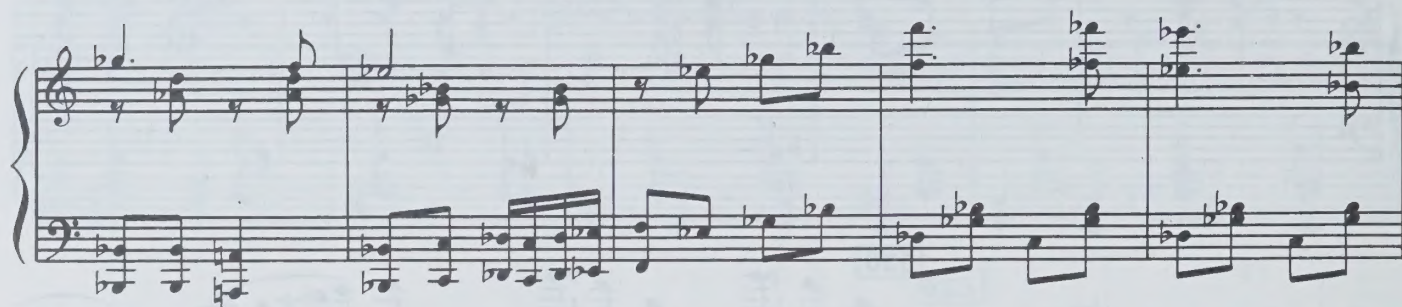
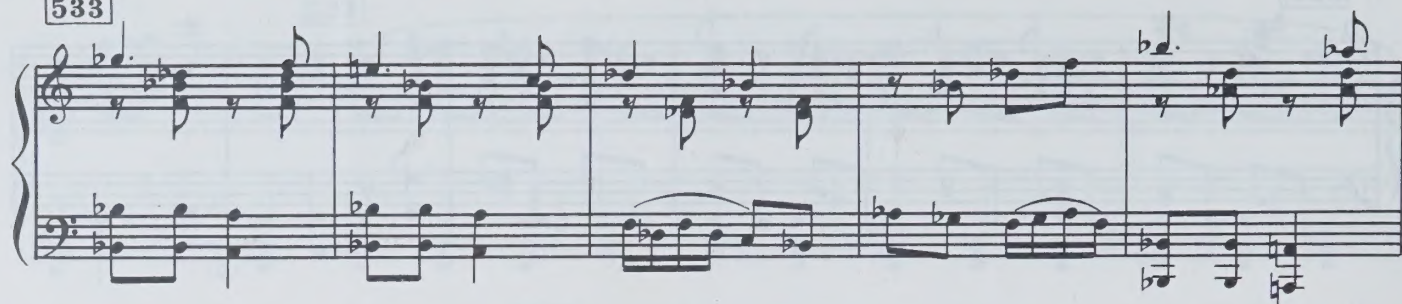
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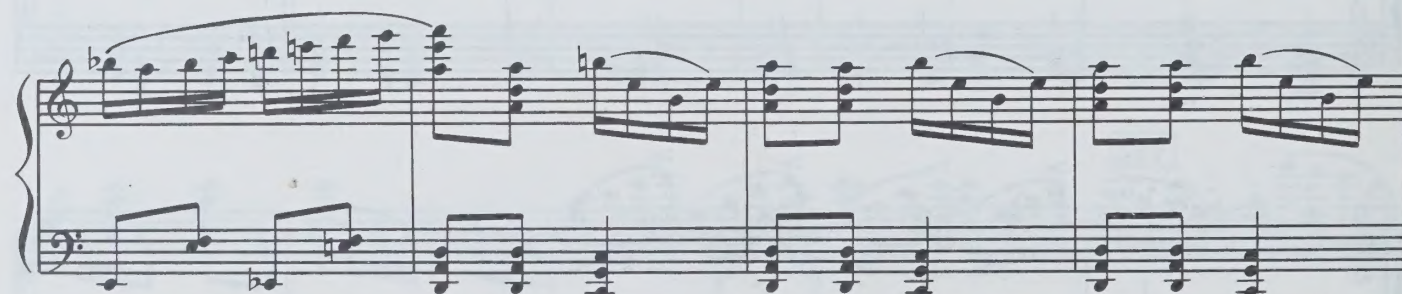
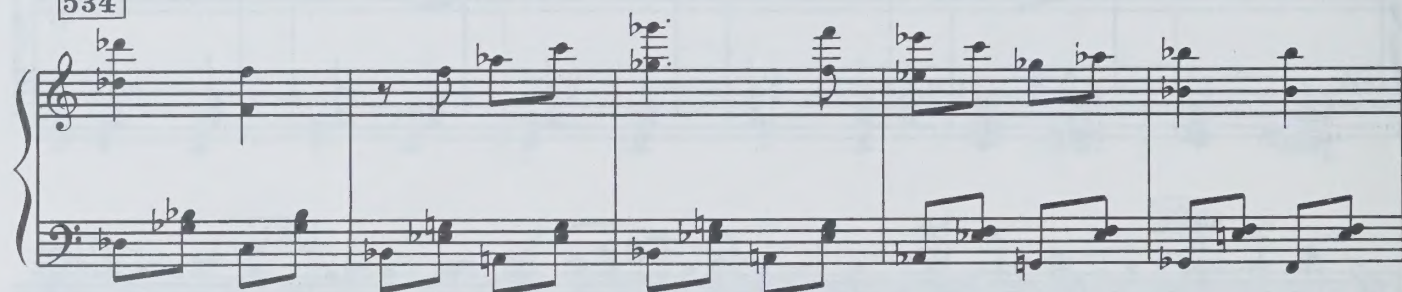
532



533



534



535



536

Свисток за сценой.
A whistle is heard off stage.

Вбегает охрана.

Enter the factory guard.

537

cresc.

Лёнька рассказывает.

Lyonka tells his tale.

538 Adagio

fff

539

540 Бориса арестовывают.
Boris is arrested.

541 Allegro Вбегает Ольга.
Olga comes running in.

ff

542 Ольгу отталкивают.
Olga is pushed to one side.

ff *f*

543 Adagio Бориса уводят.
Boris is led away.

dim. *p* *p*

544 Хулиганы издеваются над Ольгой.
The hooligans make fun of Olga.

ff *pp* *f* *p*

545

f

546

Measures 546-547. Treble and bass staves. Measure 546 features a melodic line in the treble with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 547 continues the melodic line with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. A key signature change to one flat is indicated at the end of measure 547.

547

Measures 548-549. Treble and bass staves. Measure 548 features a melodic line in the treble with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 549 continues the melodic line with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. A key signature change to one flat is indicated at the end of measure 549.

cresc.

Measures 550-554. Treble and bass staves. Measure 550 features a melodic line in the treble with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 551 continues the melodic line with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 552 features a melodic line in the treble with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 553 continues the melodic line with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 554 features a melodic line in the treble with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. A key signature change to one flat is indicated at the end of measure 554.

accel.

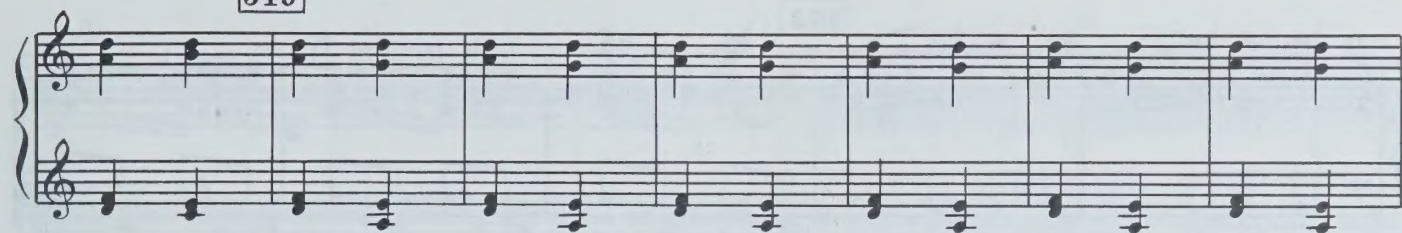
Measures 555-559. Treble and bass staves. Measure 555 features a melodic line in the treble with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 556 continues the melodic line with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 557 features a melodic line in the treble with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 558 continues the melodic line with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 559 features a melodic line in the treble with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. A key signature change to one flat is indicated at the end of measure 559.

548 Allegro

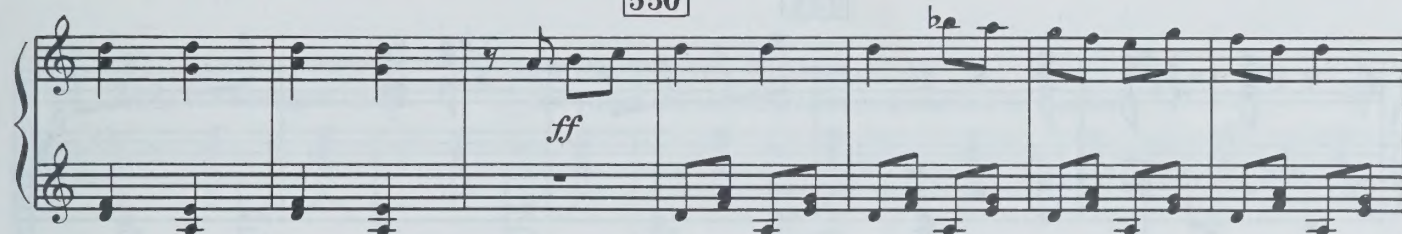
ff

Measures 560-564. Treble and bass staves. Measure 560 features a melodic line in the treble with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 561 continues the melodic line with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 562 features a melodic line in the treble with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 563 continues the melodic line with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 564 features a melodic line in the treble with eighth-note triplets and a bass line with chords. A key signature change to one flat is indicated at the end of measure 564.

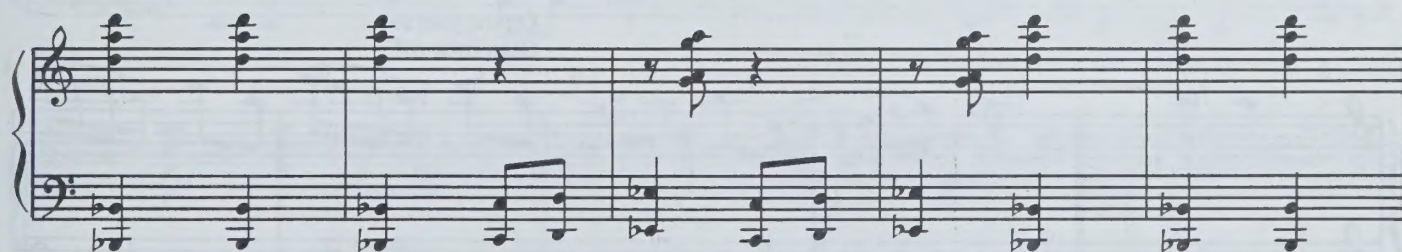
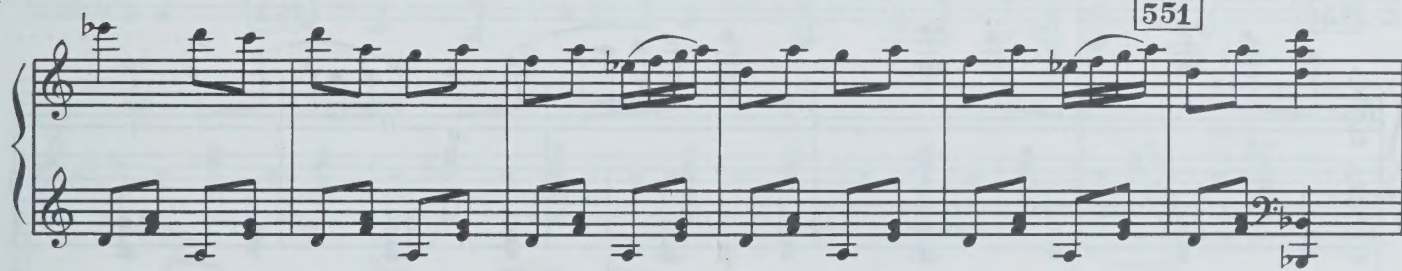
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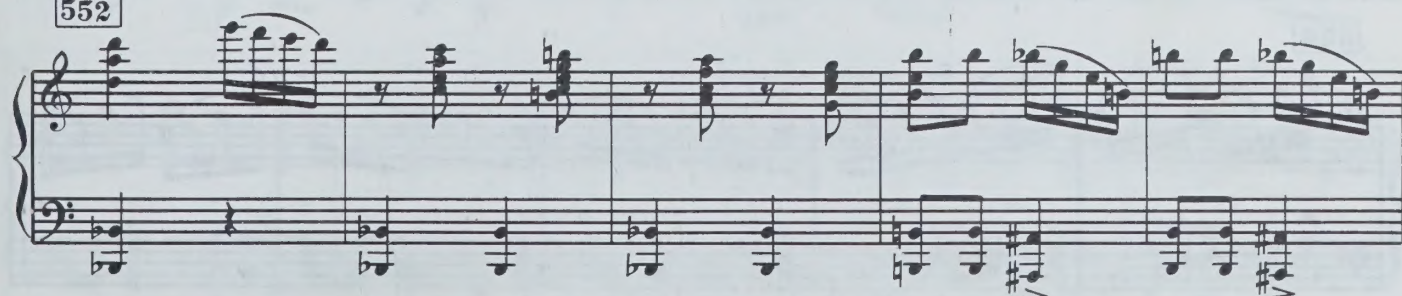
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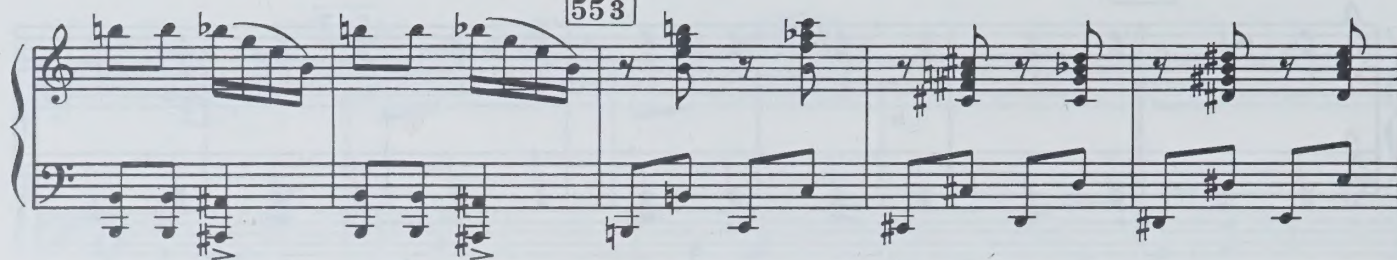
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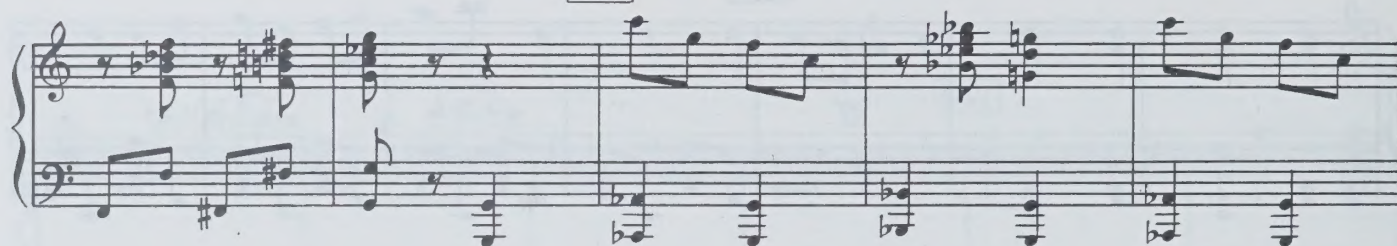
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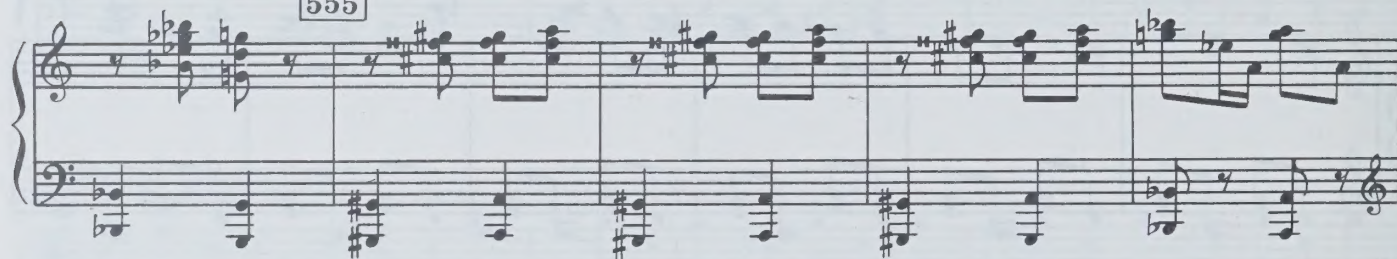
553



554

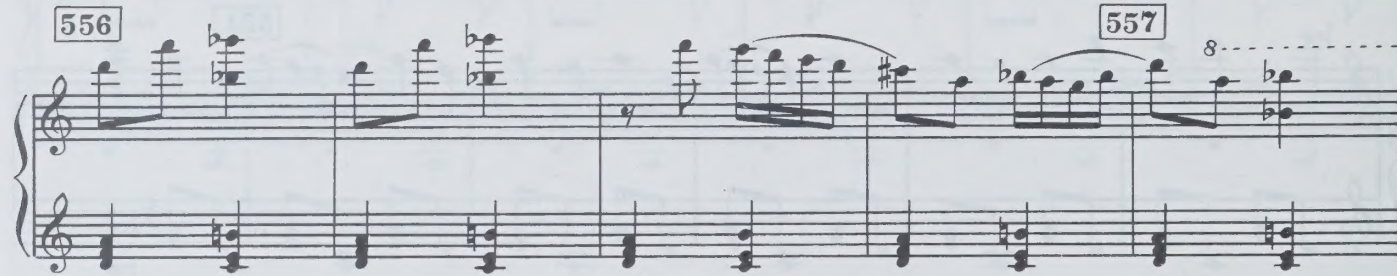


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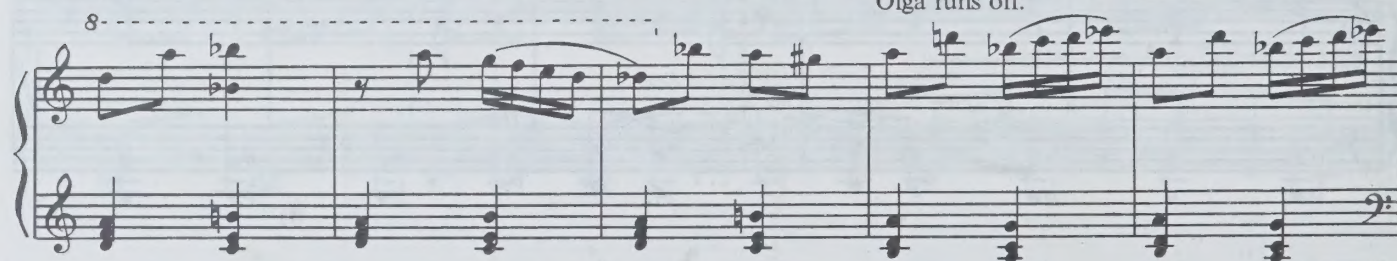


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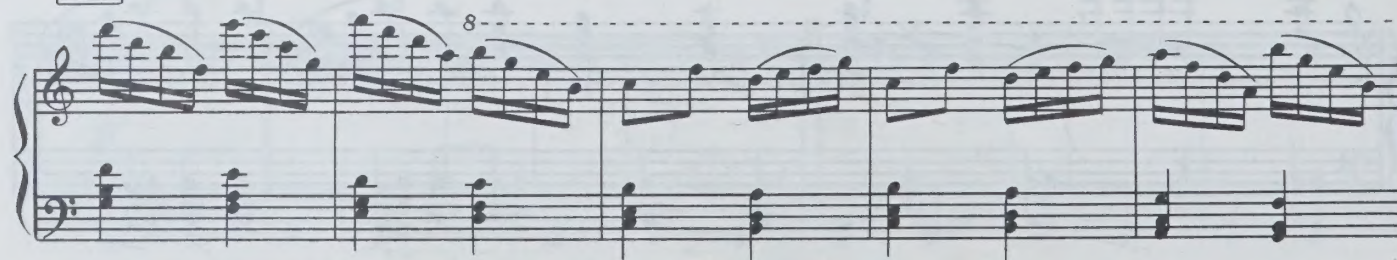
557



Ольга убегает.
Olga runs off.



558



8

Хулиганы танцуют.

559 The hooligans dance.

В стороне кается парнишка.

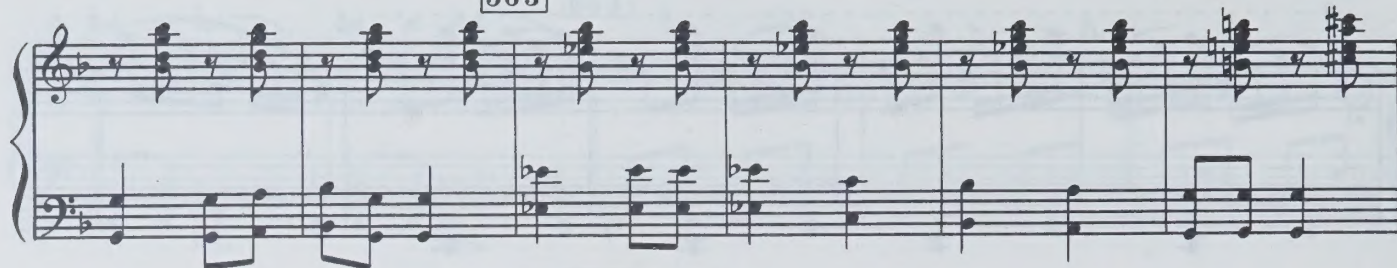
The young lad, standing apart, regrets what he has done.

gliss. 560

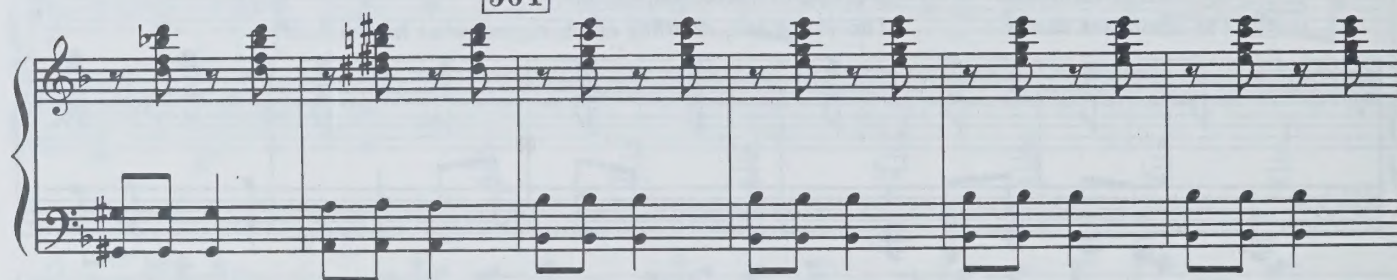
561

gliss. 562

563

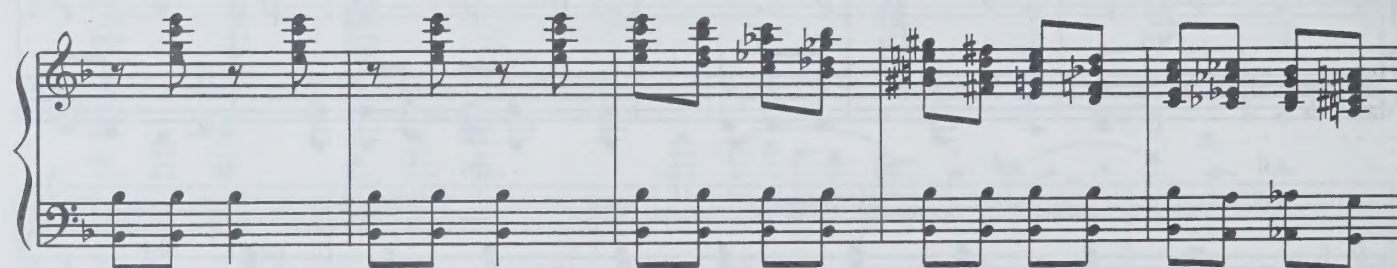


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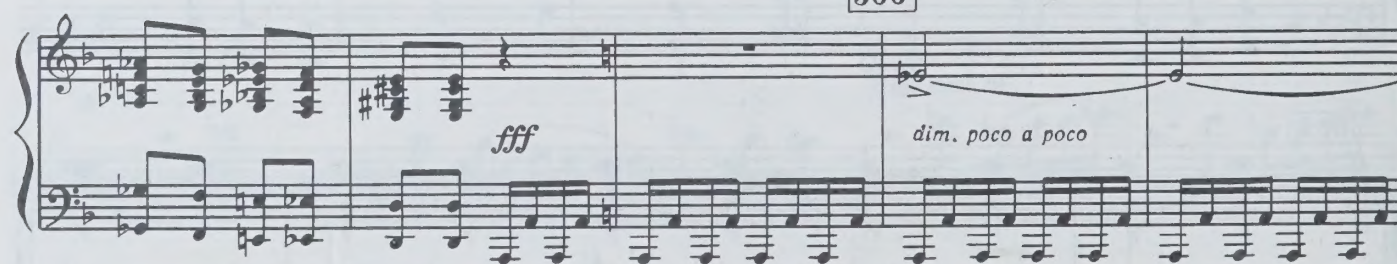


Хулиганы убегают
The hooligans run off.

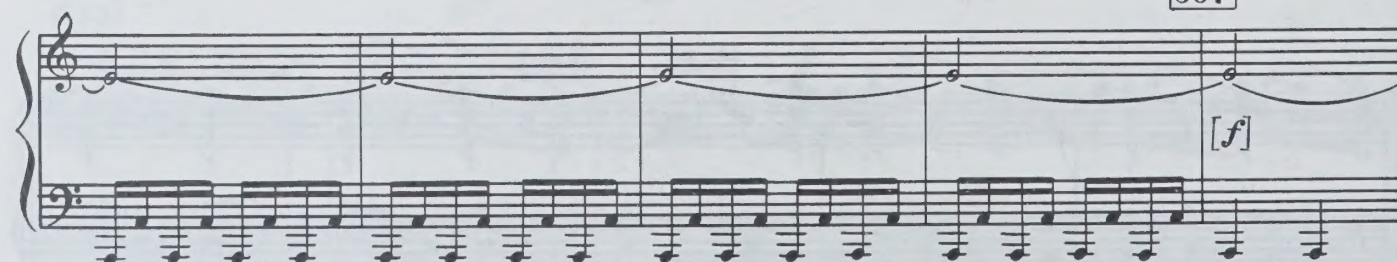
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566



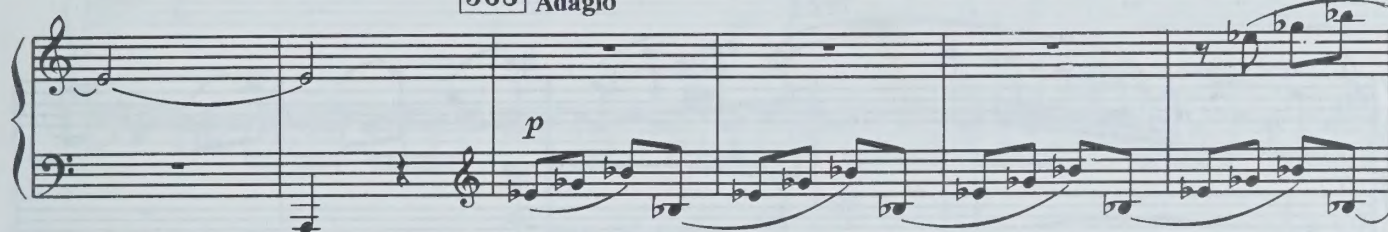
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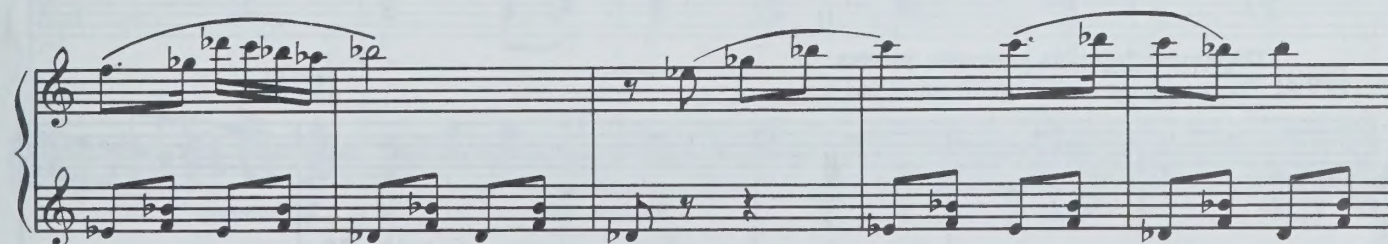
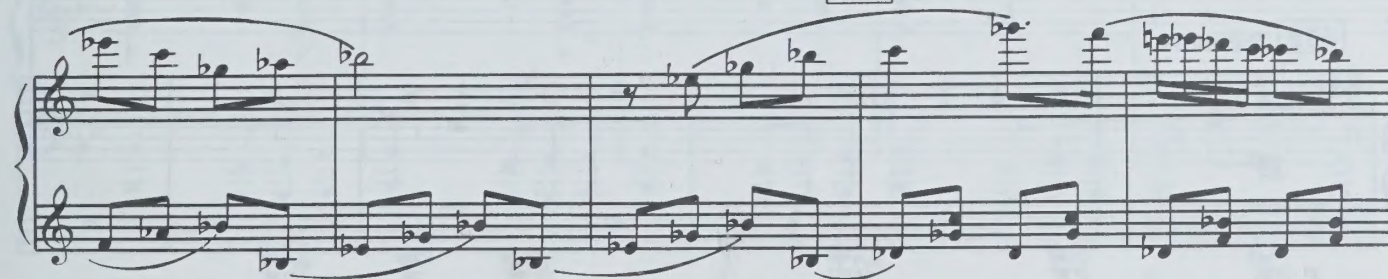


Парнишка кається
The young lad regrets what he has done.

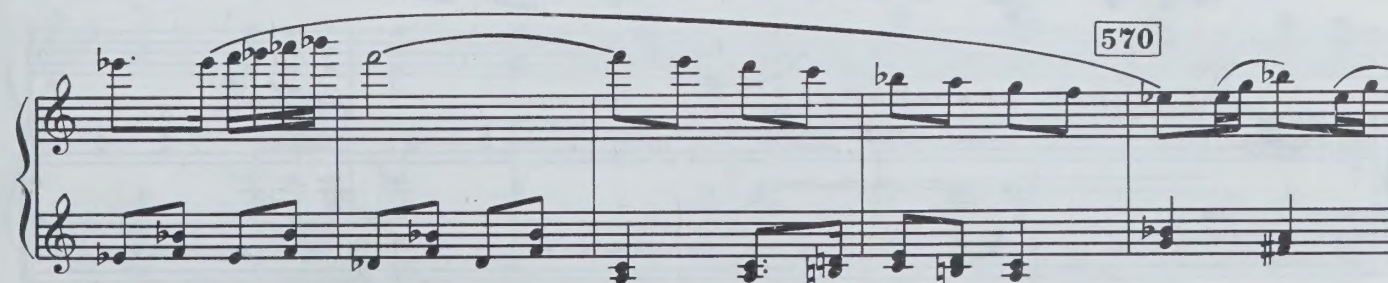
568 Adagio

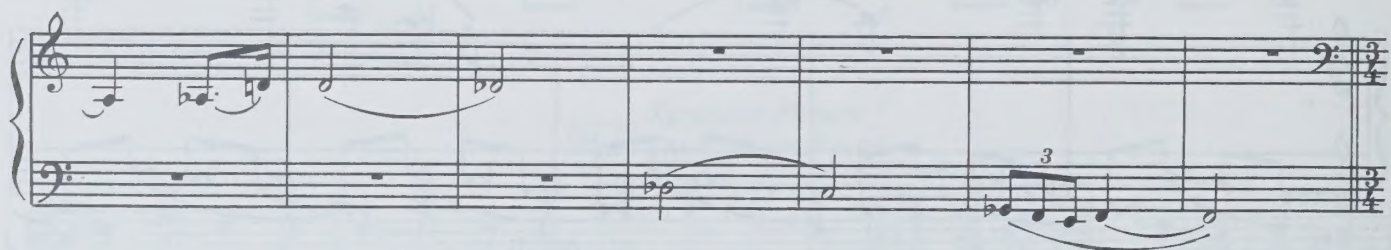
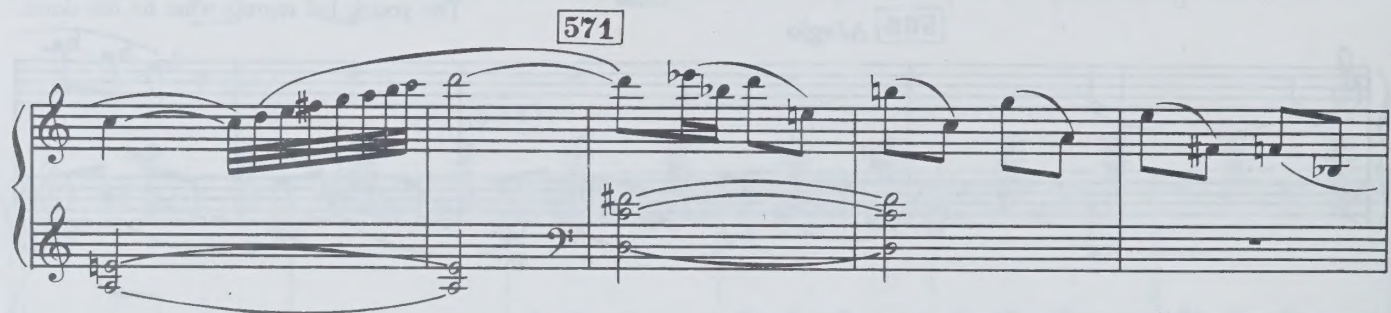
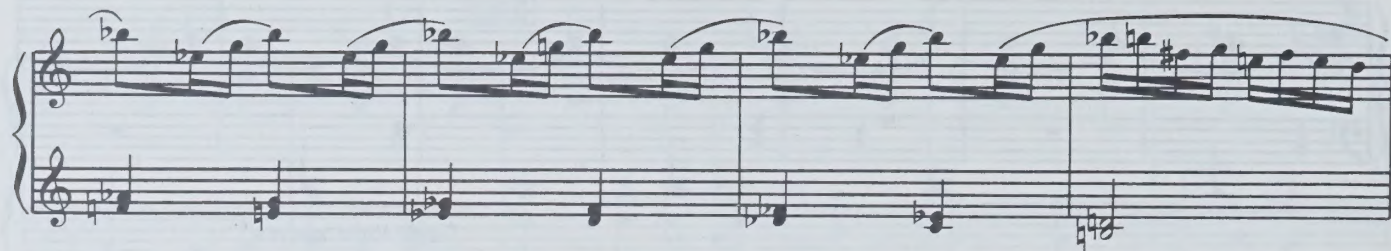


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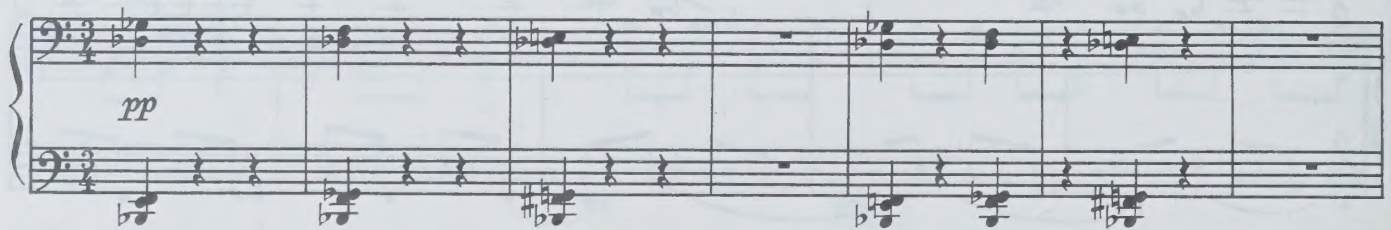


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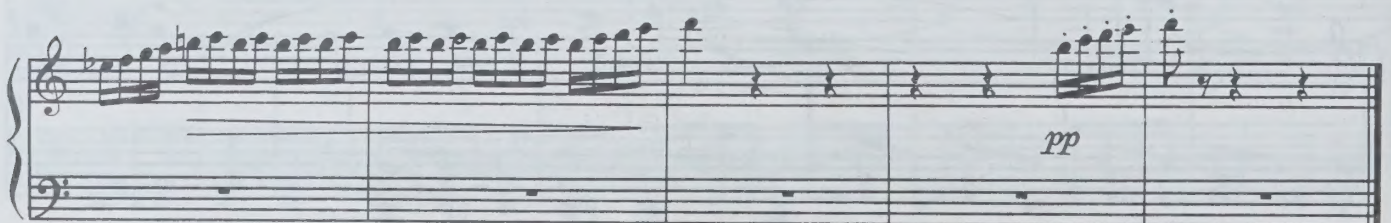
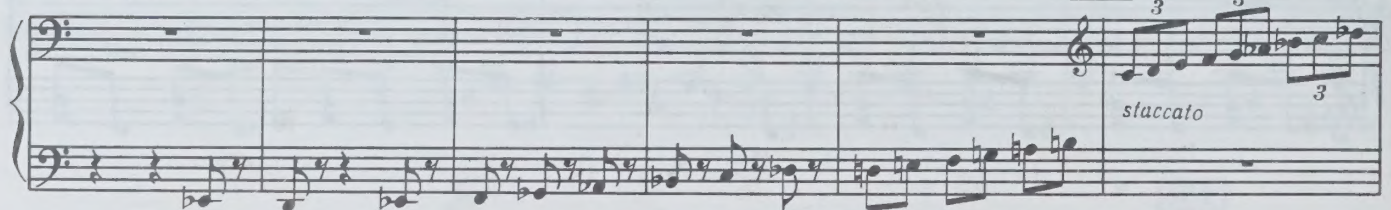




572 Più mosso



573 Парнишка, приняв решение, уходит
The young lad makes up his mind and leaves.



КАРТИНА СЕДЬМАЯ

Клуб

SCENE VII

The Factory Club

Марш

33

The March

575 Allegretto

ff

576

577

DSCH

Two staves of music. The treble staff contains chords and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff contains a triplet of eighth notes and other chords. The key signature has two flats and one sharp.

578

Two staves of music. The treble staff contains chords and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff contains a triplet of eighth notes and other chords. The key signature has two flats and one sharp.

579

Two staves of music. The treble staff contains chords and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff contains a triplet of eighth notes and other chords. The key signature has two flats and one sharp.

Two staves of music. The treble staff contains chords and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff contains a triplet of eighth notes and other chords. The key signature has two flats and one sharp.

580

Two staves of music. The treble staff contains chords and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff contains a triplet of eighth notes and other chords. The key signature has two flats and one sharp.

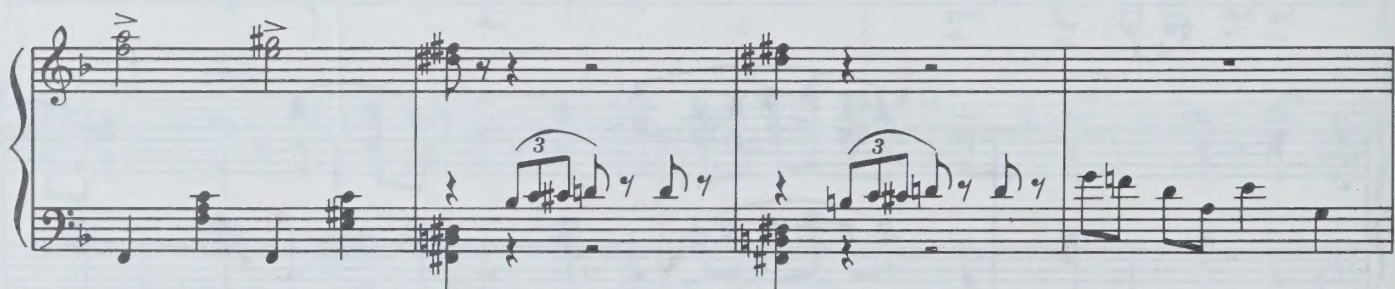
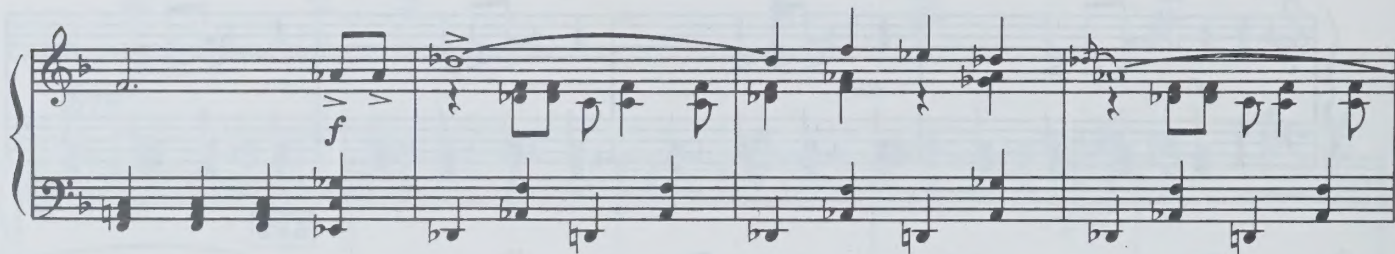
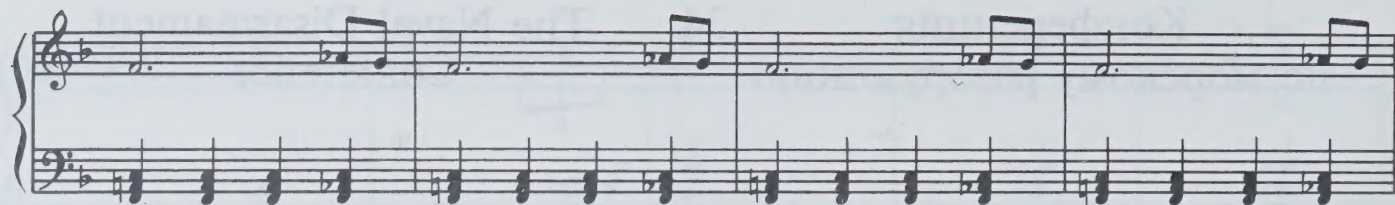
Конференция
по морскому разоружению

34

The Naval Disarmament
Conference

581 Allegretto

The musical score consists of six systems of piano accompaniment. The first system (measures 581-584) is marked *f* and *dim.*. The second system (measures 585-588) is marked *f*. The third system (measures 589-592) is marked *espr.*. The fourth system (measures 593-596) is marked *ff* and *dim.*. The fifth system (measures 597-600) is marked *ff* and *dim.*. The sixth system (measures 601-604) is marked *ff* and *dim.*.



dim.

Measures 586-590. Treble clef: descending eighth-note scale (Bb, Ab, Gb, Fb, Eb, Db, Cb, Bb). Bass clef: descending eighth-note scale (Bb, Ab, Gb, Fb, Eb, Db, Cb, Bb). Dynamics: *dim.*

587

Measures 587-591. Treble clef: descending eighth-note scale (Bb, Ab, Gb, Fb, Eb, Db, Cb, Bb). Bass clef: descending eighth-note scale (Bb, Ab, Gb, Fb, Eb, Db, Cb, Bb). Dynamics: *dim.*

Measures 592-596. Treble clef: descending eighth-note scale (Bb, Ab, Gb, Fb, Eb, Db, Cb, Bb). Bass clef: descending eighth-note scale (Bb, Ab, Gb, Fb, Eb, Db, Cb, Bb). Dynamics: *ff marcato*

588

Measures 588-592. Treble clef: descending eighth-note scale (Bb, Ab, Gb, Fb, Eb, Db, Cb, Bb). Bass clef: descending eighth-note scale (Bb, Ab, Gb, Fb, Eb, Db, Cb, Bb). Dynamics: *ff marcato*

Measures 593-597. Treble clef: descending eighth-note scale (Bb, Ab, Gb, Fb, Eb, Db, Cb, Bb). Bass clef: descending eighth-note scale (Bb, Ab, Gb, Fb, Eb, Db, Cb, Bb). Dynamics: *ff marcato*

589

Measures 589-593. Treble clef: descending eighth-note scale (Bb, Ab, Gb, Fb, Eb, Db, Cb, Bb). Bass clef: descending eighth-note scale (Bb, Ab, Gb, Fb, Eb, Db, Cb, Bb). Dynamics: *fff*

590

Two systems of musical notation. The first system contains measures 590 and 591. The second system contains measures 592 and 593. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The right hand features melodic lines with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in the second system.

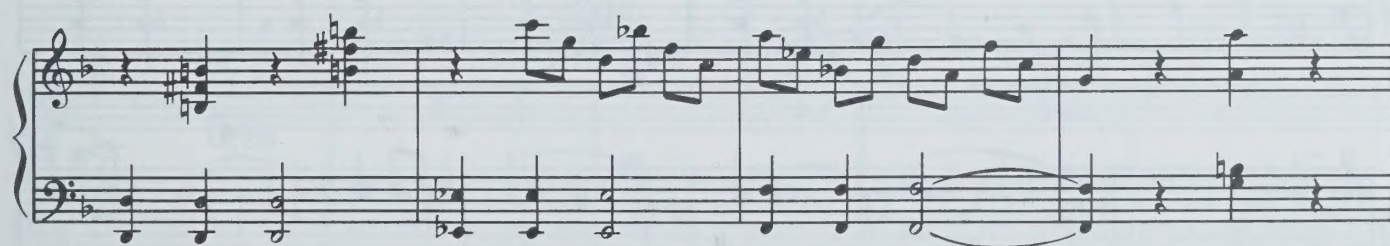
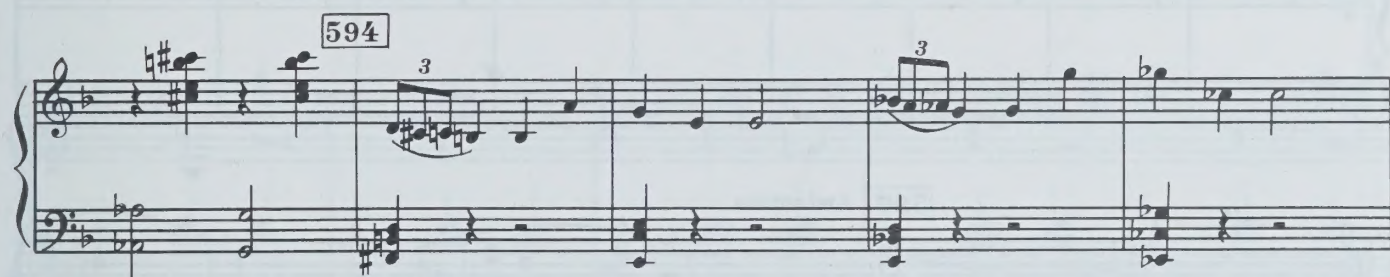
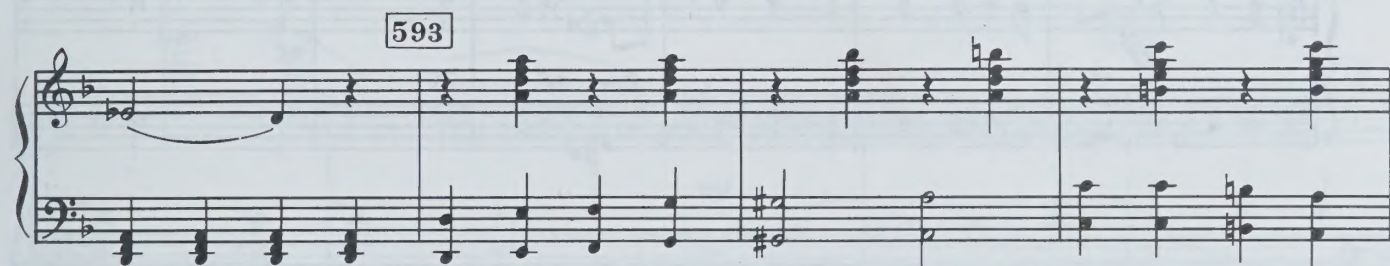
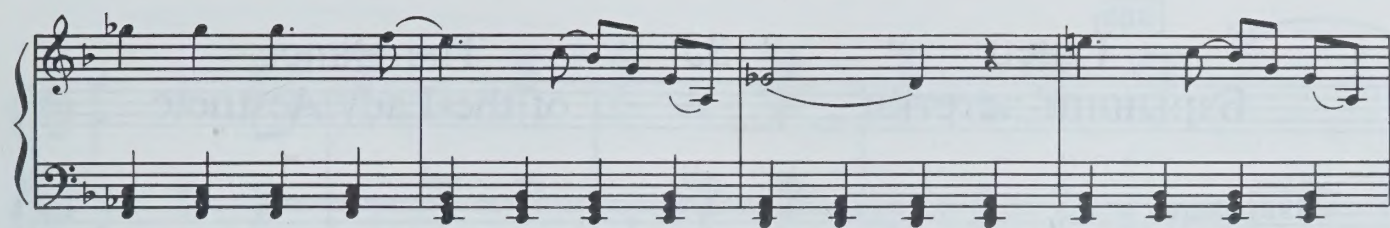
591

*mf espr.**p*

Two systems of musical notation. The first system contains measures 592 and 593. The second system contains measures 594 and 595. The music continues with the same key and time signature. The right hand has more complex melodic patterns, including some triplets. The left hand continues with a consistent accompaniment. A *simile* marking is present in the first system.

592

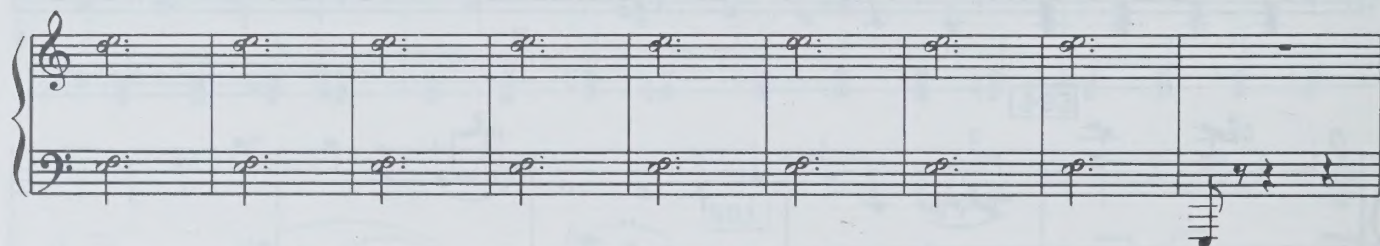
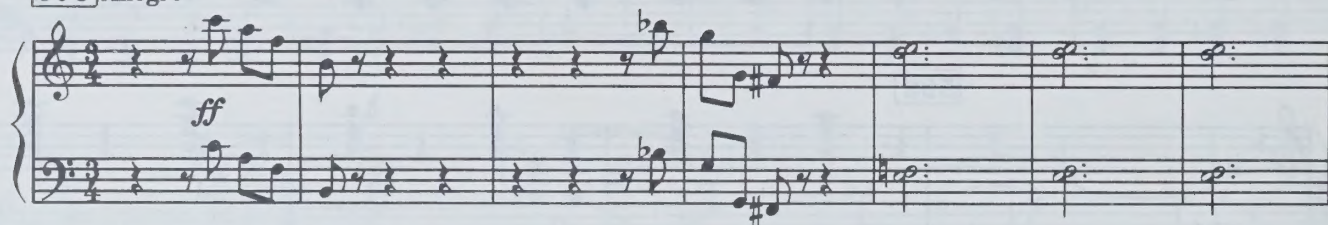
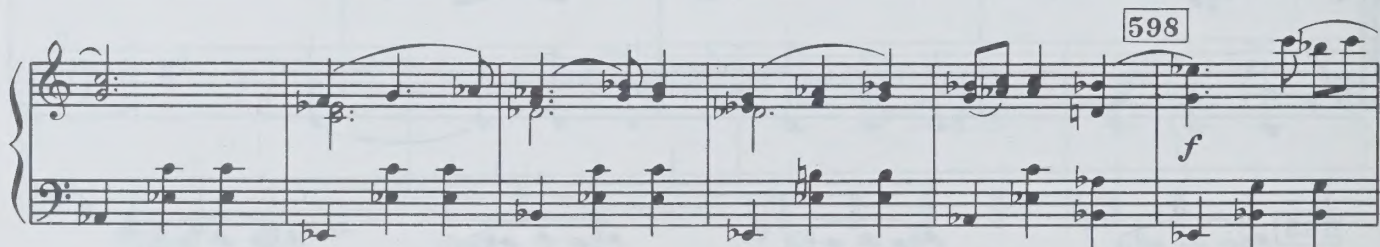
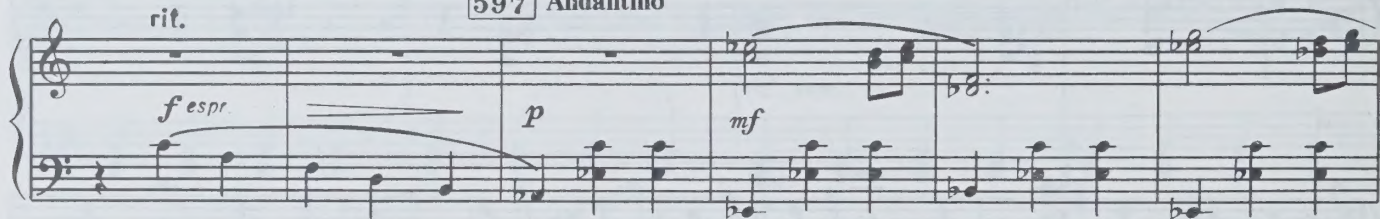
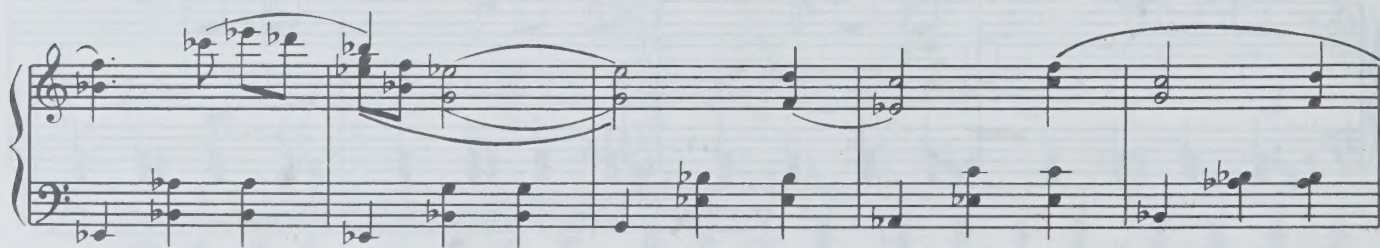
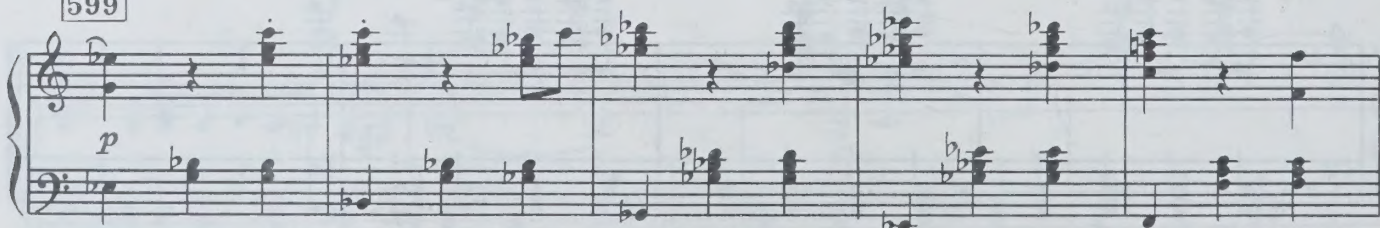
Two systems of musical notation. The first system contains measures 596 and 597. The second system contains measures 598 and 599. The music continues with the same key and time signature. The right hand features a melodic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. A *(p)* (piano) marking is present in the second system.



Танец
Барышни-эстетки

35

The Dance
of the Lady Aesthete

596 Allegro**597** Andantino**598****599**

600

Measures 600-601. The score is in G major (one sharp). Measure 600 features a treble staff with a melodic line of eighth notes and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Measure 601 continues the melody in the treble staff, with the bass staff providing a steady accompaniment.

601

Measures 602-603. Measure 602 begins with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic marking. The treble staff has a melodic line with some grace notes, and the bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 603 continues the melody in the treble staff, with the bass staff providing a steady accompaniment.

602

Measures 604-605. Measure 604 begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The treble staff has a melodic line with some grace notes, and the bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 605 continues the melody in the treble staff, with the bass staff providing a steady accompaniment.

603

Measures 606-607. Measure 606 begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The treble staff has a melodic line with some grace notes, and the bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 607 continues the melody in the treble staff, with the bass staff providing a steady accompaniment.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a wavy line above it. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. A measure rest of 8 measures is indicated at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation, starting with measure 604. The right hand continues the melodic line with trills. The left hand has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. A measure rest of 8 measures is indicated at the beginning of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features trills. The left hand has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking.

Fourth system of musical notation, starting with measure 605. The right hand features chords. The left hand provides harmonic support.

Fifth system of musical notation, starting with measure 606. The right hand features chords. The left hand has a *dim.* (diminuendo) dynamic marking.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line. The left hand has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

607

Measures 607-608. Measure 607 features a treble staff with a melodic line of eighth notes and a bass staff with a sustained low note. Measure 608 begins with a key signature change to one flat (B-flat major/A minor) and continues the melodic line in the treble staff, while the bass staff provides harmonic support with chords.

608

Measures 608-609. Measure 608 includes dynamic markings *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano). Measure 609 features a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic with a *crest.* (crescendo) marking. The treble staff has a melodic line, and the bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment.

609

Measures 609-610. Measure 609 includes a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The treble staff has a melodic line, and the bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 610 continues the melodic line in the treble staff and the rhythmic accompaniment in the bass staff.

610

Measures 610-611. Measure 610 features a melodic line in the treble staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass staff. Measure 611 continues the melodic line in the treble staff and the rhythmic accompaniment in the bass staff.

611

Measures 611-612. Measure 611 includes dynamic markings *p* (piano) and *ff* (fortissimo). The treble staff has a melodic line, and the bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 612 continues the melodic line in the treble staff and the rhythmic accompaniment in the bass staff.

612 Andantino

Musical score for measures 612-613. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. Measure 612 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the bass staff and a forte (*f*) dynamic in the treble staff. The tempo is marked Andantino. The music features a melodic line in the treble and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass.

613

Musical score for measures 613-614. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. Measure 613 continues the melodic and harmonic development. The music features a melodic line in the treble and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass.

614

Musical score for measures 614-615. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. Measure 614 continues the melodic and harmonic development. The music features a melodic line in the treble and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass.

615

Musical score for measures 615-616. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. Measure 615 continues the melodic and harmonic development. The music features a melodic line in the treble and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass.

First system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a more active line with eighth notes and some chords. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the bass staff.

Second system of music, starting with measure 616. Treble staff features chords and some melodic movement. Bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 616 is marked with a box containing the number 616.

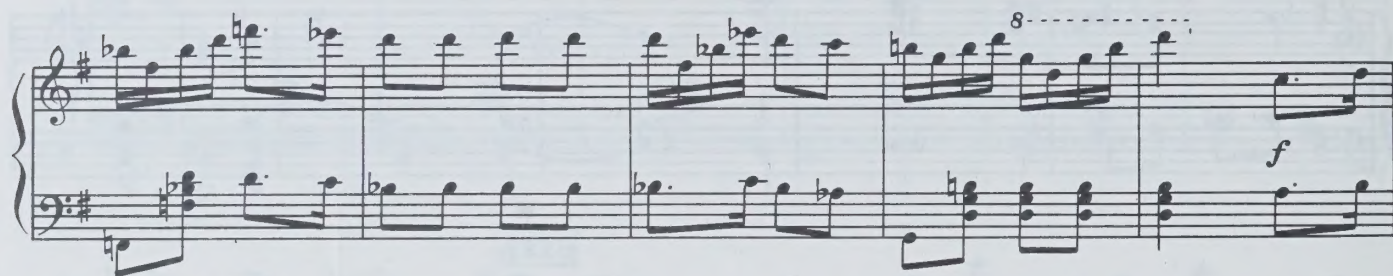
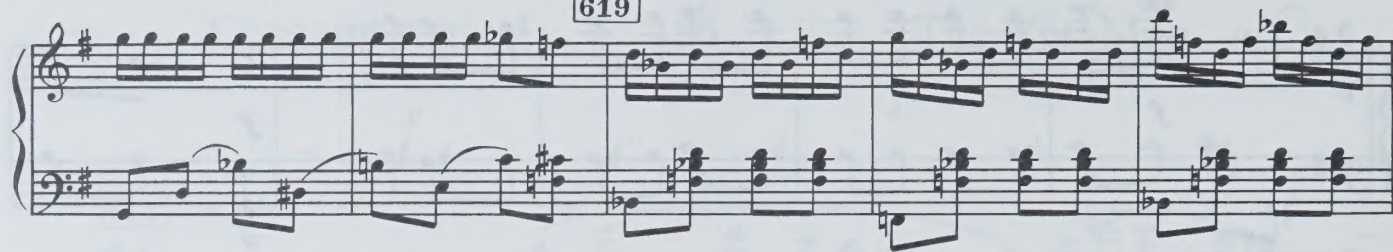
Third system of music, starting with measure 617. Treble staff has a melodic line with some rests. Bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the bass staff. Measure 617 is marked with a box containing the number 617.

Fourth system of music. Treble staff has a continuous melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

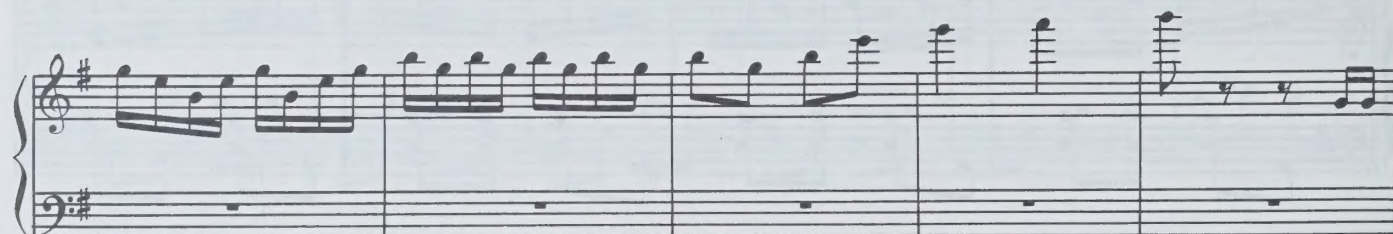
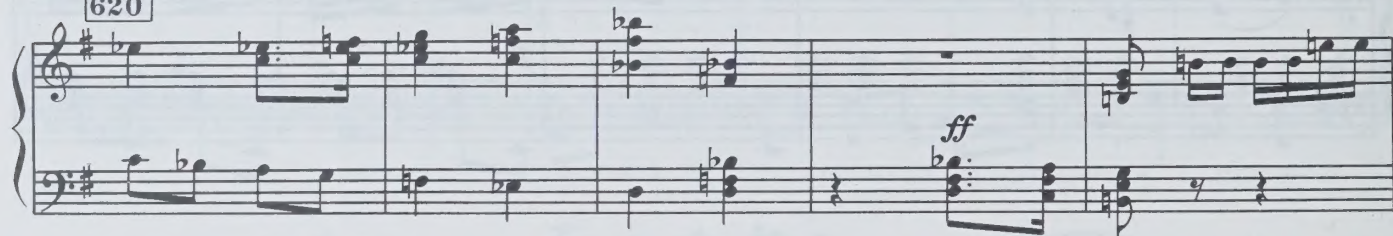
Fifth system of music, starting with measure 618. Treble staff has a continuous melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 618 is marked with a box containing the number 618.

Sixth system of music. Treble staff has a continuous melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A first ending bracket with the number 8 is shown above the treble staff.

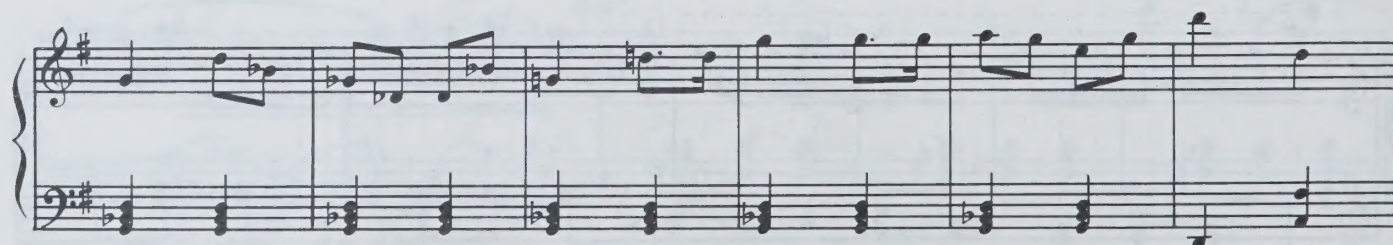
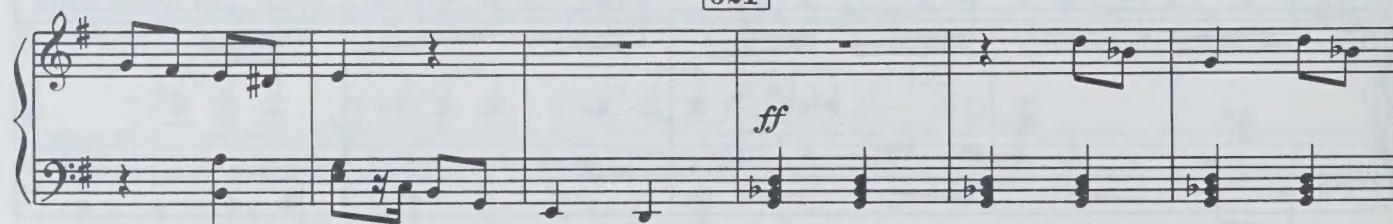
619



620



621



622

rit.

Measures 622-623. Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 622 features a descending eighth-note scale in the right hand and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 623 continues the right-hand scale and features a half-note bass line. A 'rit.' (ritardando) marking is above measure 623.

Tempo I

Measures 624-625. Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 624 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 625 has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line.

623

Measures 626-627. Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 626 features a descending eighth-note scale in the right hand and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 627 continues the right-hand scale and features a half-note bass line.

624

Measures 628-629. Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 628 has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. Measure 629 continues the right-hand scale and features a half-note bass line.

Measures 630-631. Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 630 features a descending eighth-note scale in the right hand and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 631 continues the right-hand scale and features a half-note bass line.

625

Measures 632-633. Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 632 has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. Measure 633 continues the right-hand scale and features a half-note bass line.

Танец текстильщиц

37

The Dance
of the Mill Girls

626 Allegro

626 Allegro

627

628

1.

2. 629

mf

629

630

630

f

631

631

p cresc.

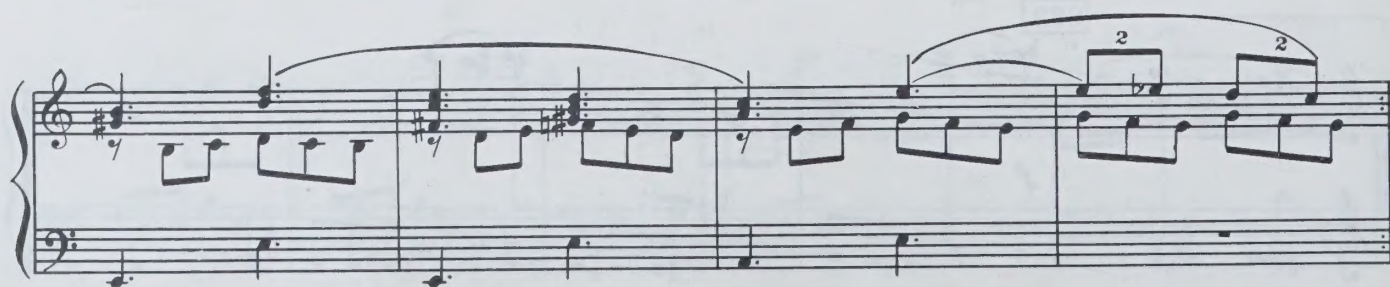
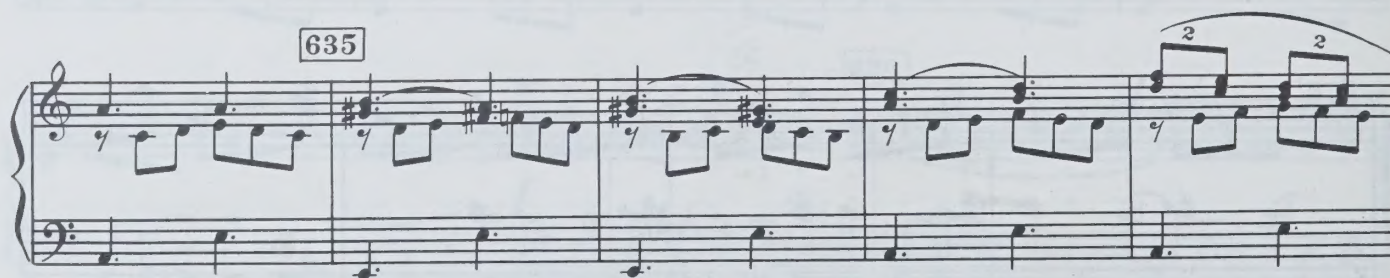
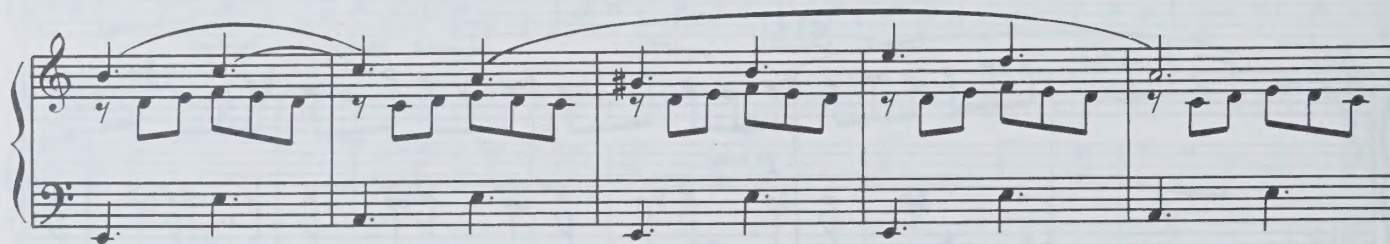
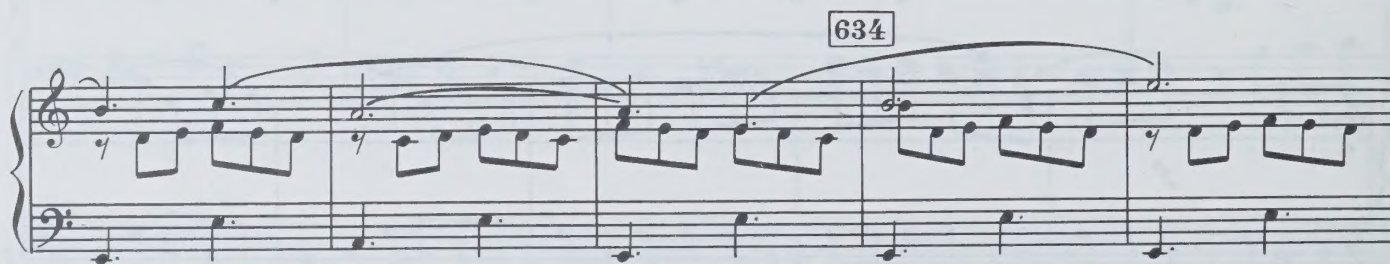
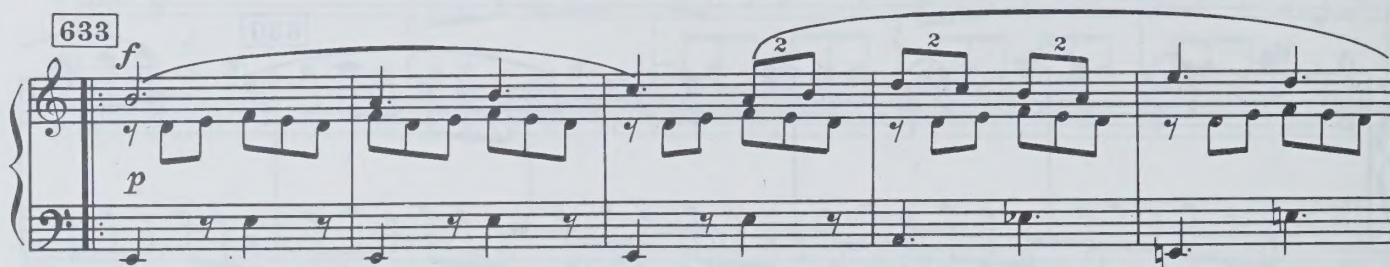
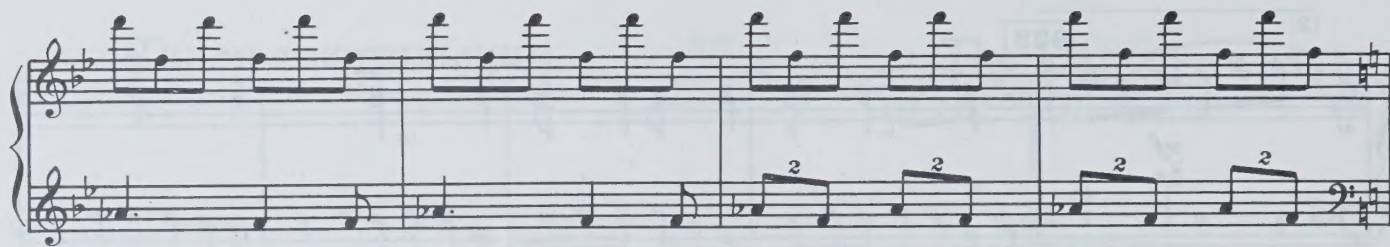
631

632

632

f

632



636

Measures 636-637. Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 636 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, and the left hand plays a bass line. Measure 637 continues the melody and bass line.

637

Measures 637-638. Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 637 starts with a crescendo (*cresc.*) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, and the left hand plays a bass line. Measure 638 continues the melody and bass line.

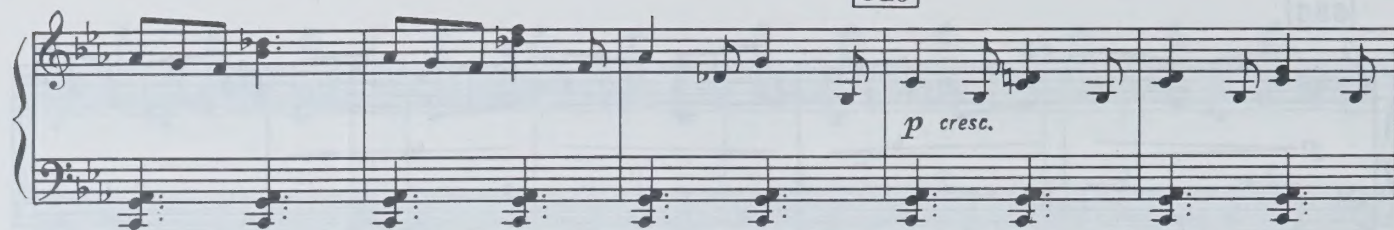
638

Measures 638-639. Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 638 starts with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, and the left hand plays a bass line. Measure 639 continues the melody and bass line.

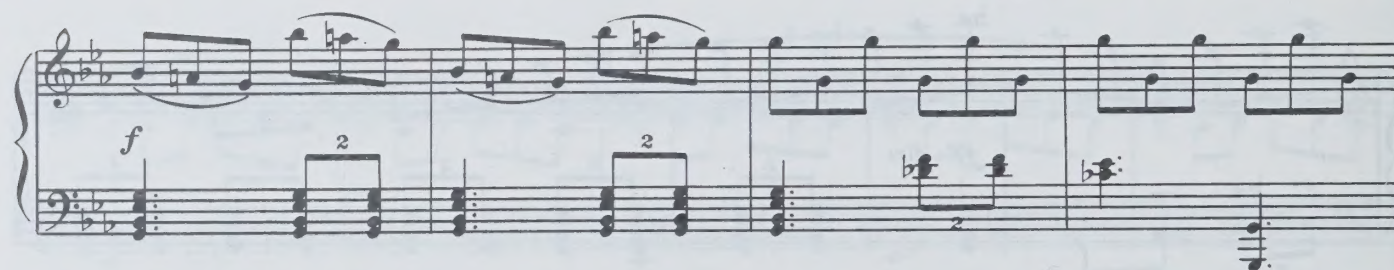
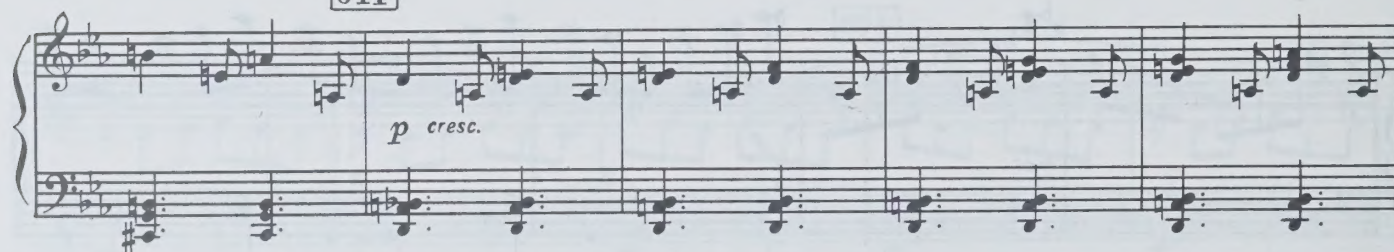
639

Measures 639-640. Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 639 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, and the left hand plays a bass line. Measure 640 continues the melody and bass line.

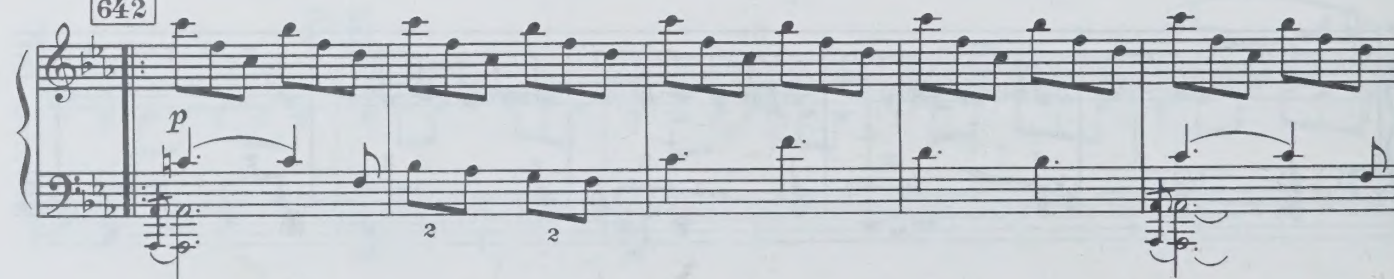
640



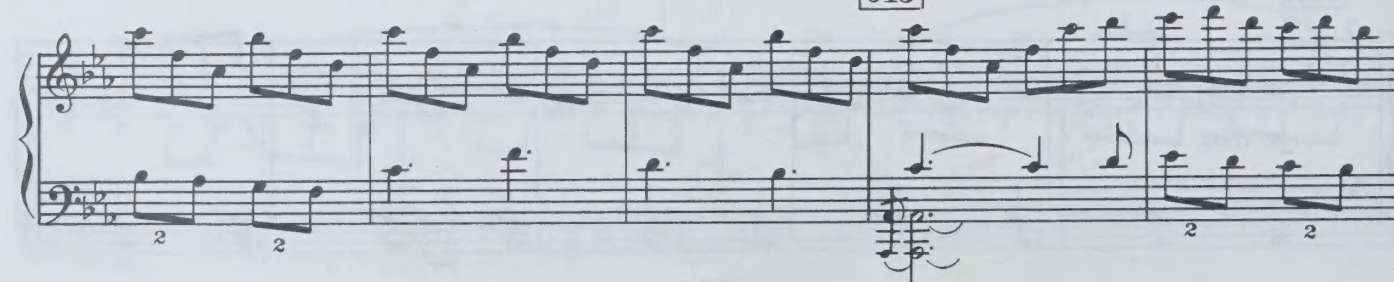
641



642



643



First system of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The right hand features a continuous eighth-note melody. The left hand provides a bass line with some rests and a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure.

644

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The left hand has a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure and a quarter note in the third measure.

645

Third system of the musical score. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The left hand features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure and a quarter note in the second measure.

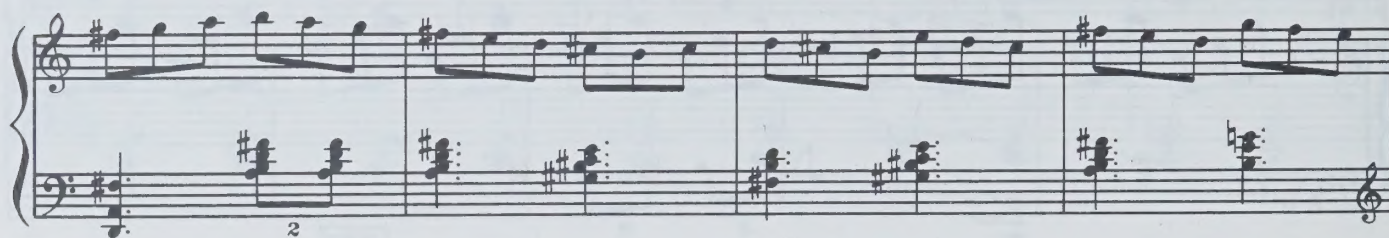
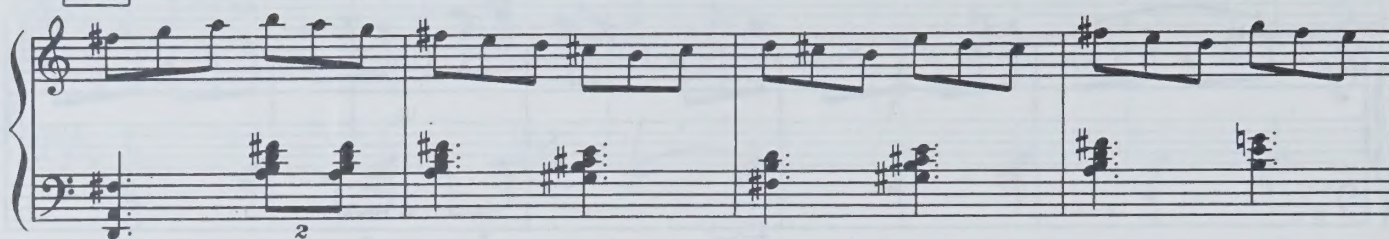
Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The left hand has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure and a quarter note in the second measure.

646

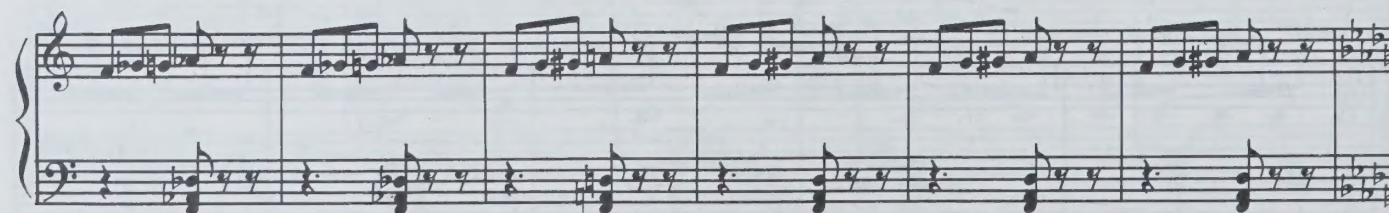
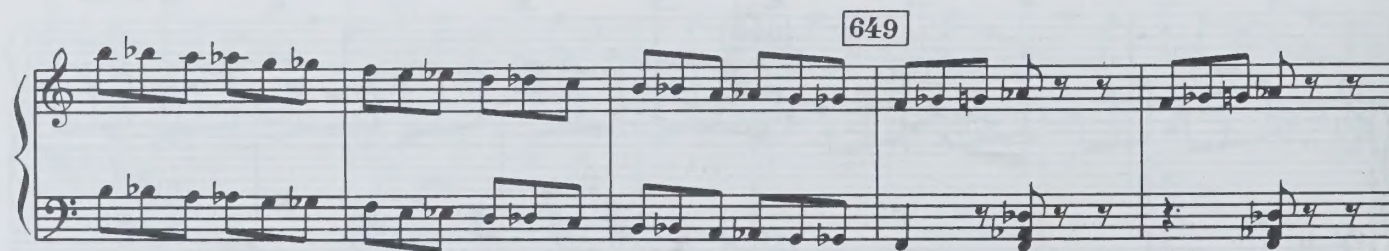
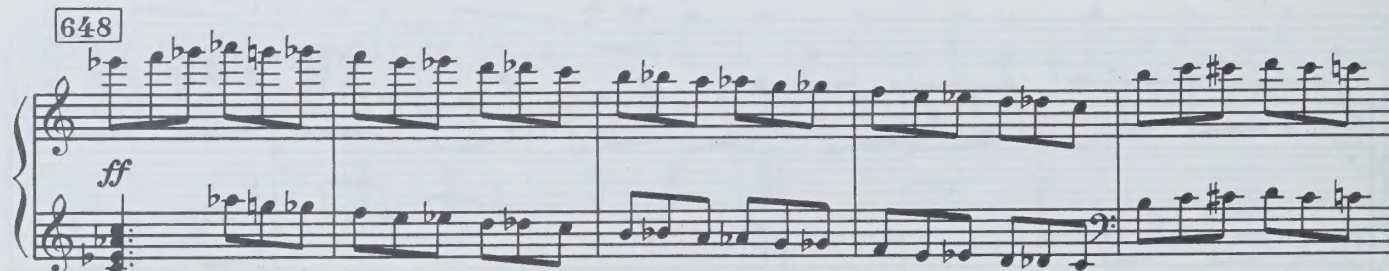
Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The left hand features a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure and a quarter note in the third measure.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The left hand features a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure and a quarter note in the third measure.

647



648



650

mp marcato

Measures 650-651. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three flats. Measure 650 features a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, both marked with a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 651 continues the melody and bass line, with a forte (f) dynamic marking in the right hand.

651

f

Measures 652-653. The music continues with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measure 652 has a forte (f) dynamic marking in the right hand. Measure 653 continues the melody and bass line.

652

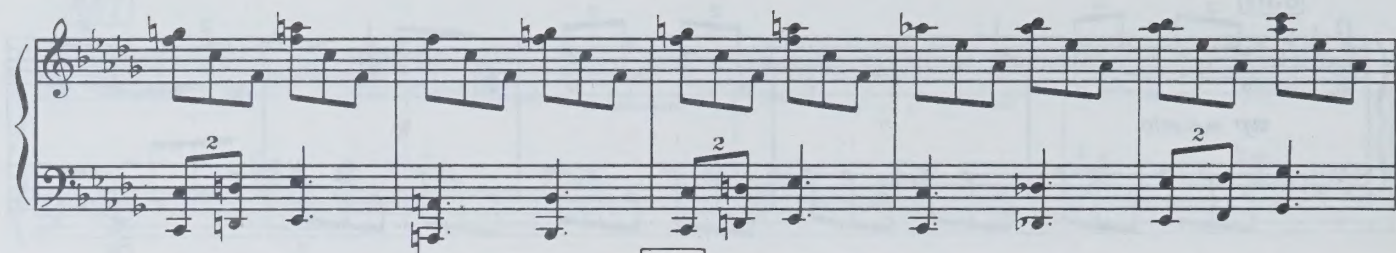
Measures 654-655. The music continues with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measure 654 has a forte (f) dynamic marking in the right hand. Measure 655 continues the melody and bass line.

Measures 656-657. The music continues with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measure 656 has a forte (f) dynamic marking in the right hand. Measure 657 continues the melody and bass line.

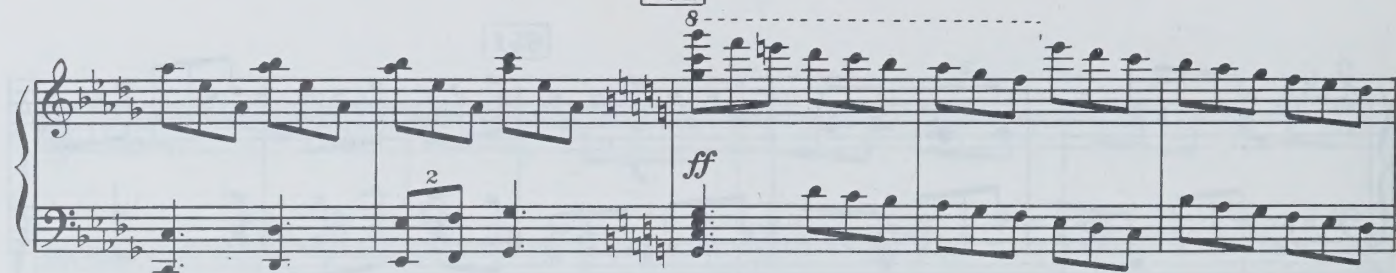
653

p cresc.

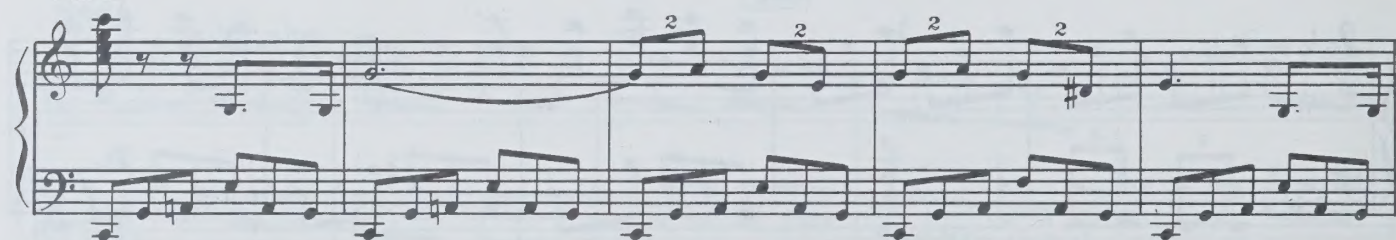
Measures 658-659. The music continues with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measure 658 has a piano (p) dynamic marking in the right hand. Measure 659 continues the melody and bass line.



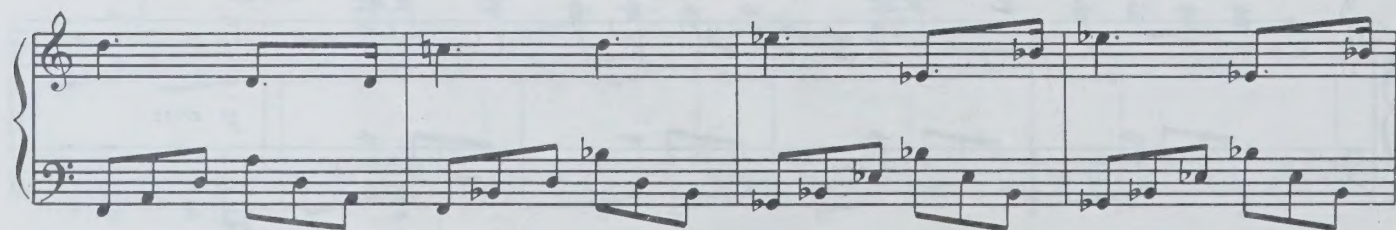
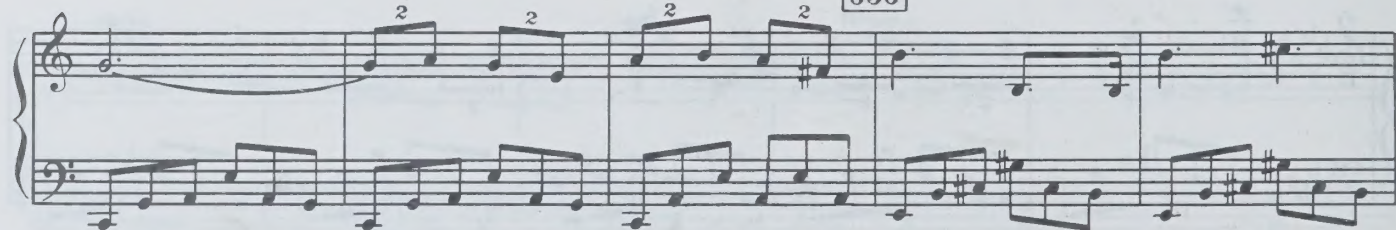
654



655



656



657

Exercise 657 consists of five measures. The first measure is marked *p* *crest.*. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melody of eighth notes, while the left hand plays a bass line of eighth notes. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#) in the second measure and remains there through the fifth measure. The final measure of the exercise is marked *f*.

658

Exercise 658 consists of five measures. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note melody. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature changes from one flat to two sharps in the fifth measure.

659

Exercise 659 consists of five measures. The right hand plays a melody of eighth notes. The left hand features a bass line with some rests. The key signature changes from one flat to two sharps in the second measure and remains there. The exercise concludes with a double bar line in the fifth measure.

This block contains the continuation of exercise 659, measures 6 through 10. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand provides accompaniment. The key signature remains two sharps. The exercise ends with a double bar line in the tenth measure.

Танец Ломового

38

The Dance
of the Drayman

660 Moderato non troppo

661

Measures 660-661. The music is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. Measure 660 starts with a forte (ff) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Measures 662-663. The right hand continues the melodic development with some chromaticism. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

662

Measures 664-665. The right hand has a more active role with sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

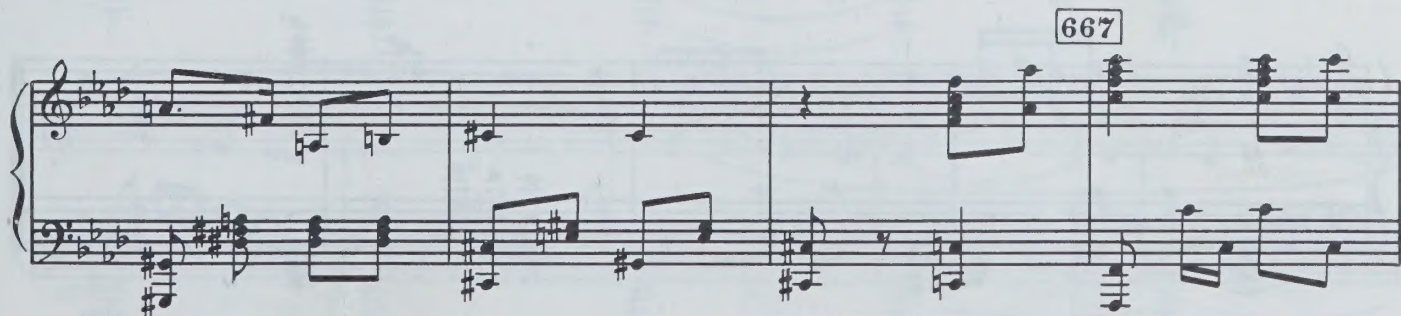
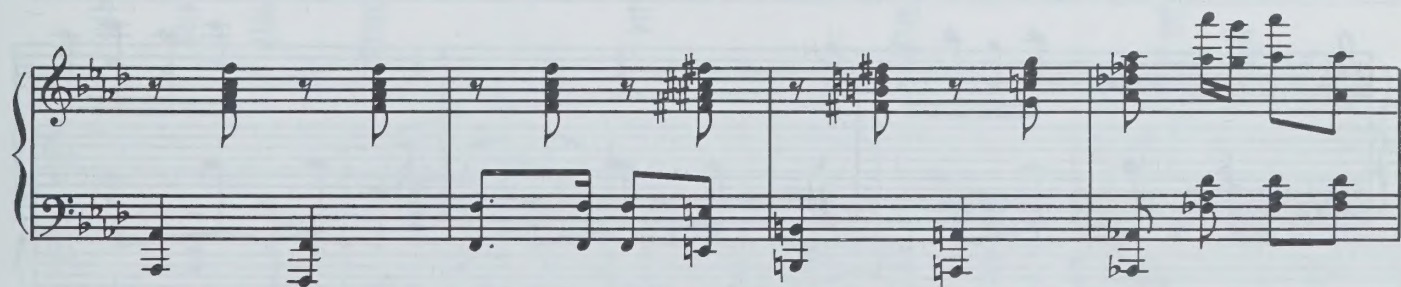
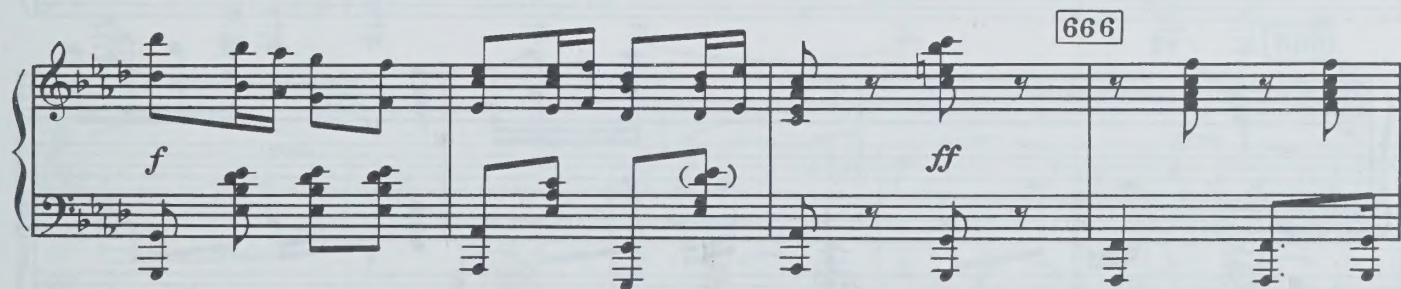
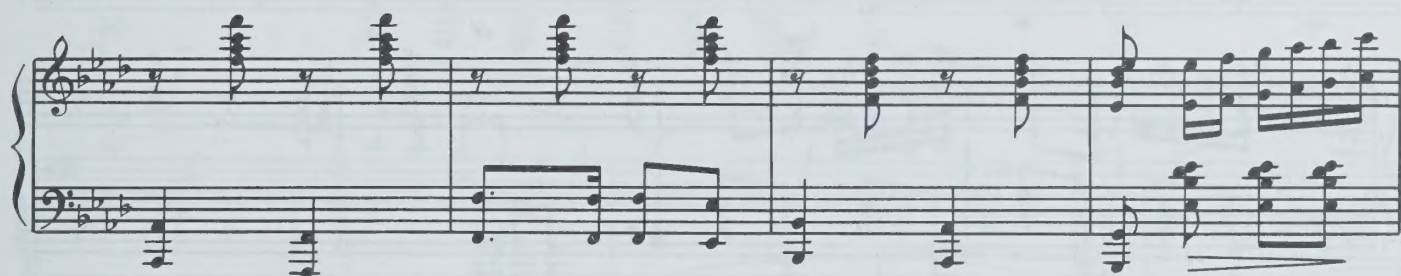
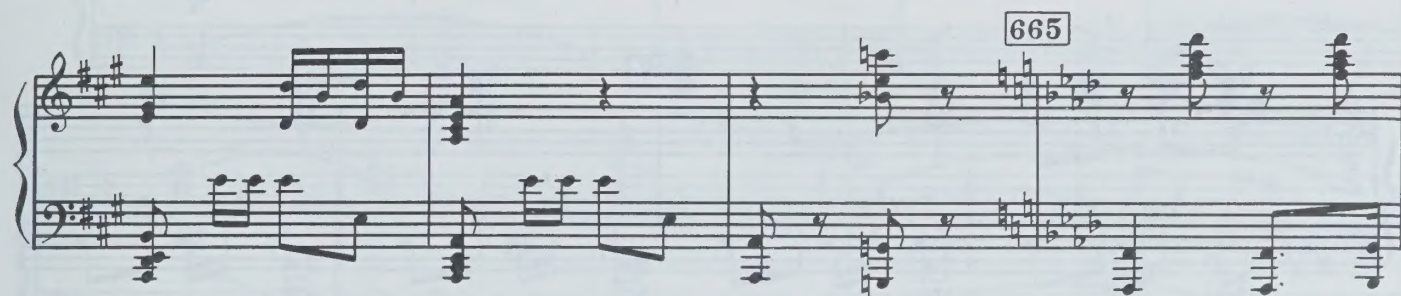
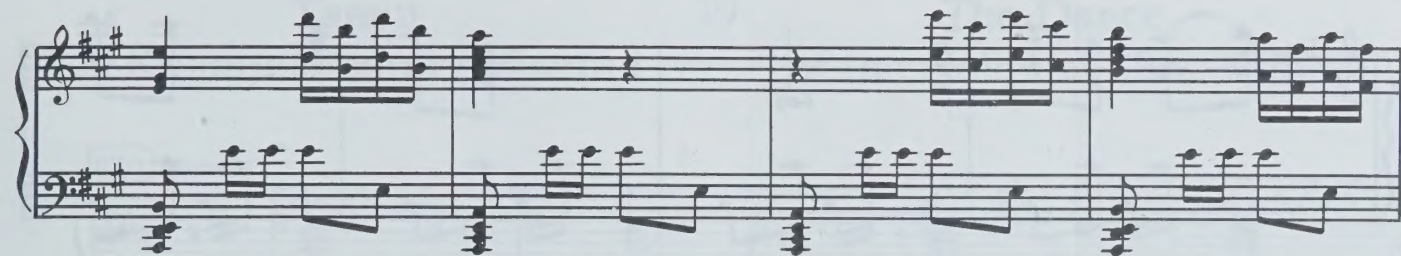
663

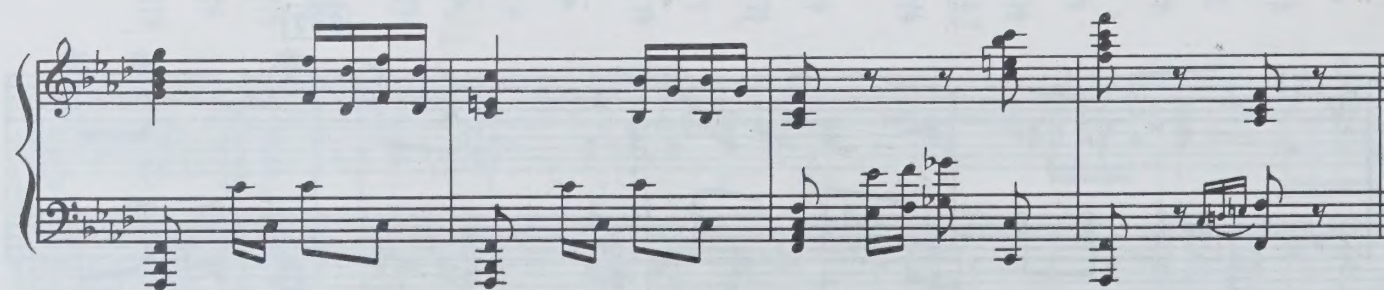
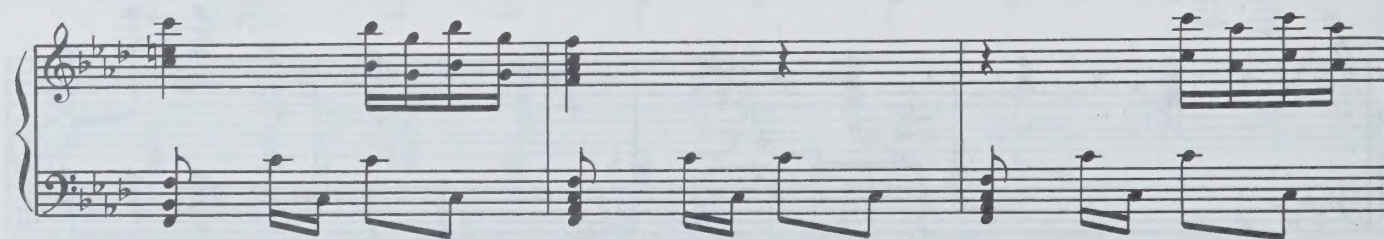
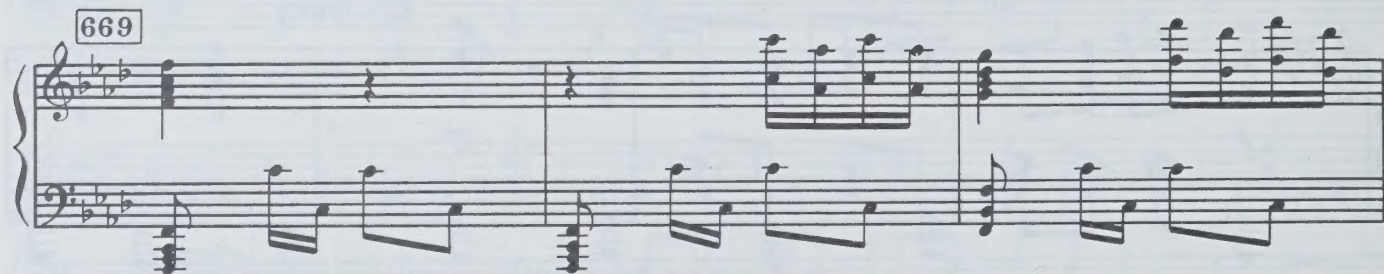
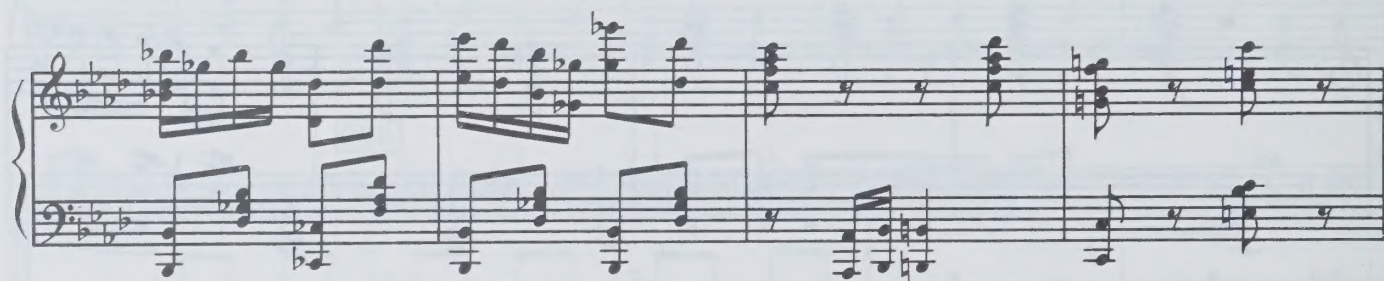
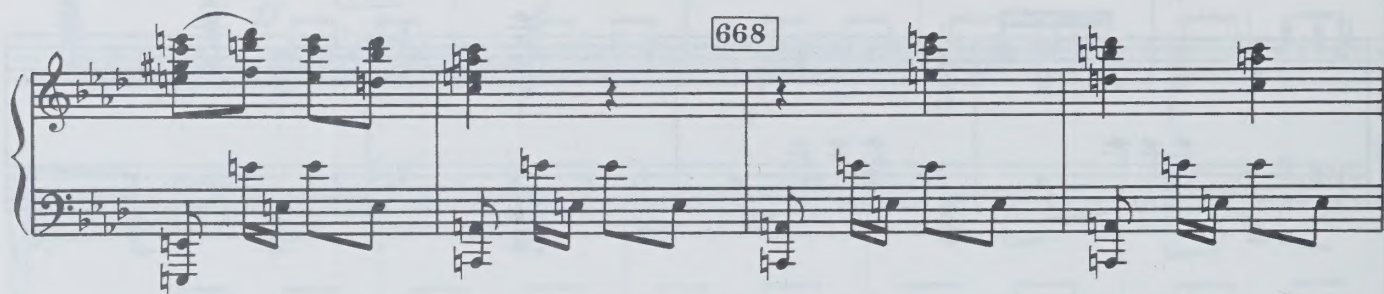
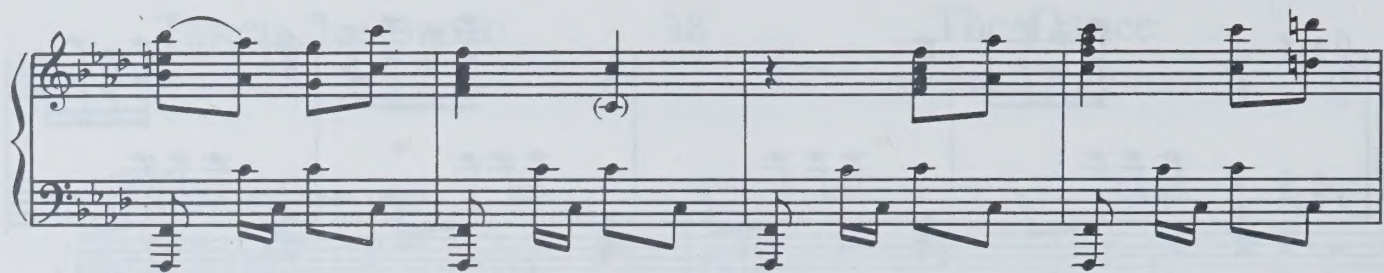
Measures 666-667. Measure 666 is marked *marcato*. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth notes. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

Measures 668-669. The right hand has a more active role with sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

664

Measures 670-671. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth notes. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.





Танец
Колониальной рабыни

39

The Dance
of the Colonial Slave Girl

670 Andante

p

671

672

673

DSCH

First system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melodic line with a long slur over the first four measures, ending with a half note. The left hand (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

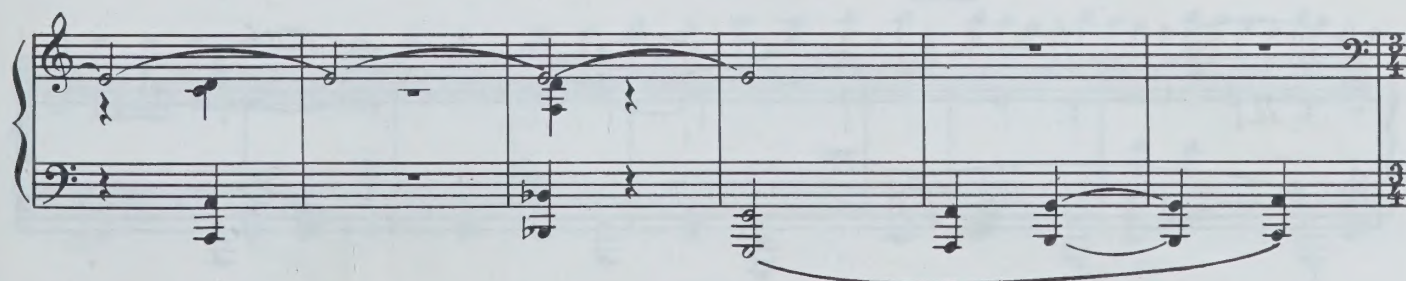
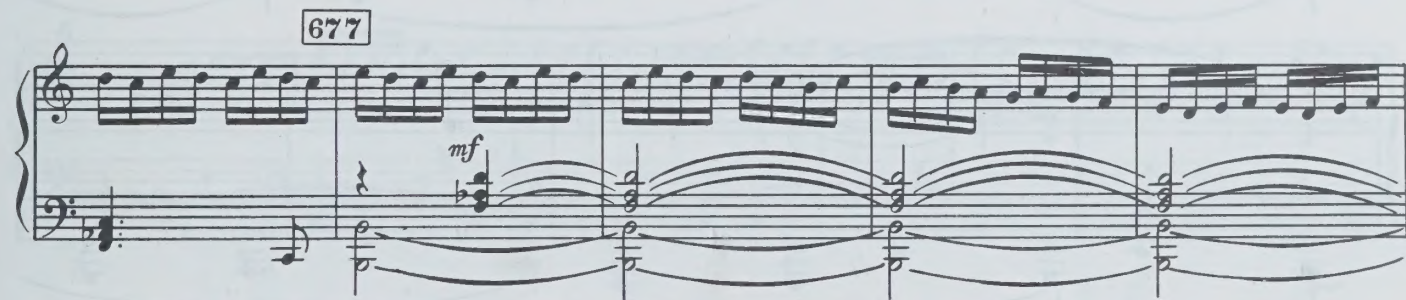
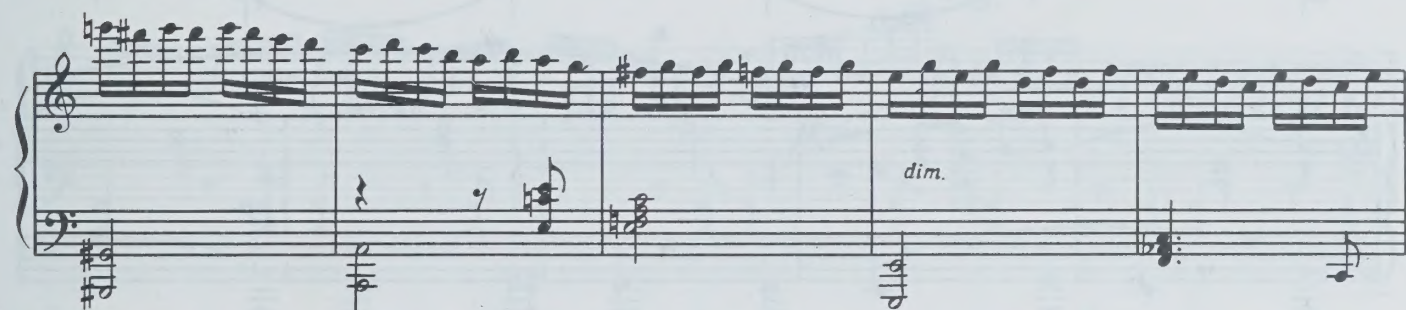
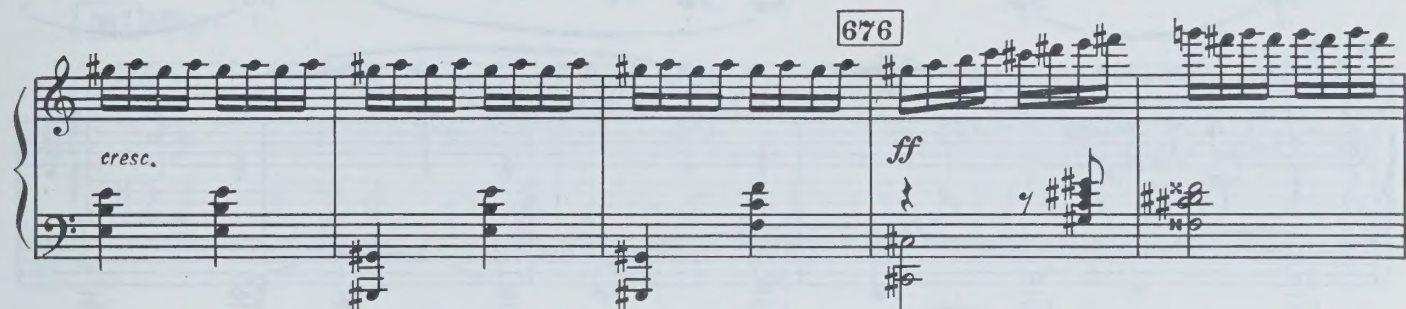
Second system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melodic line with a long slur over the first four measures, ending with a half note. The left hand (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo marking "674 Allegro" is present above the staff. The dynamics "pp" (pianissimo) and "p" (piano) are indicated.

Third system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melodic line with a long slur over the first four measures, ending with a half note. The left hand (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Fourth system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melodic line with a long slur over the first four measures, ending with a half note. The left hand (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Fifth system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melodic line with a long slur over the first four measures, ending with a half note. The left hand (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo marking "675" is present above the staff.

Sixth system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melodic line with a long slur over the first four measures, ending with a half note. The left hand (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

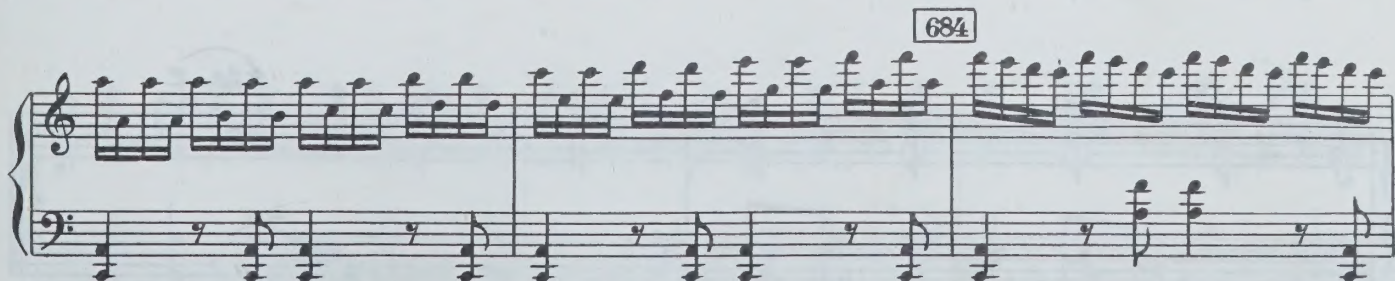
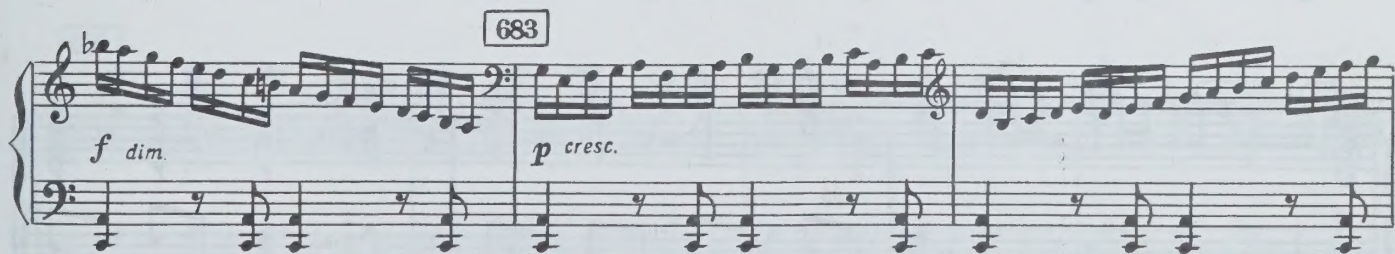
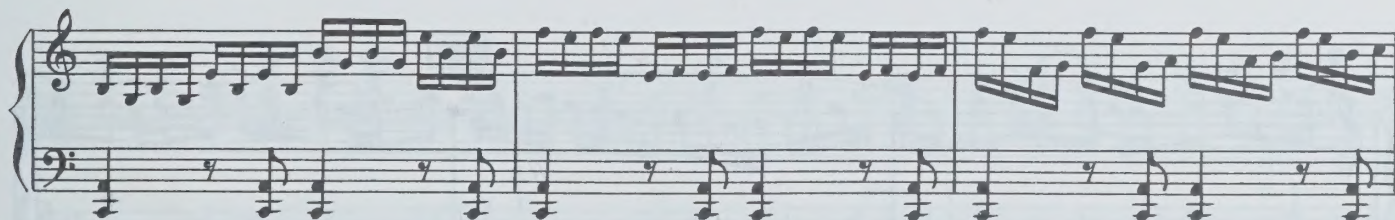
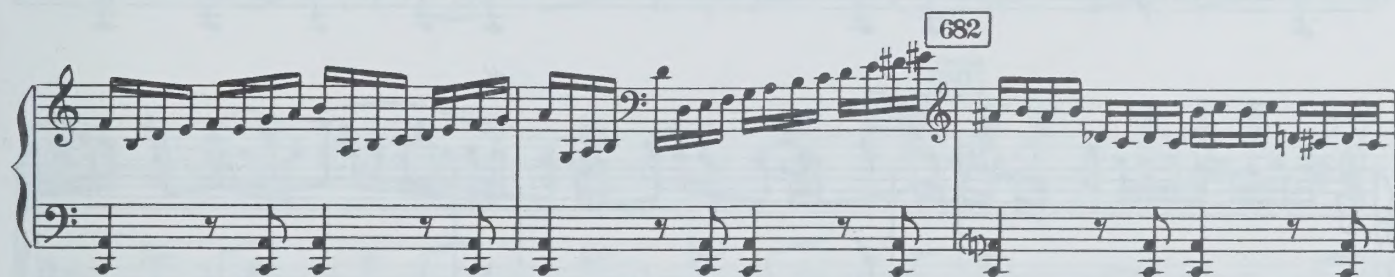
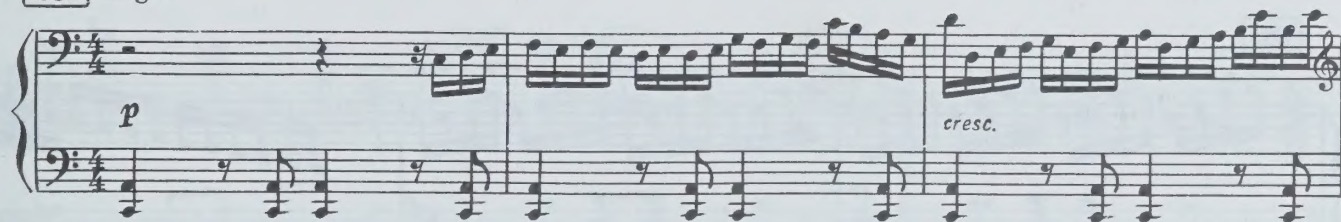


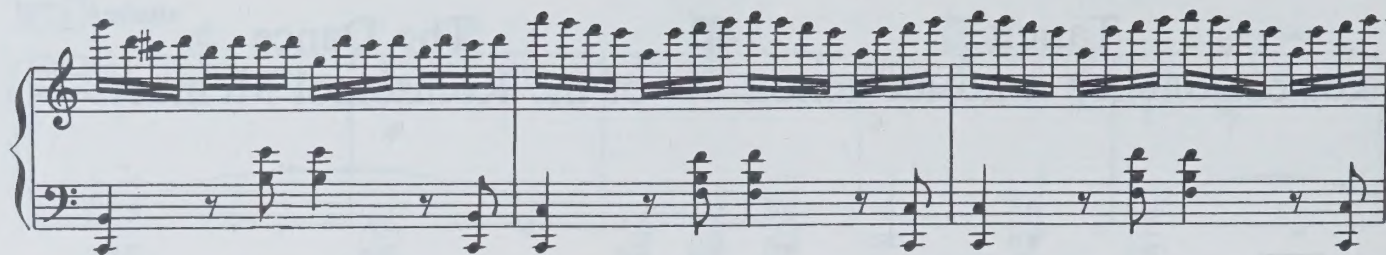
678 Andante

Musical score for measures 678-680, marked Andante. The score is written for piano (p) and includes dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three systems, each containing two staves (treble and bass clef). Measure 678 begins with a piano introduction. Measure 679 features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. Measure 680 continues the melodic development in the right hand and the harmonic support in the left hand. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Танец 40 The Dance
КОМСОМОЛЬЦЕВ И КОМСОМОЛОК of the Komsomol Members

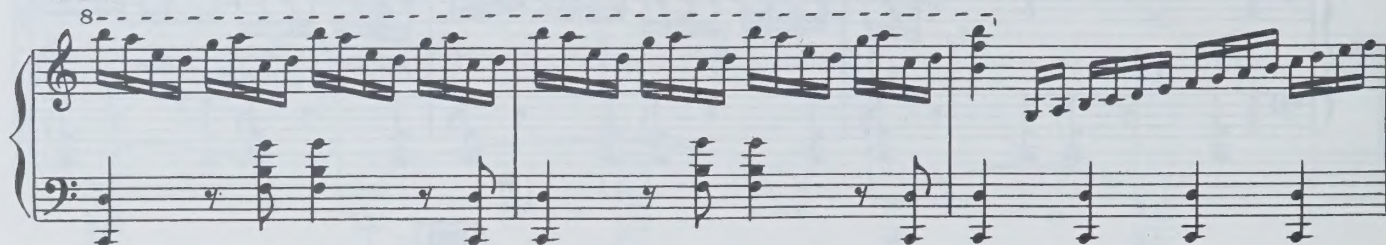
681 Allegro



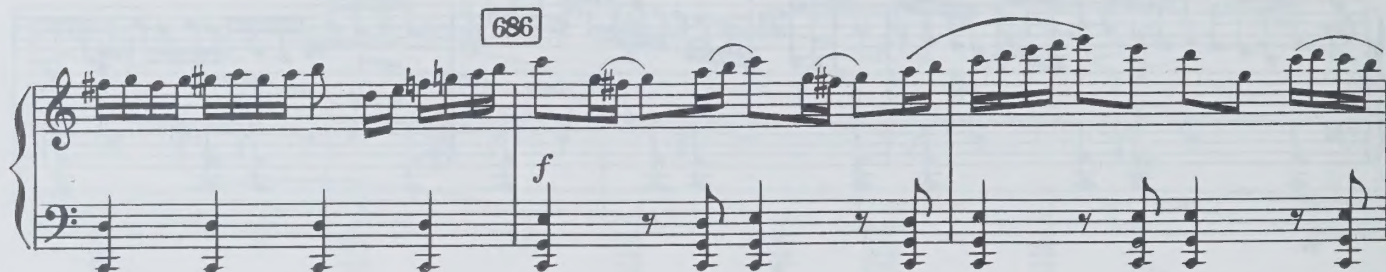


685

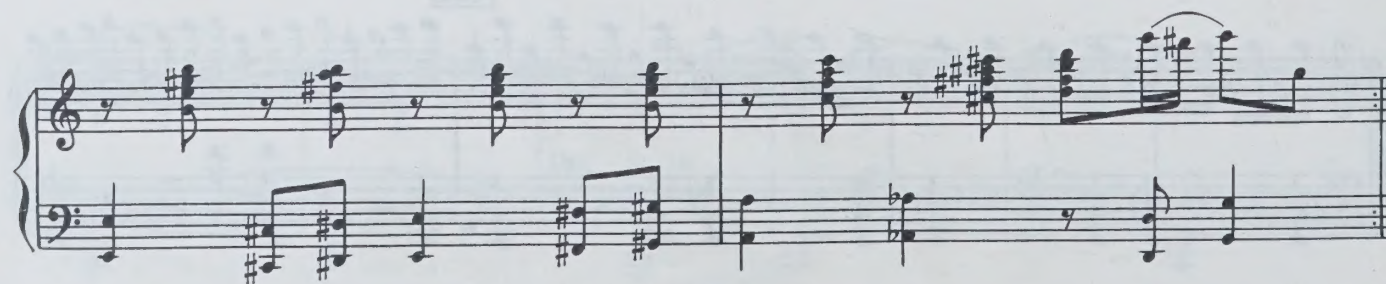
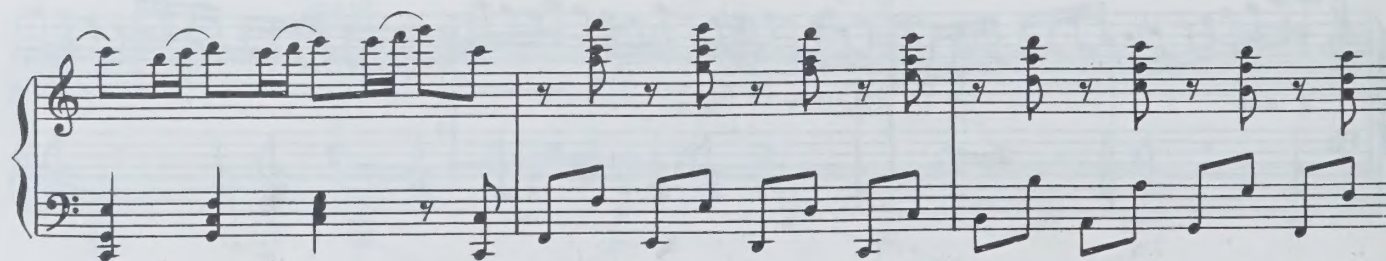
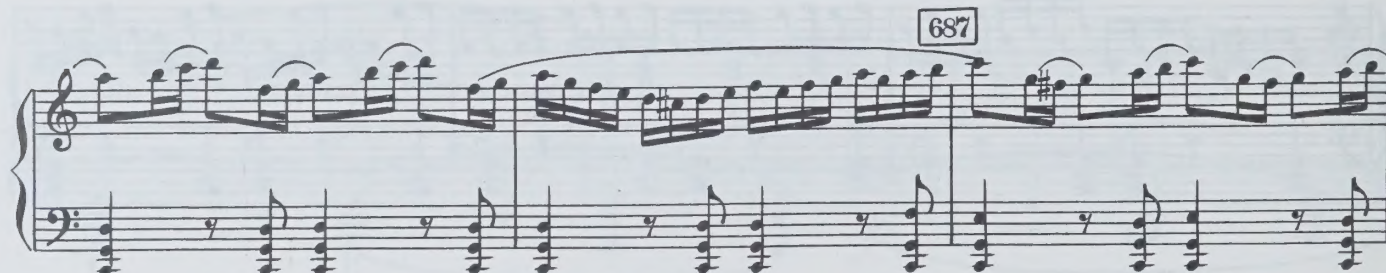
8-



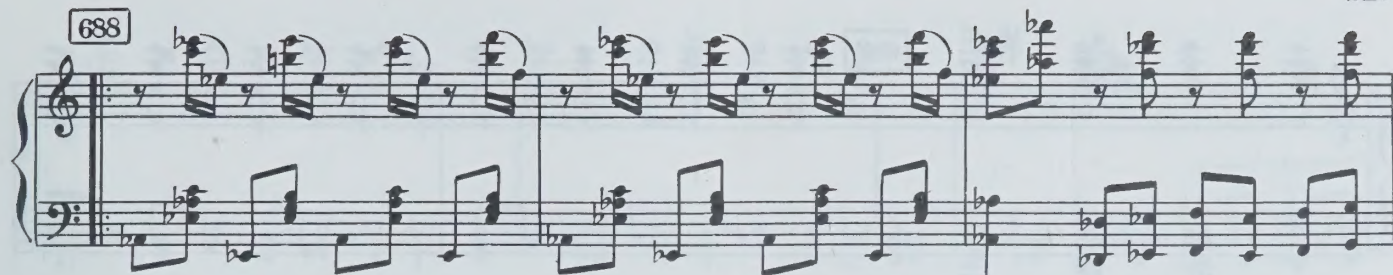
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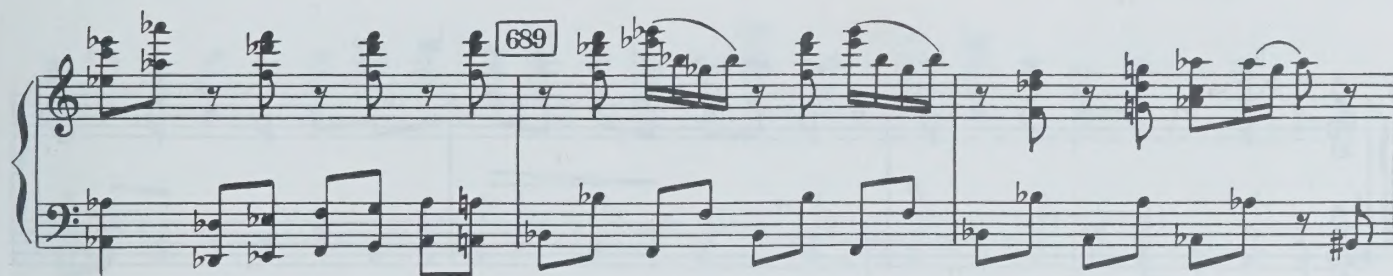
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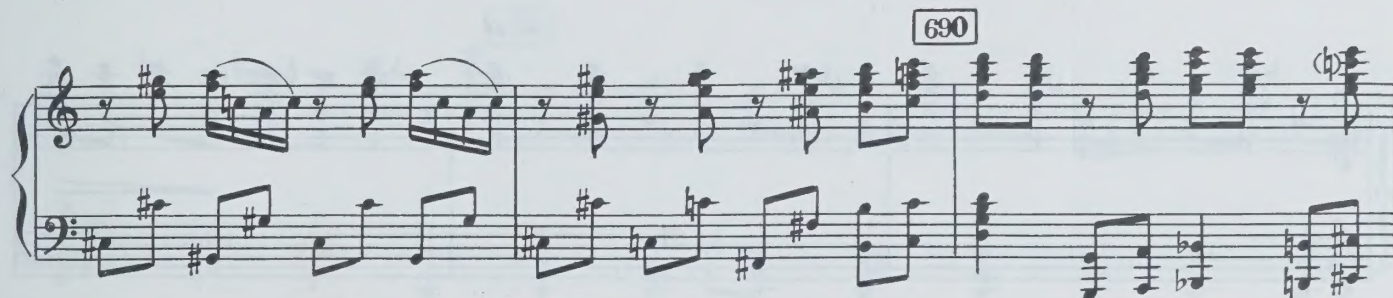
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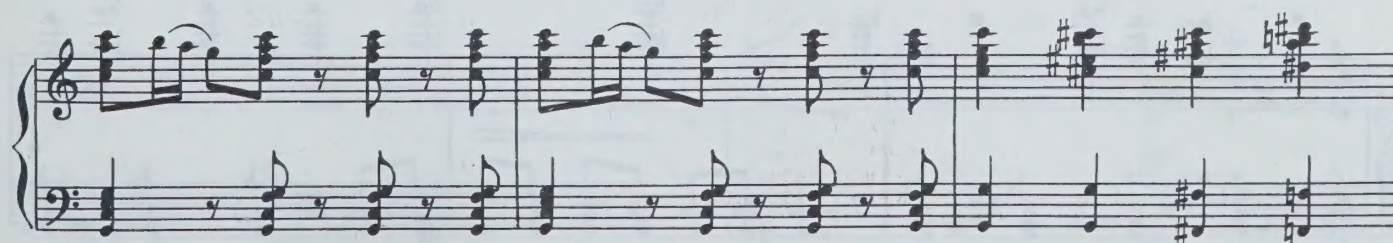
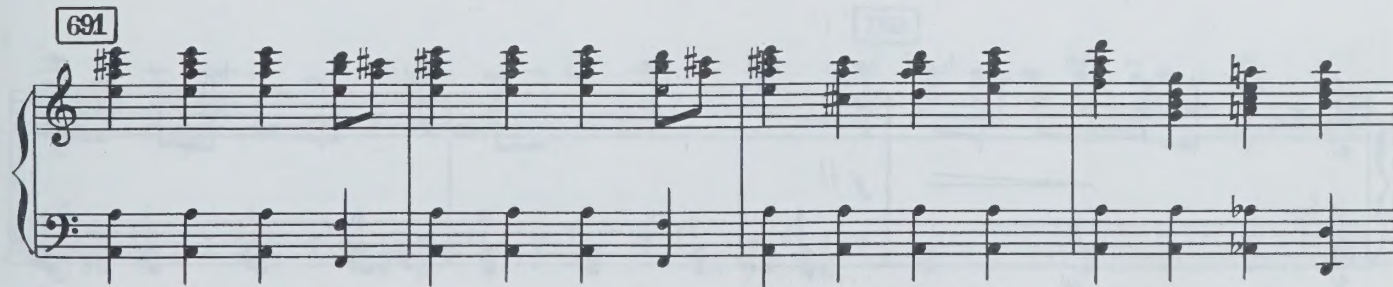
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690



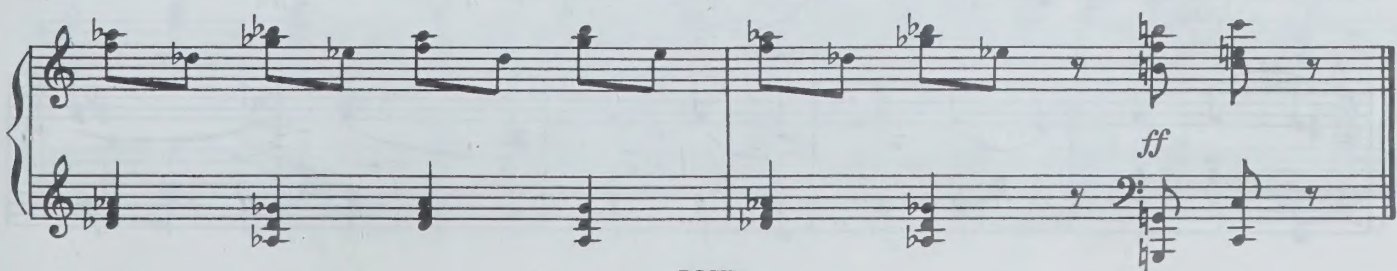
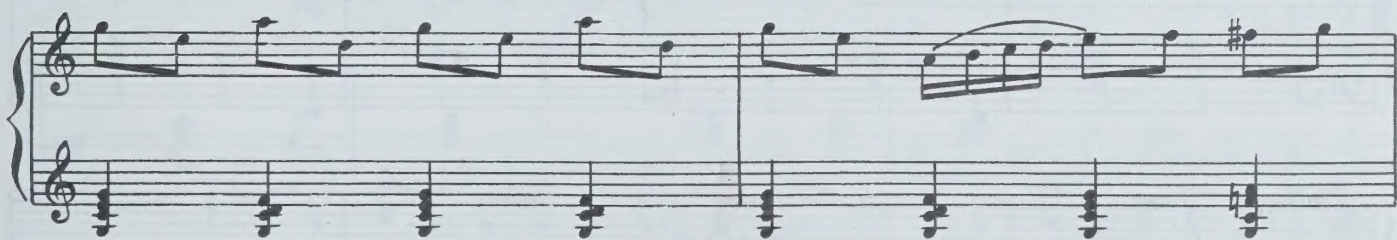
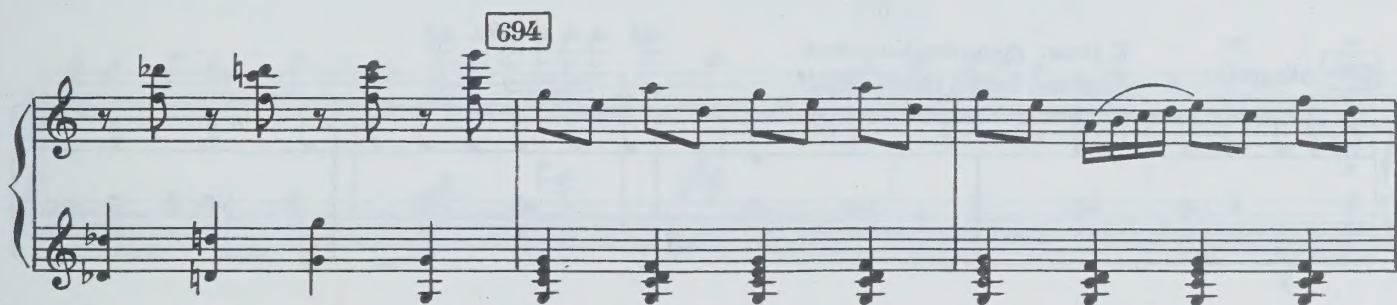
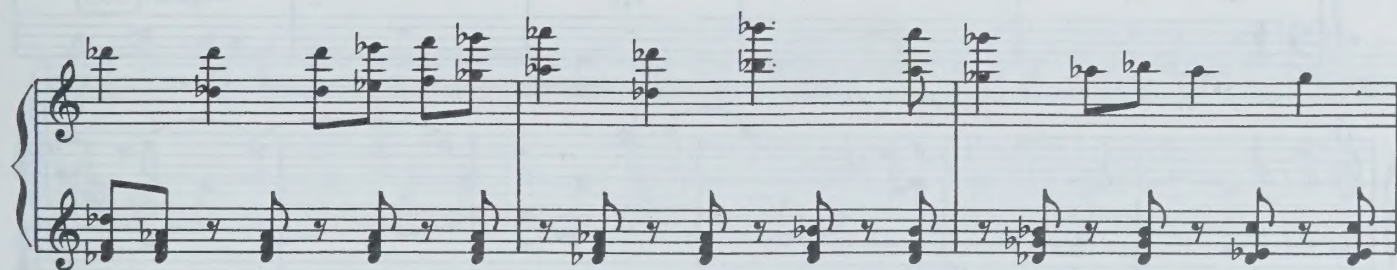
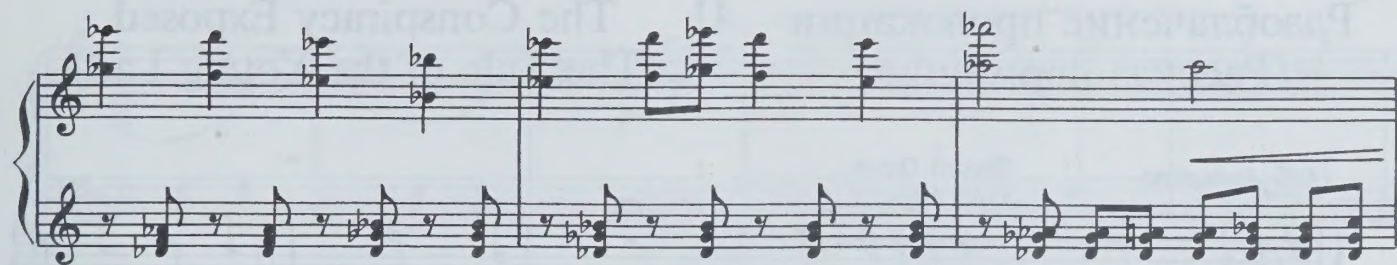
691



692

693

f



Разоблачение провокации
(Рассказ парнишки)

41

The Conspiracy Exposed
(The Tale of the Young Lad)

695 Andantino

Входит Ольга.
Enter Olga.

696 Allegretto

К Ольге пристает Козелков.
Kozelkov hovers round Olga.

697

697 *p*

698 Allegro

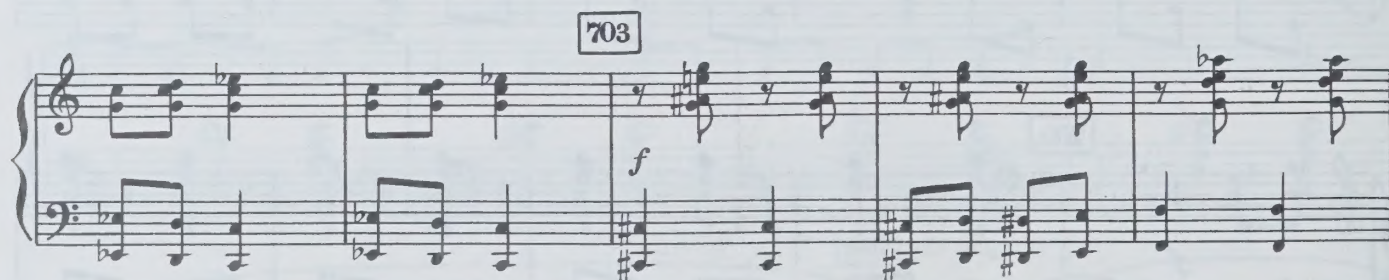
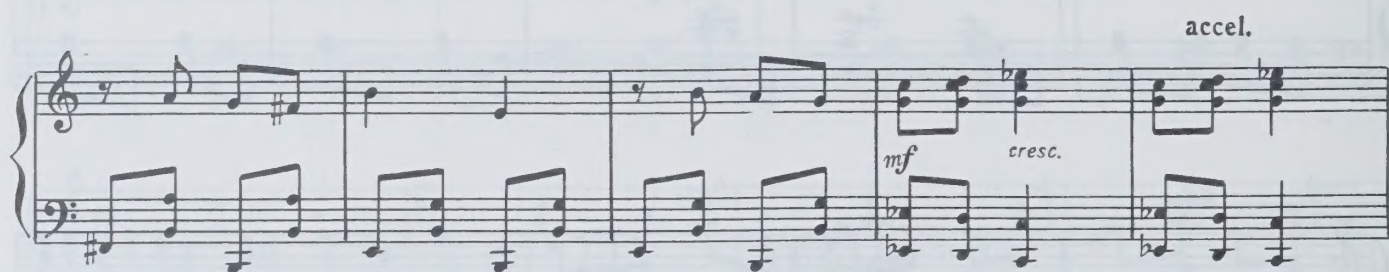
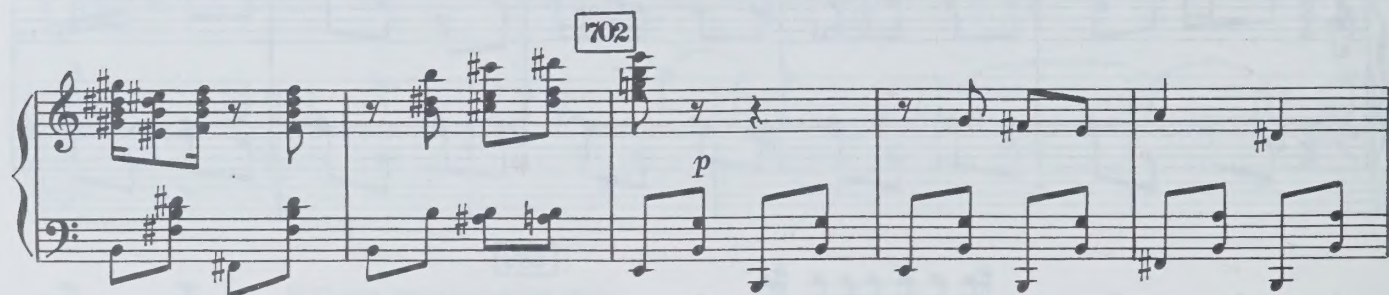
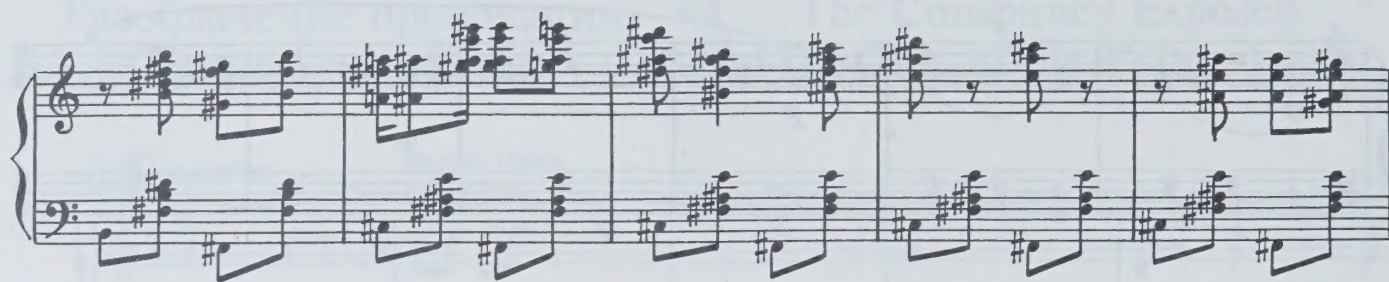
699

701

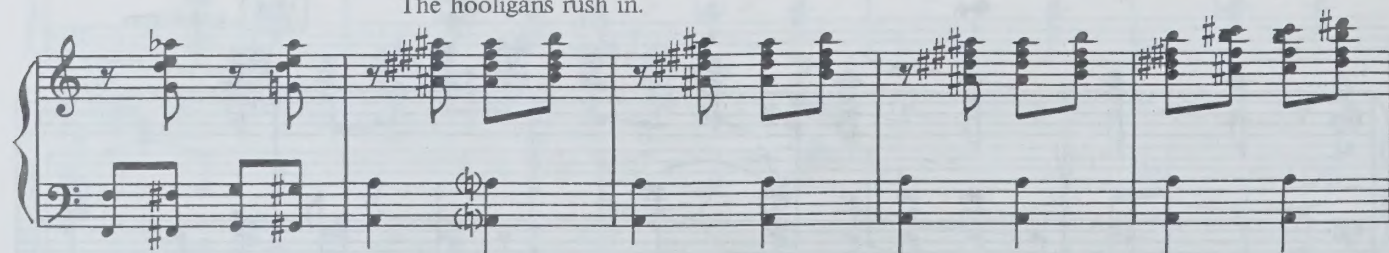
703

705 *f*

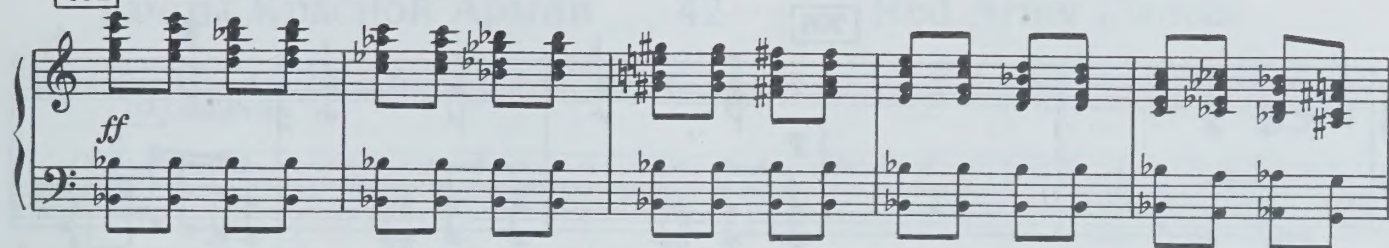
707 rit. 708 a tempo



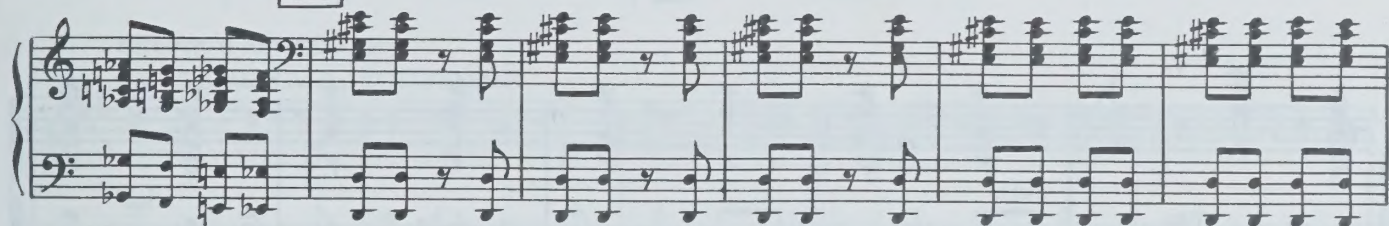
Врываються хулиганы.
The hooligans rush in.



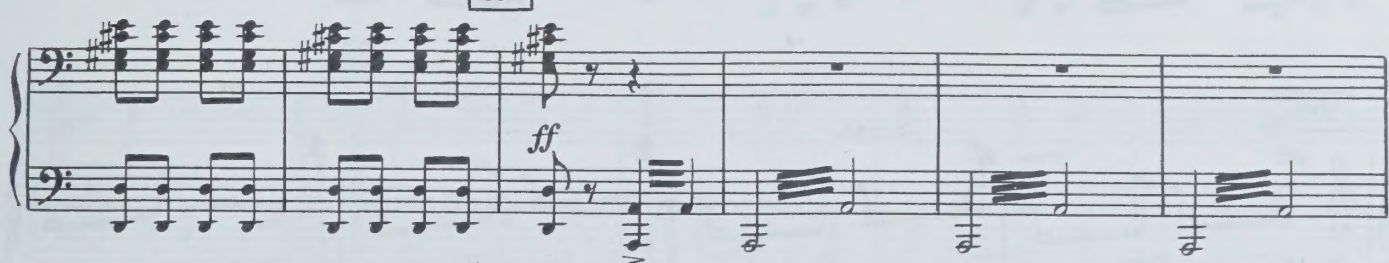
704 Allegro



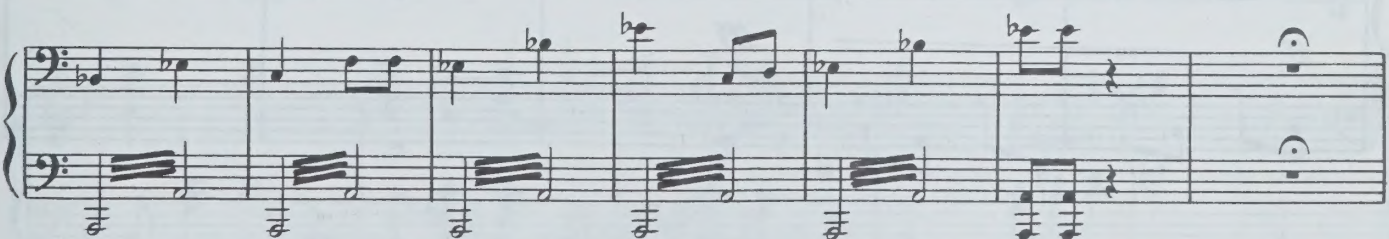
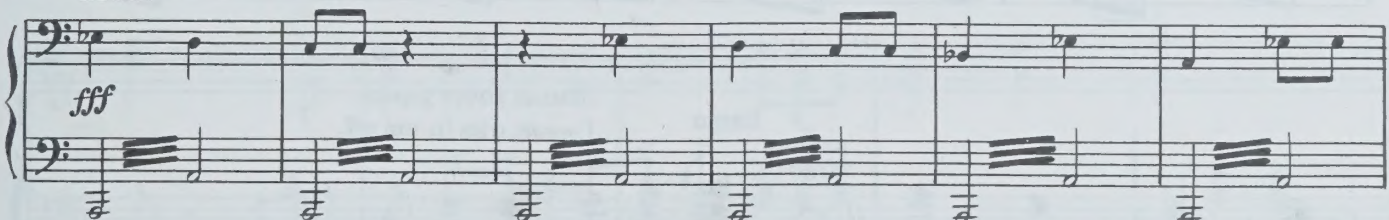
705



706



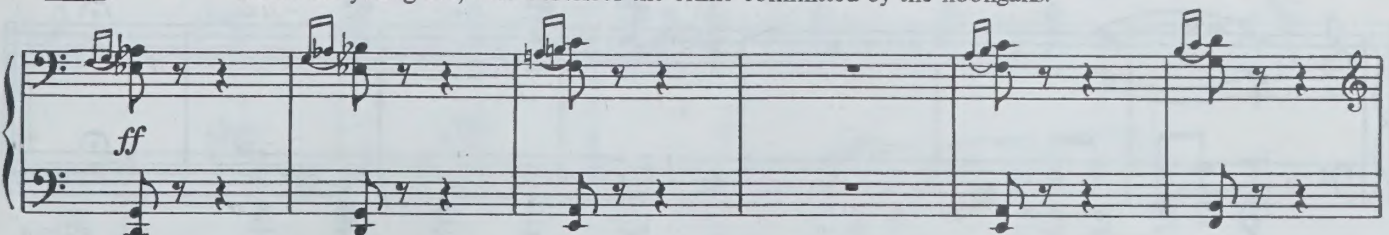
Presto



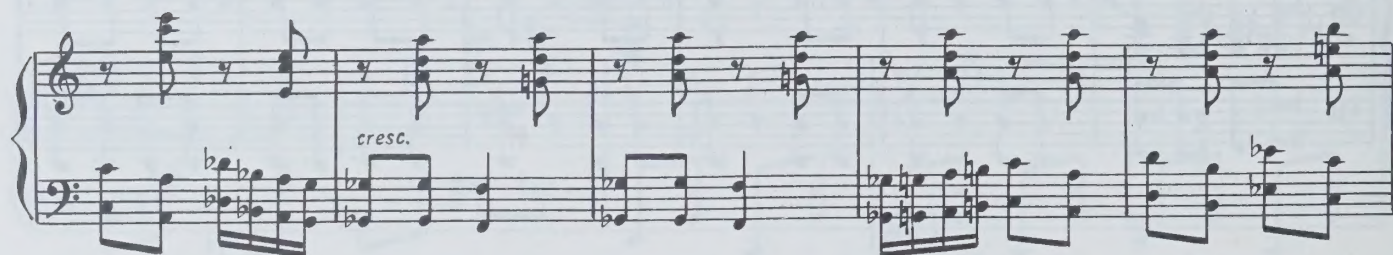
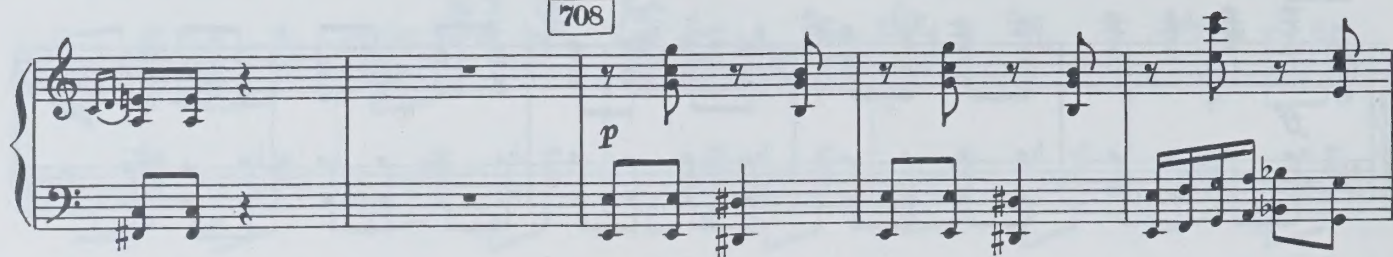
707 Adagio

Входит парнишка и рассказывает о преступлении хулиганов.

Enter the young lad, who describes the crime committed by the hooligans.

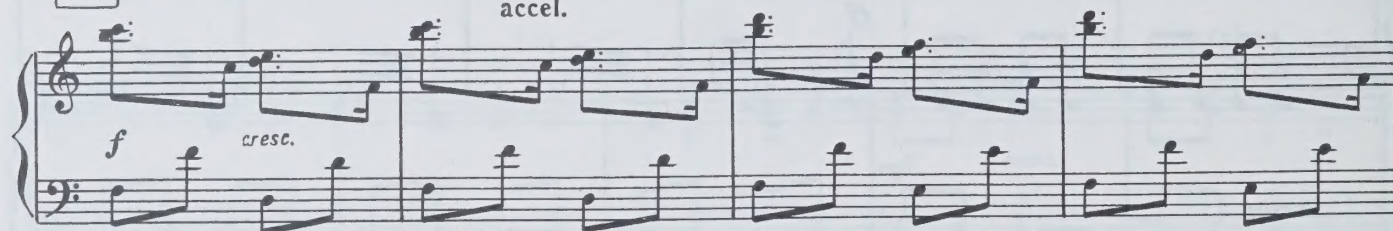


708



709

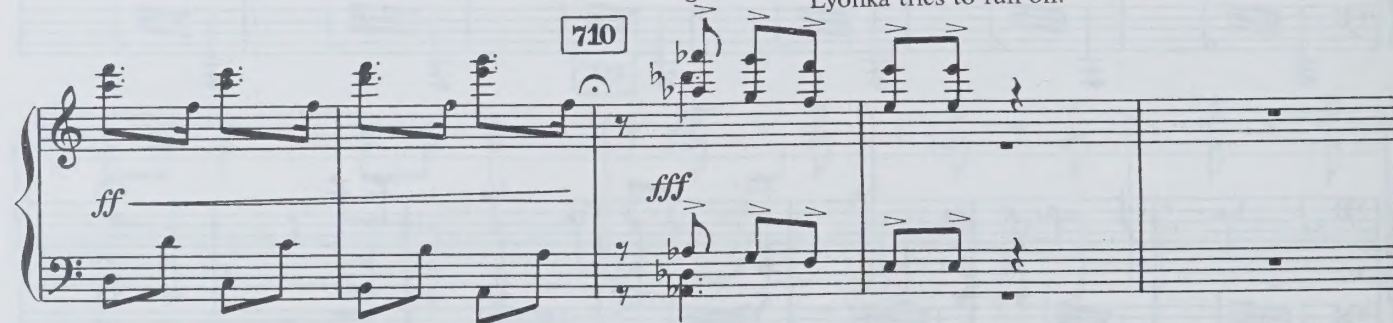
accel.



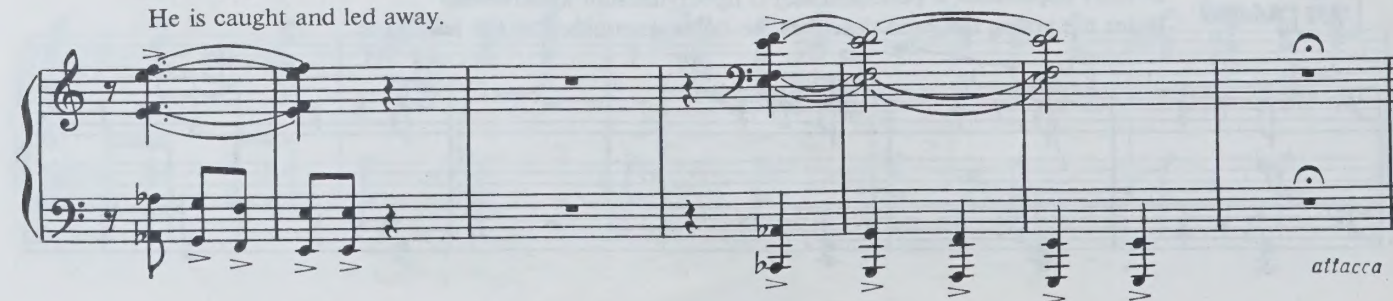
Largo

Лёнька хочет удрать.
Lyonka tries to run off.

710



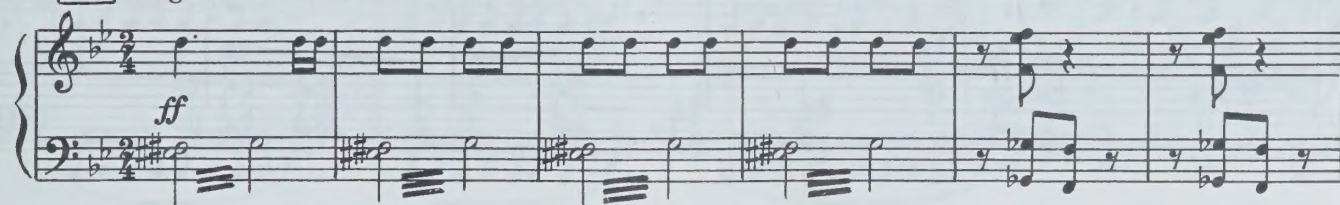
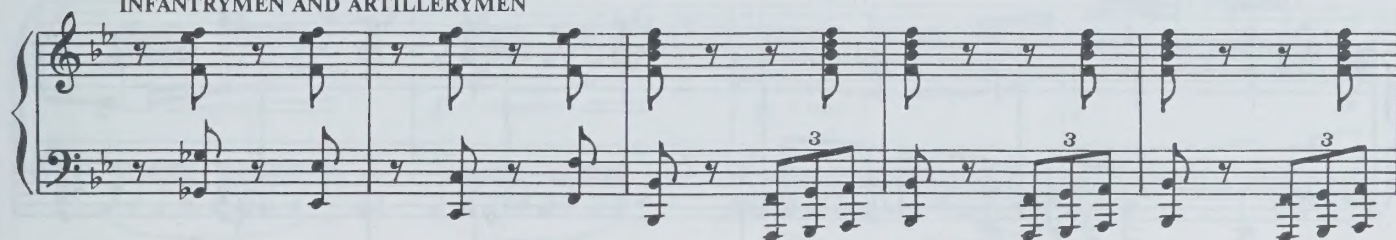
Его задерживают и уводят.
He is caught and led away.



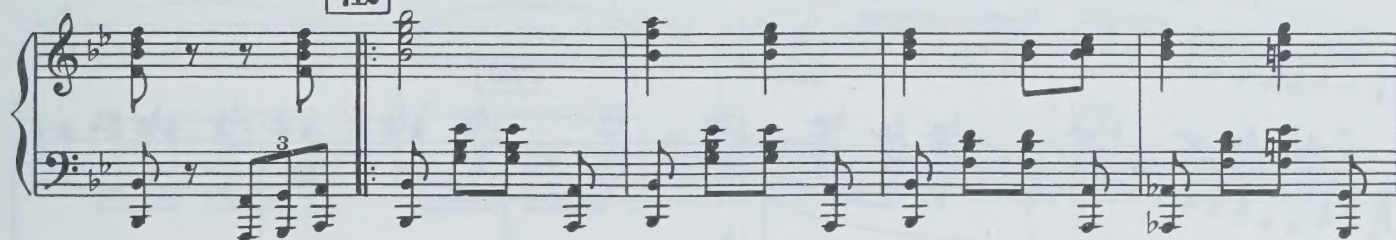
Танцы Красной Армии 42

Red Army Dances

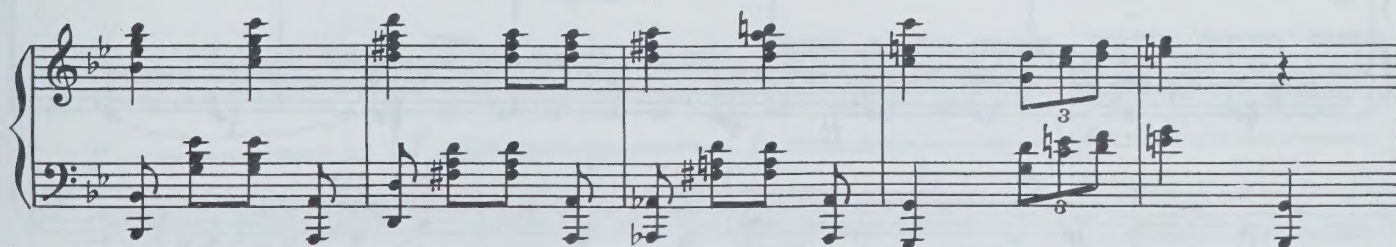
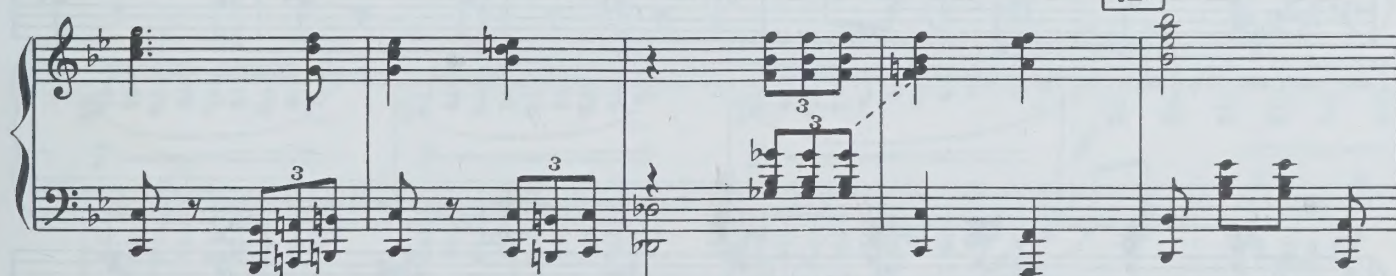
711 Allegretto

ПЕХОТА И АРТИЛЛЕРИЯ
INFANTRYMEN AND ARTILLERYMEN

712

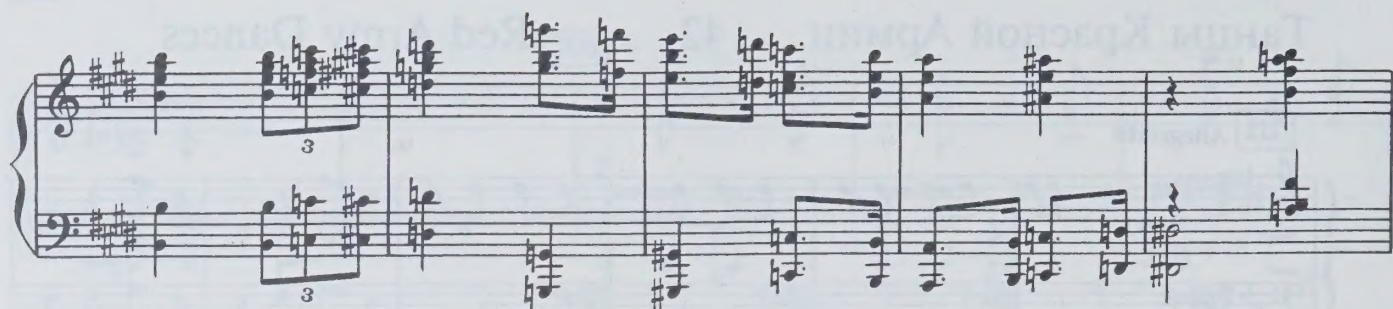


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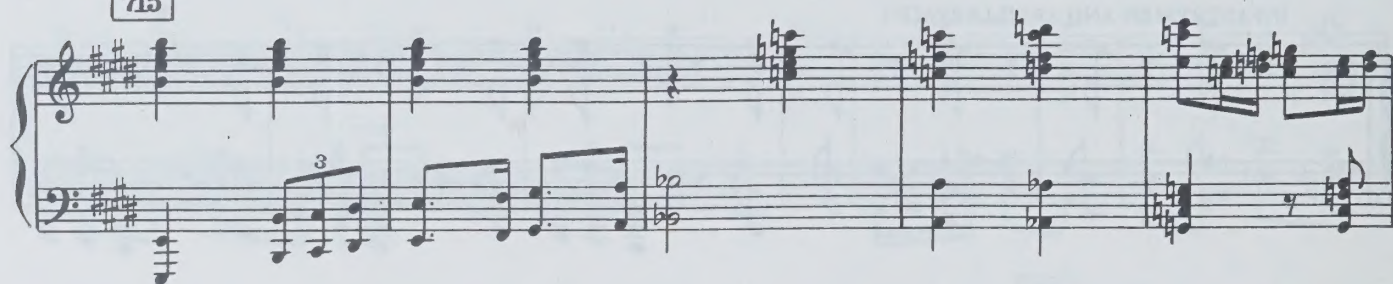


714

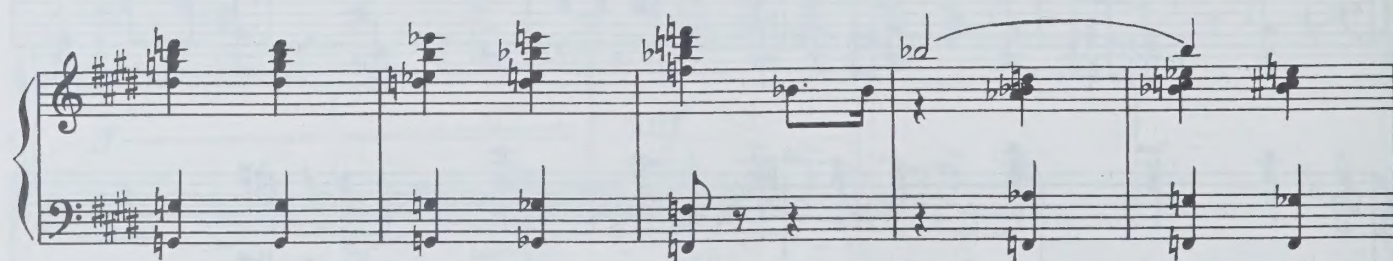
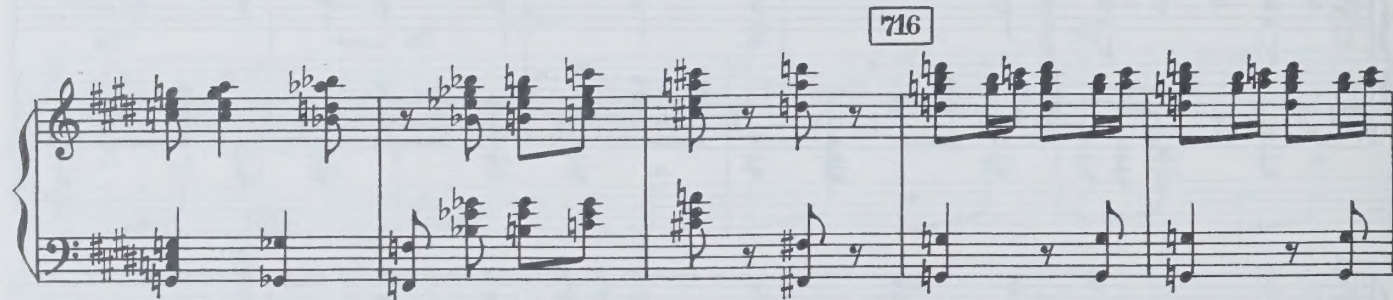




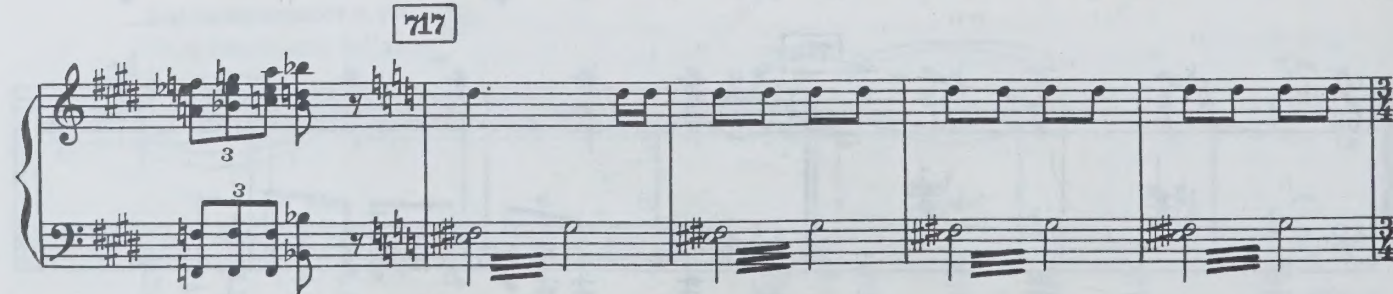
715



716



717



ОСОАВИАХИМОВЦЫ
ADAC MEMBERS

718 Allegro

Measures 718-721. Measures 718-720 are in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. Measure 721 is in 2/4 time. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and forte (*f*).

Measures 718-721. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and piano crescendo (*p cresc.*).

719

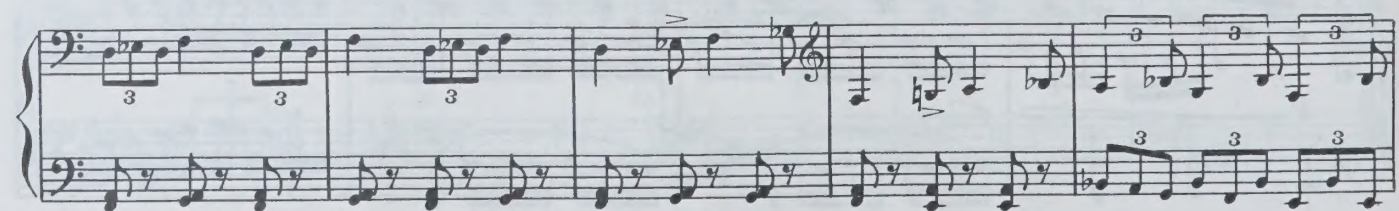
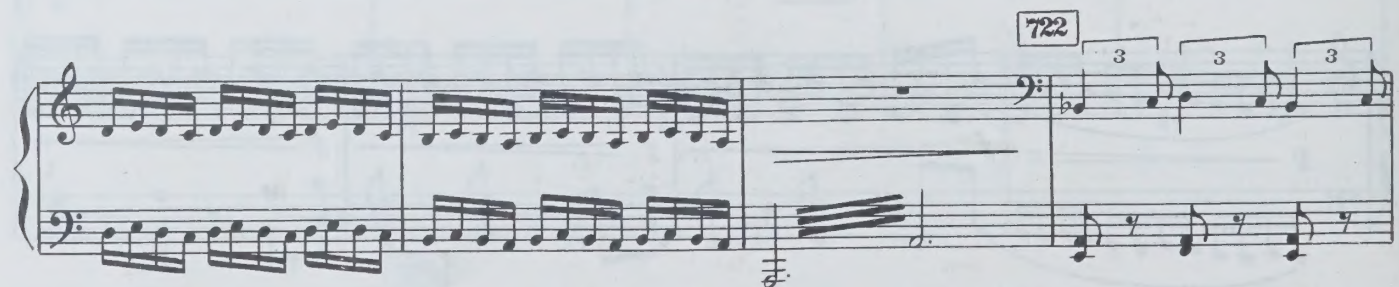
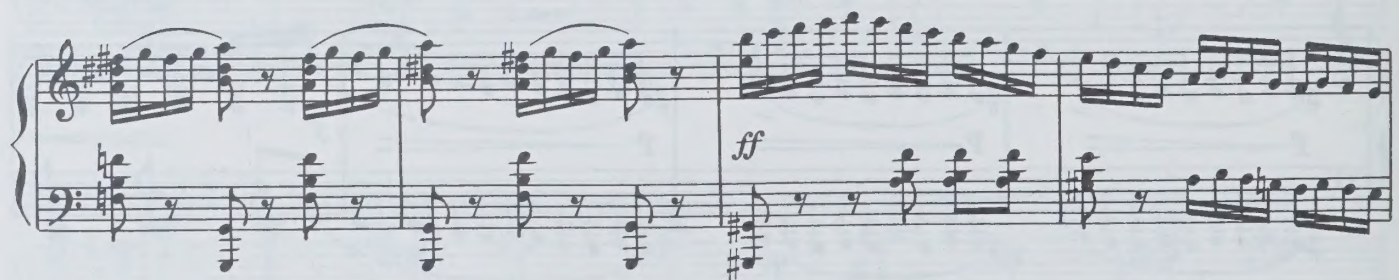
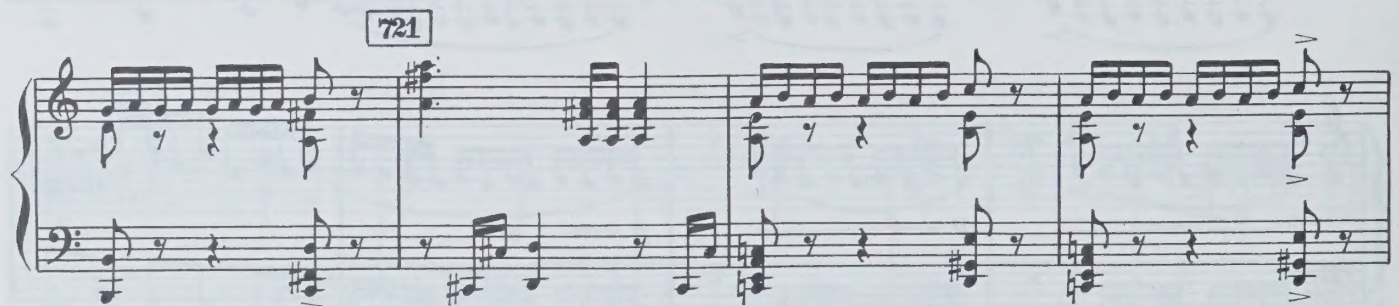
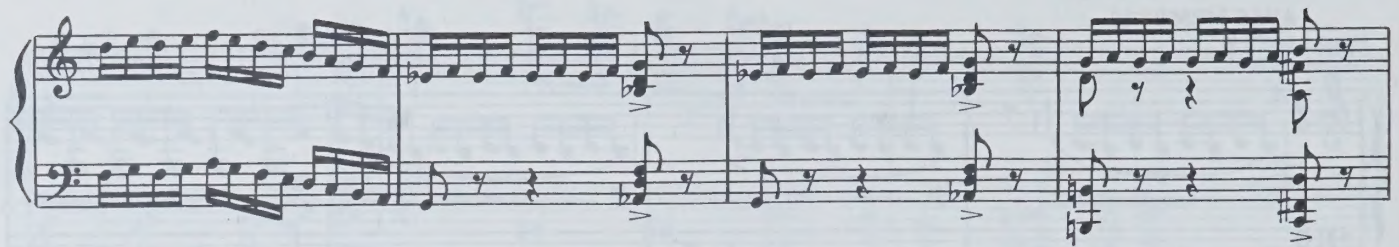
Measures 719-722. Measures 719-720 are in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. Measure 722 is in 2/4 time. Dynamics include forte (*f*) and diminuendo (*dim*).

Measures 723-726. Measures 723-725 are in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. Measure 726 is in 2/4 time. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and forte (*f*).

Measures 727-730. Measures 727-729 are in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. Measure 730 is in 2/4 time. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and forte (*f*).

720

Measures 720-723. Measures 720-722 are in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. Measure 723 is in 2/4 time. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and forte (*f*).



A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets and a final triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is for a single system.

723

The musical score for "The Rose Tree" is written for piano. It consists of two staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is primarily in the right hand, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes. There are several triplet markings in both hands. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

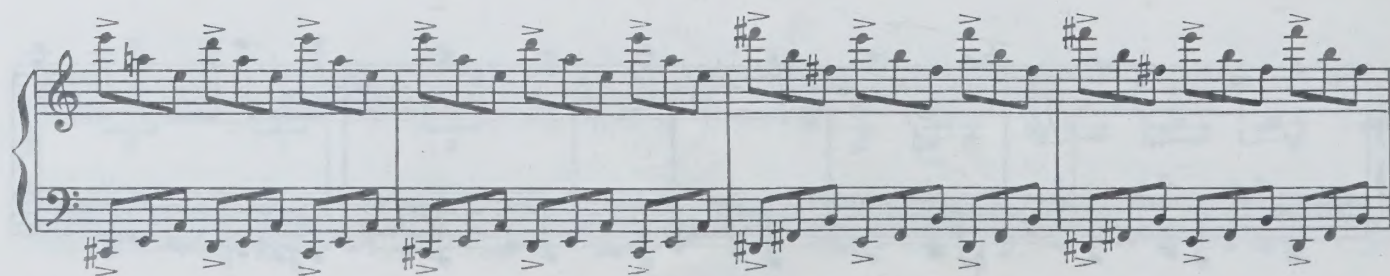
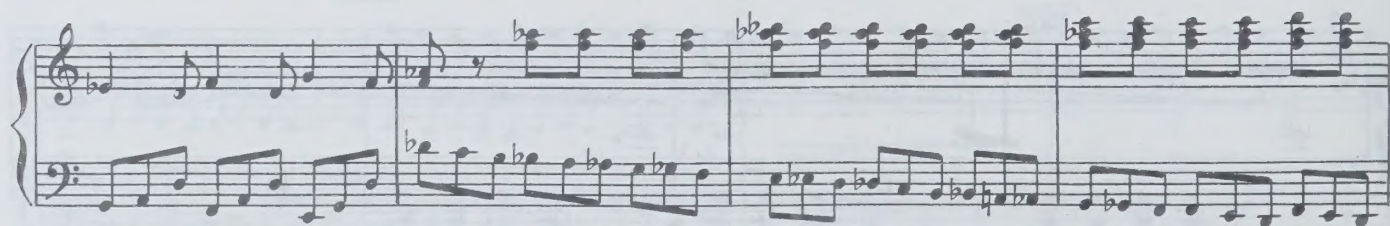
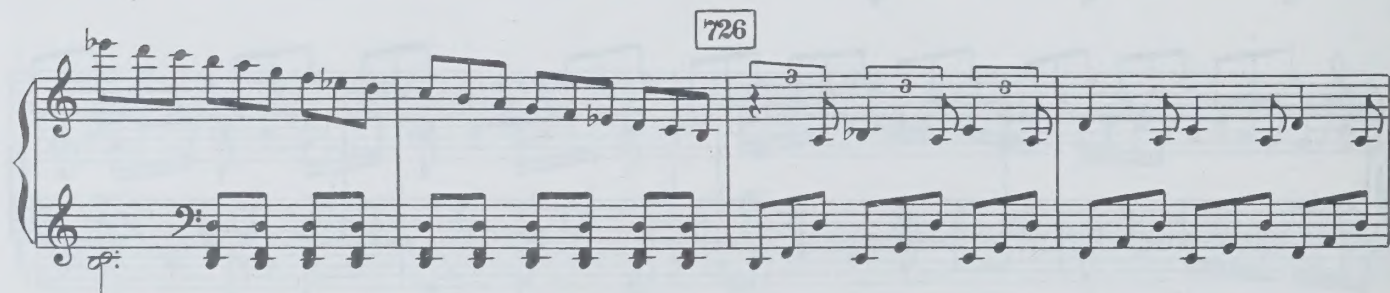
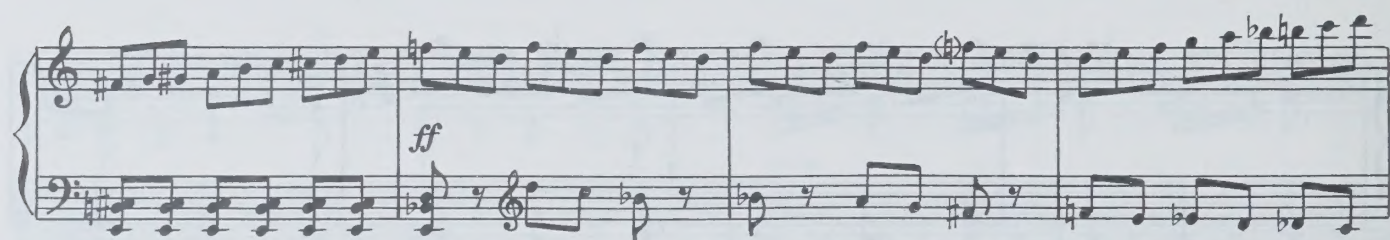
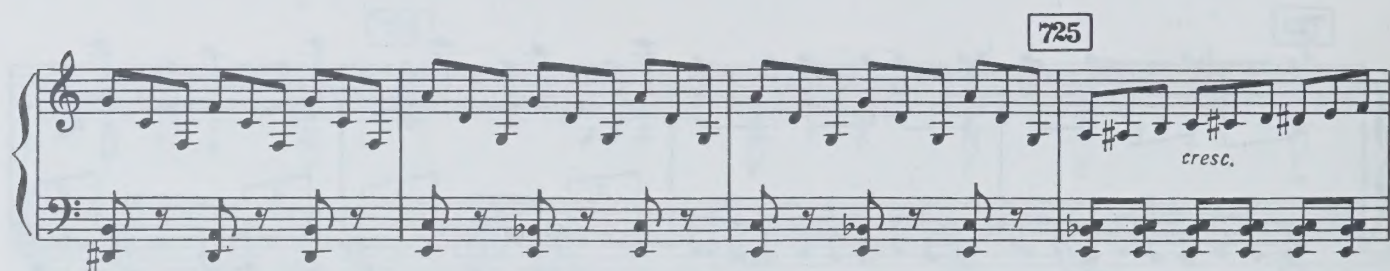
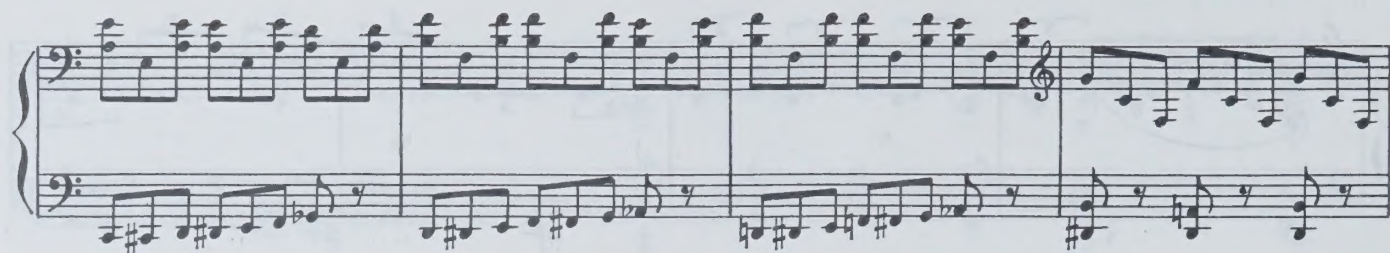
A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final measure containing a quarter note. The accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass staff. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano, with a treble clef on the right and a bass clef on the left. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

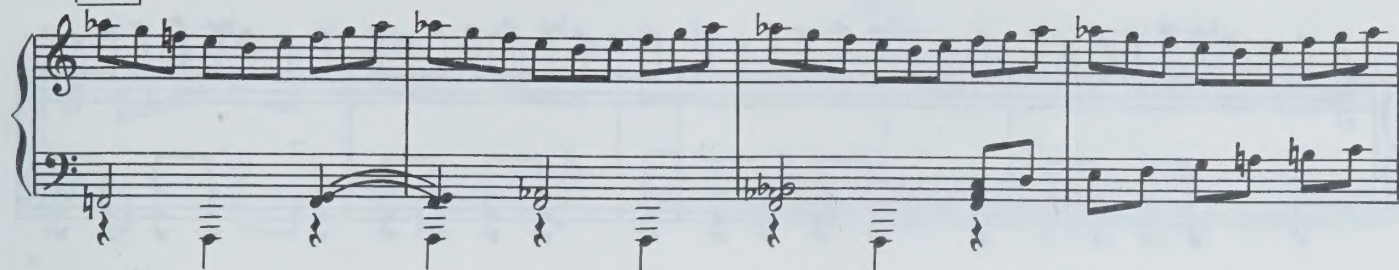
724

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The score consists of four measures. The first three measures are in 3/4 time, and the fourth measure is in 6/8 time. The melody is a simple, folk-like tune. The bass line consists of a single note in the first three measures and a triplet in the fourth measure. The score is written on a single page with a box containing the number 724 in the top right corner.

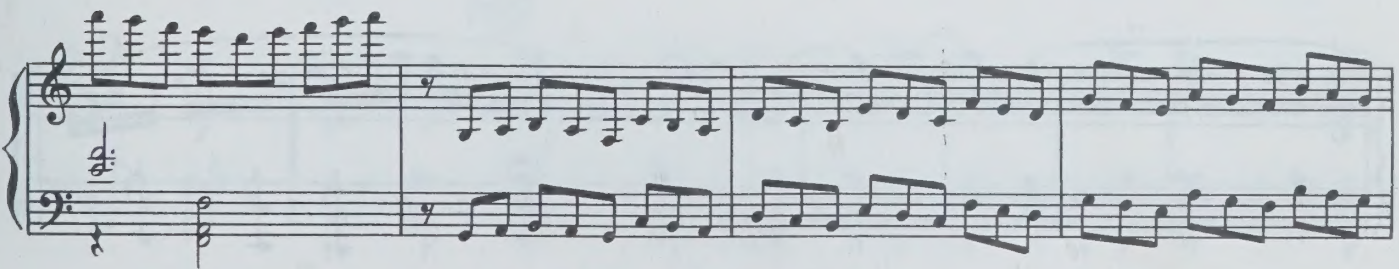
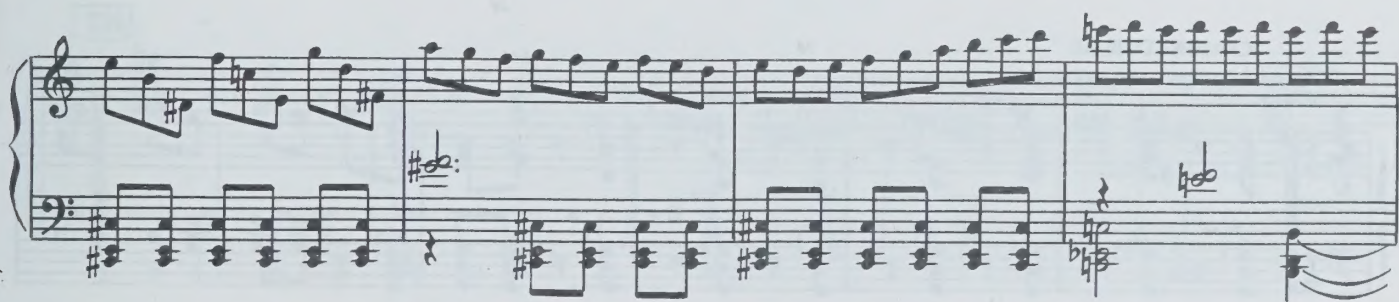
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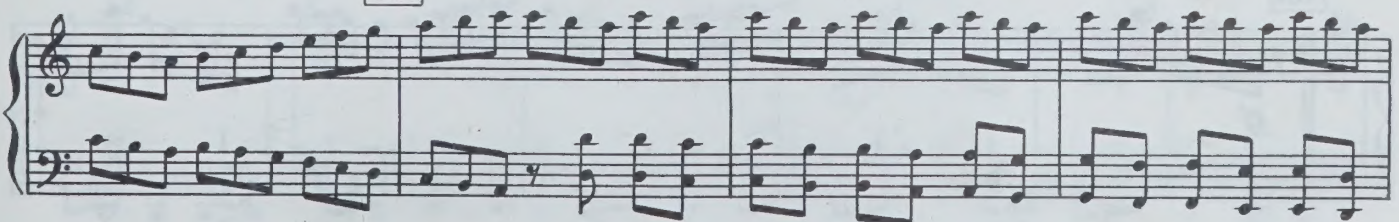
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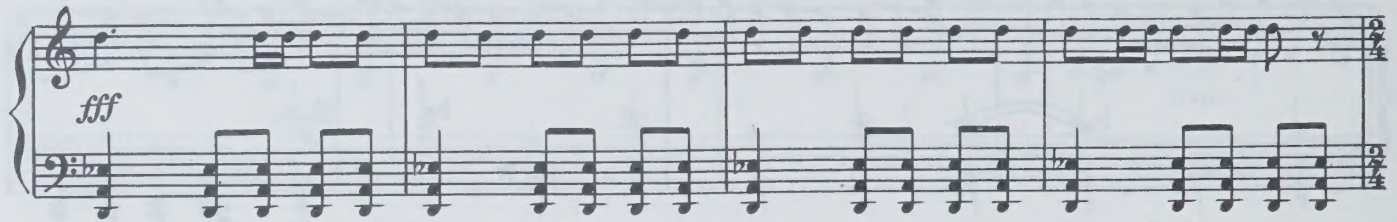
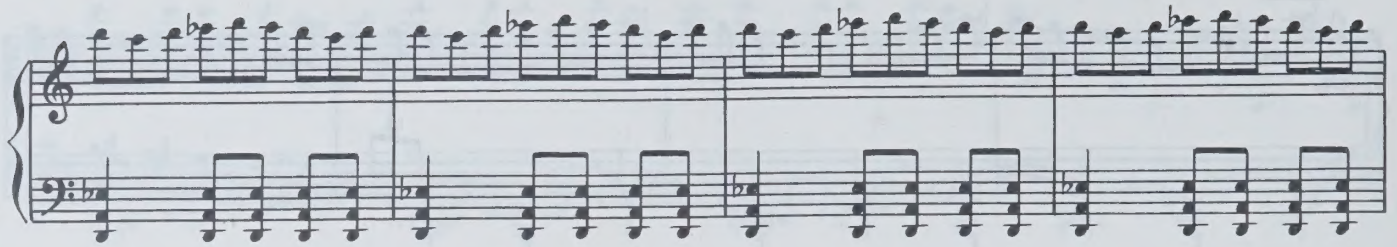


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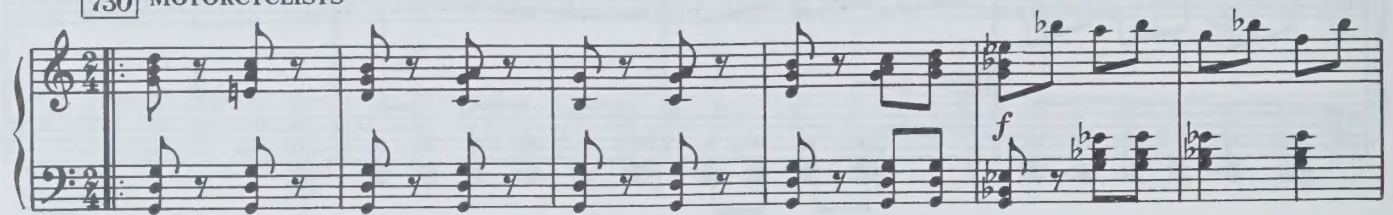
729



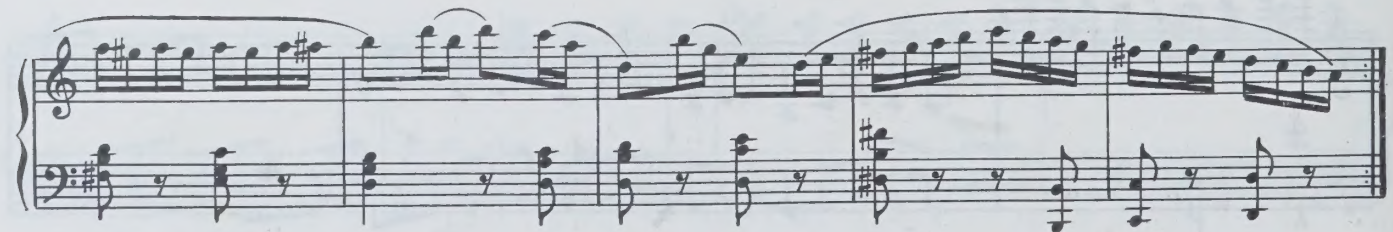
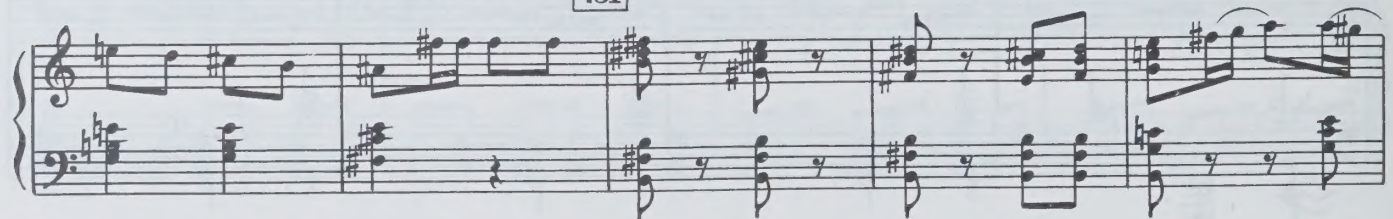


САМОКАТЧИКИ
MOTORCYCLISTS

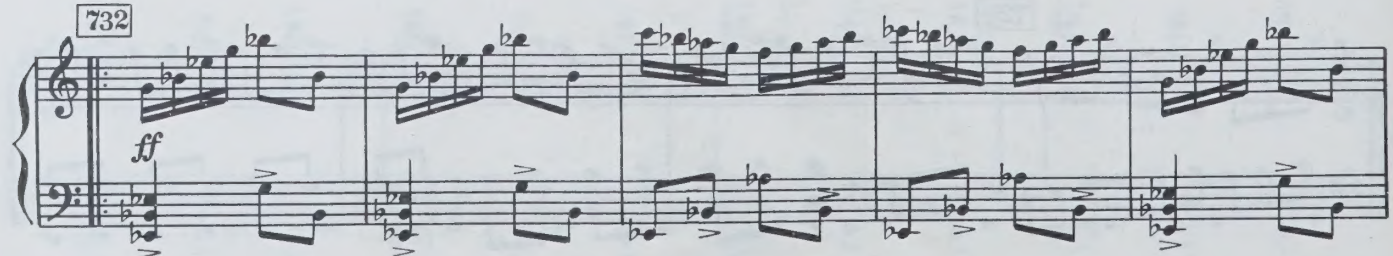
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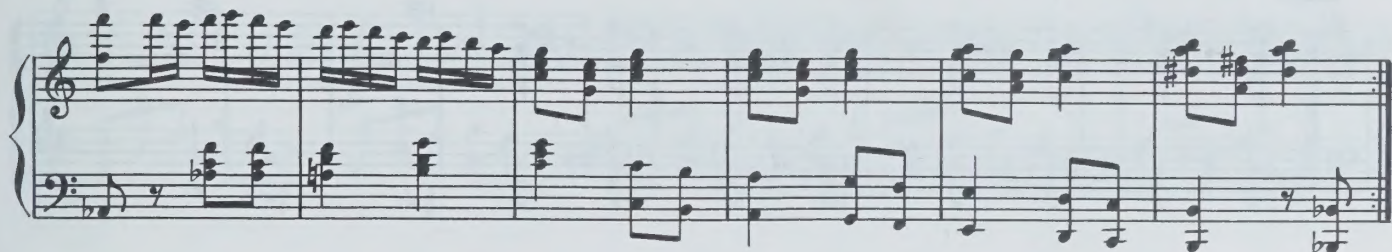
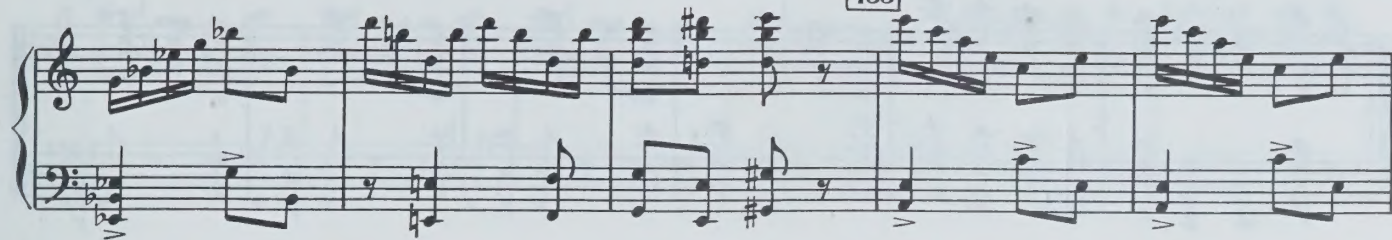
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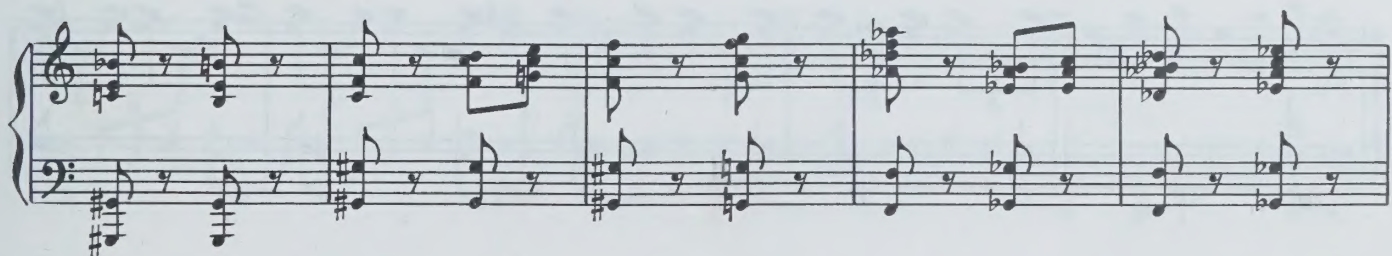
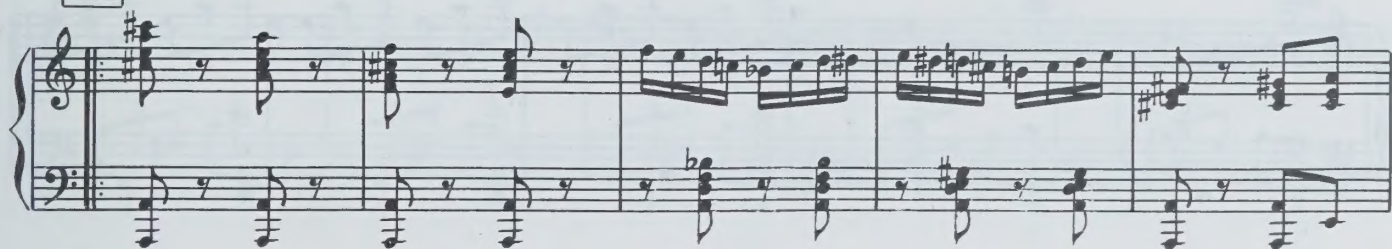
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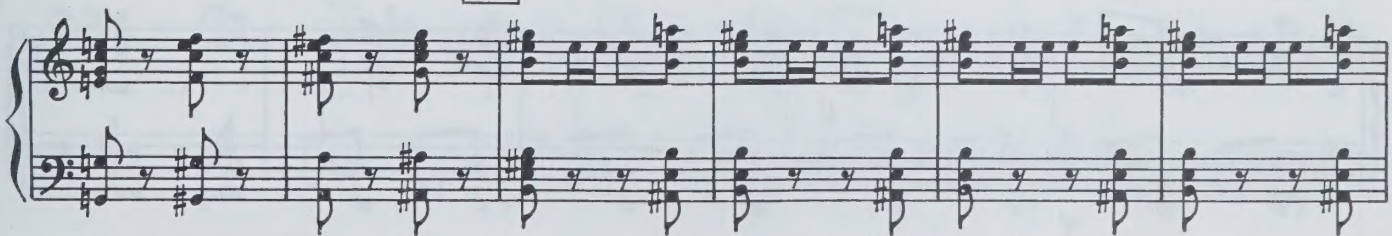
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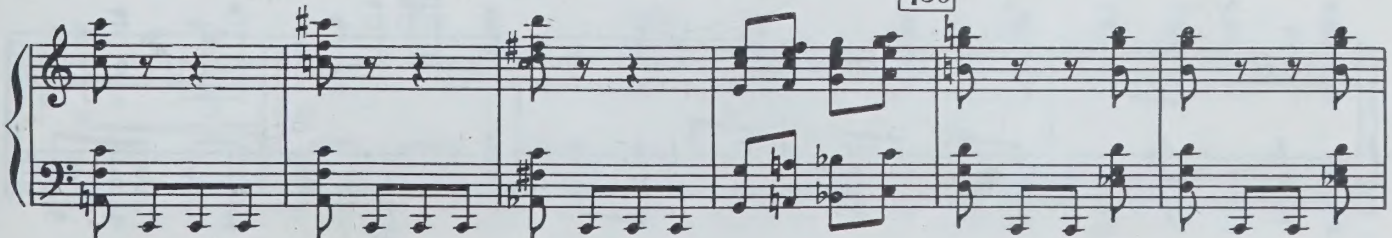
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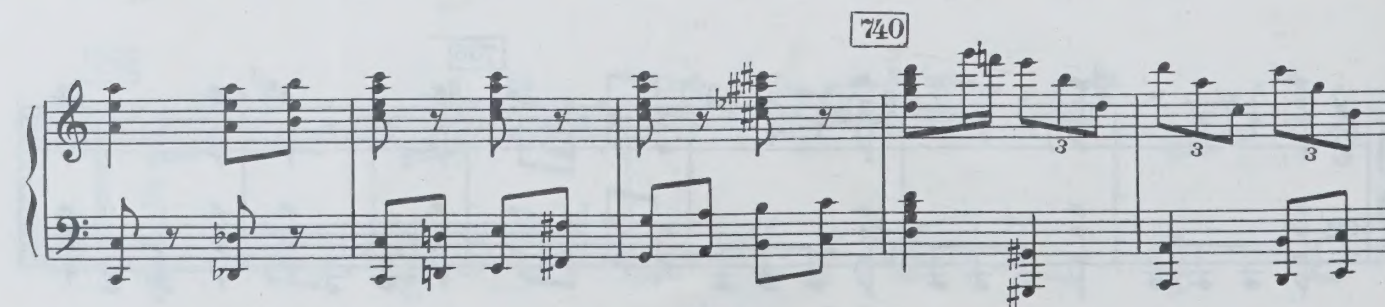
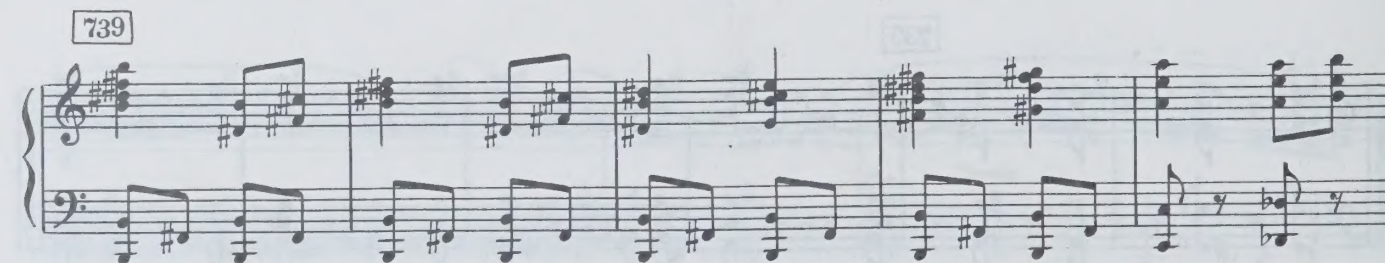
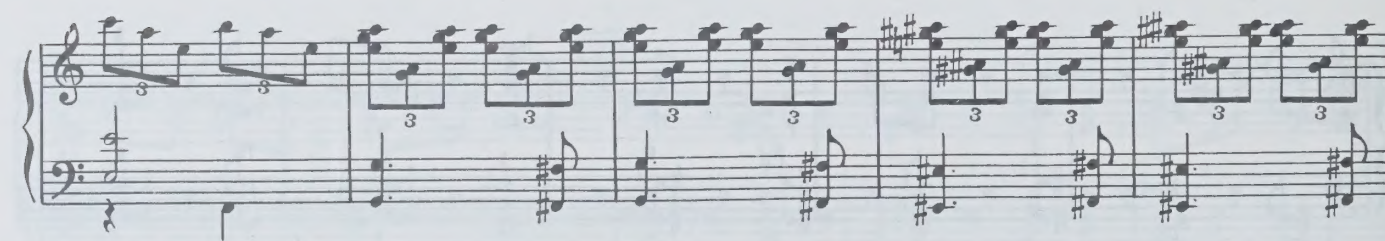
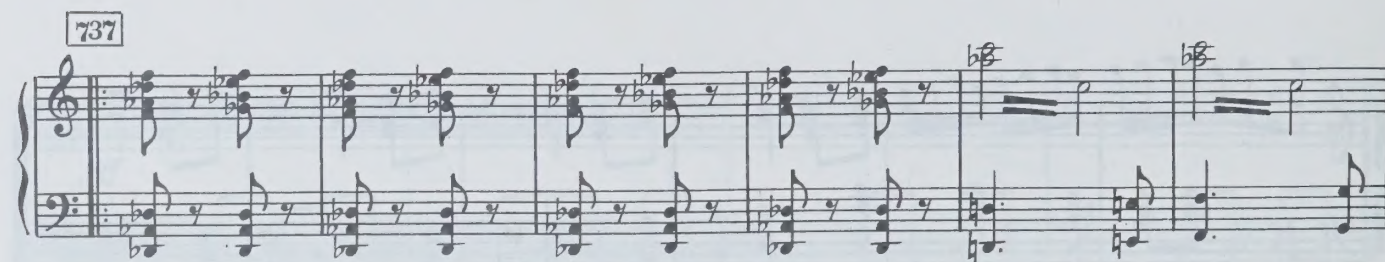
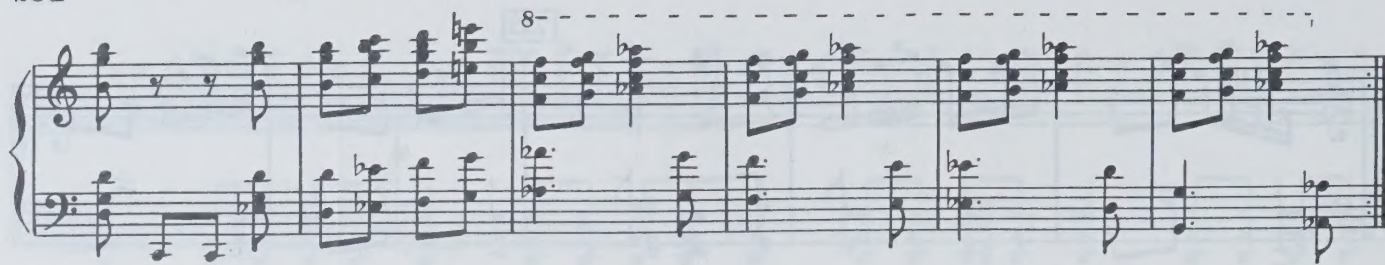


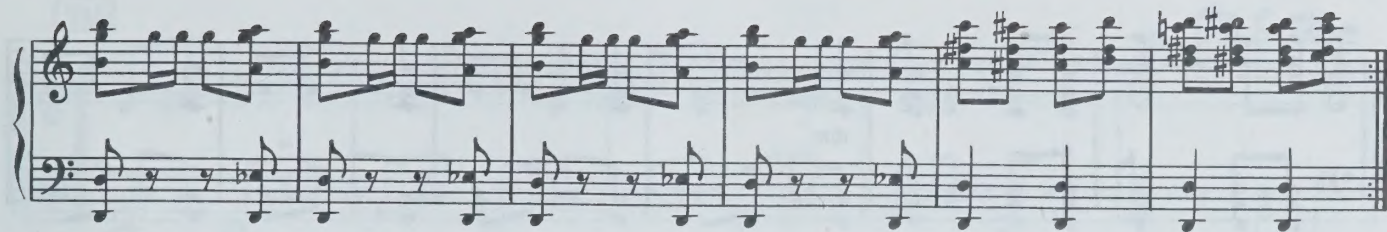
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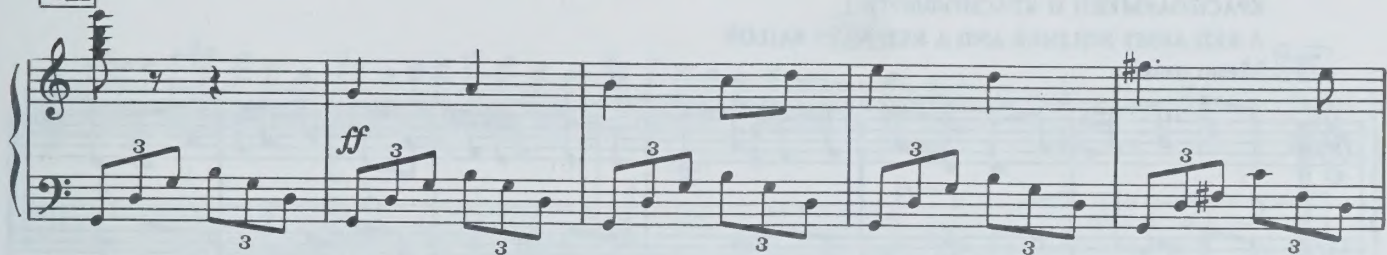
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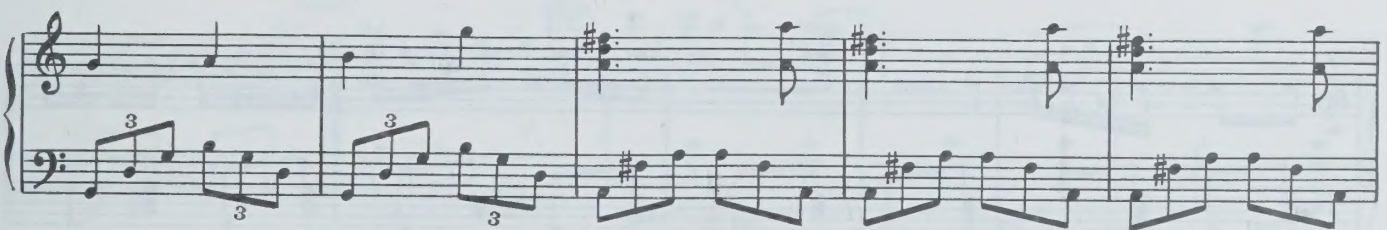
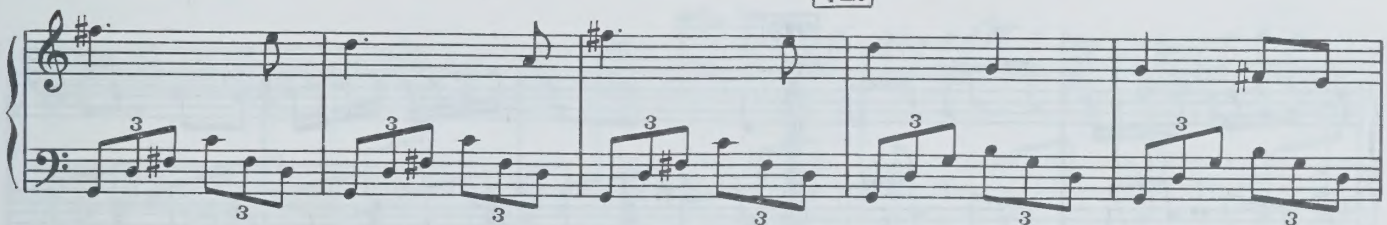




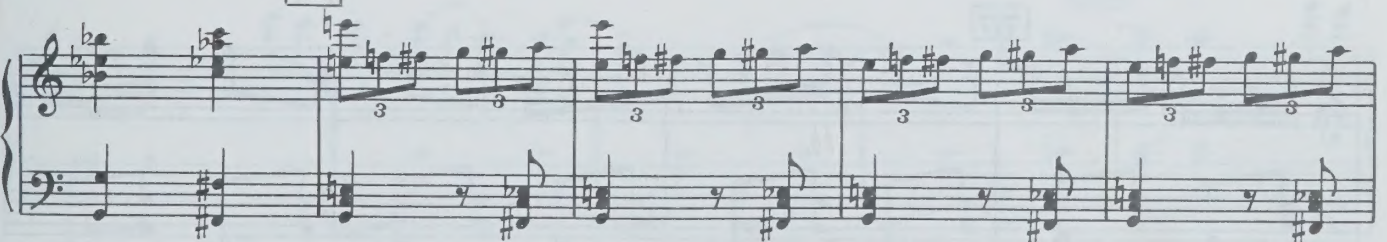
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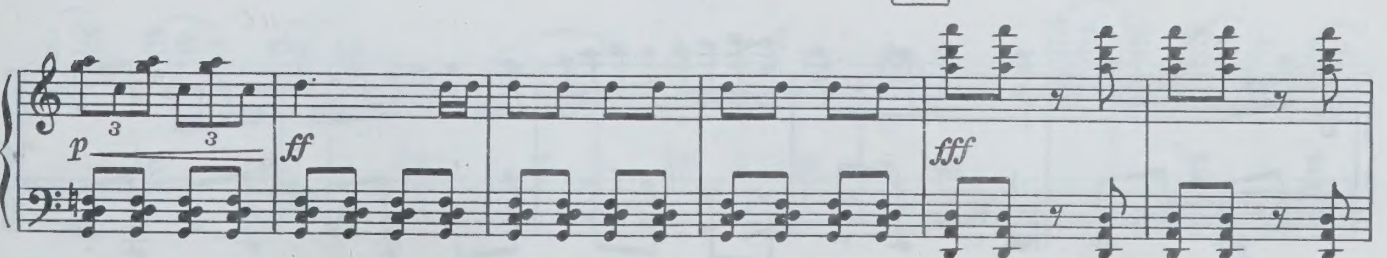
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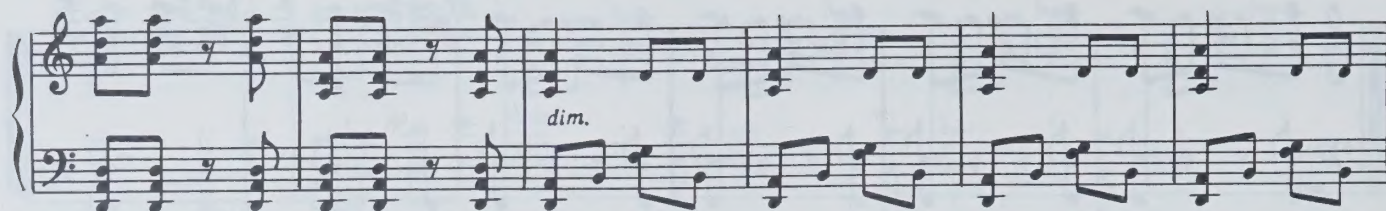


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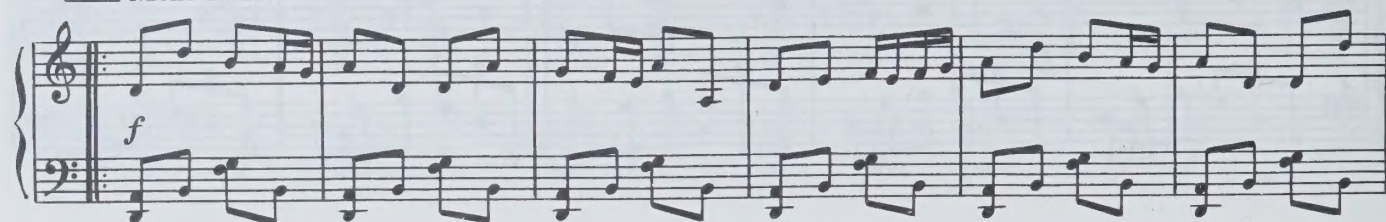
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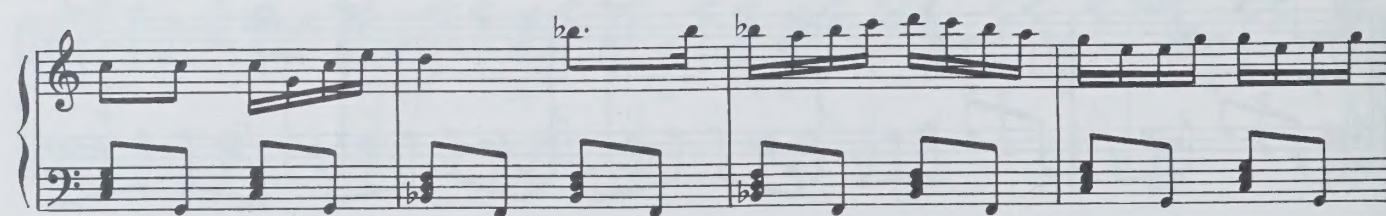
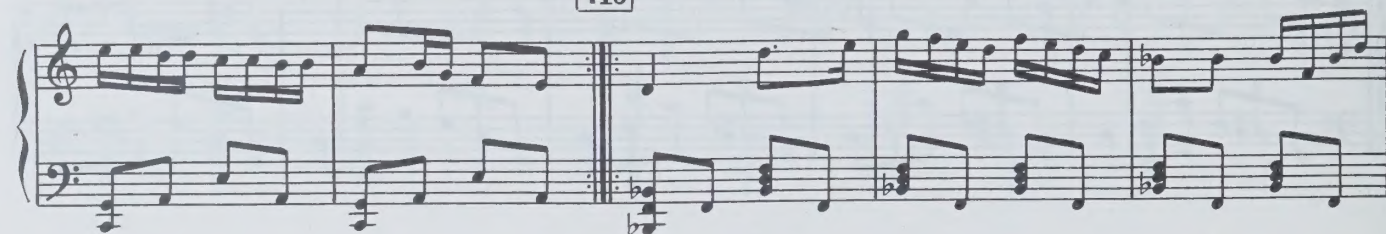


КРАСНОАРМЕЕЦ И КРАСНОФЛОТЕЦ

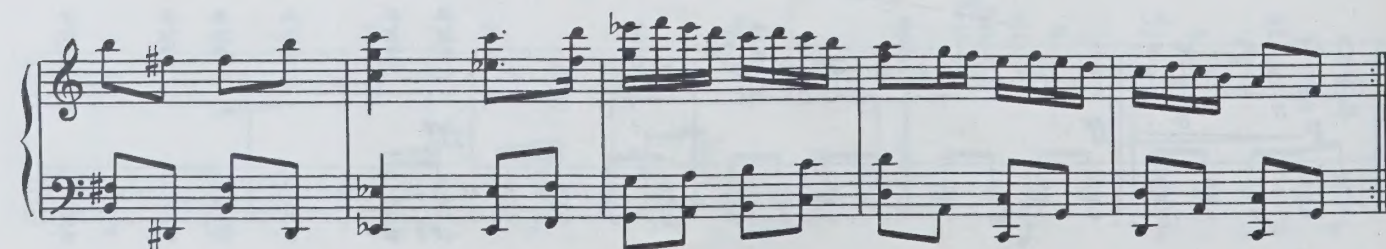
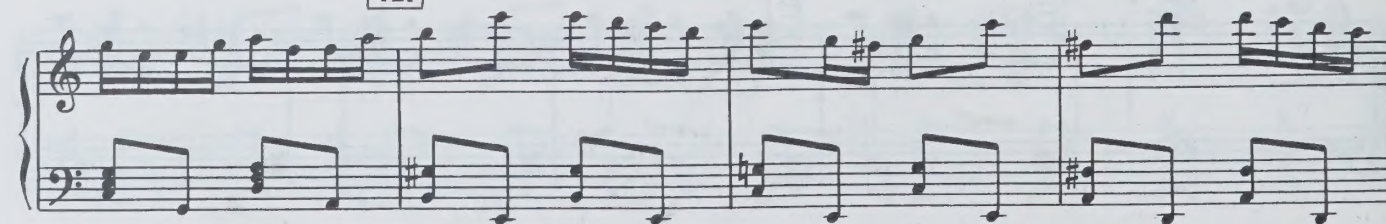
A RED ARMY SOLDIER AND A RED NAVY SAILOR

745 *Meno mosso*

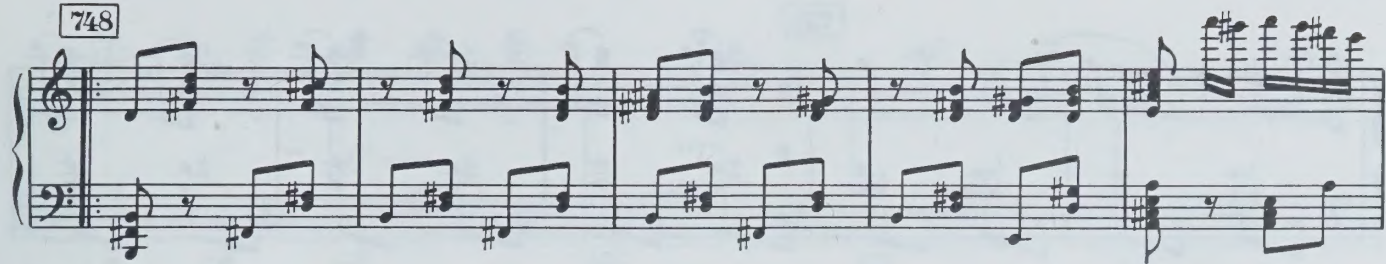
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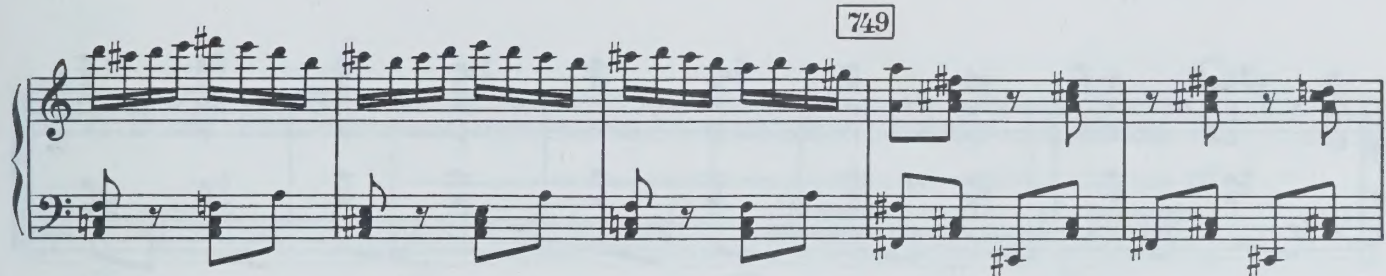
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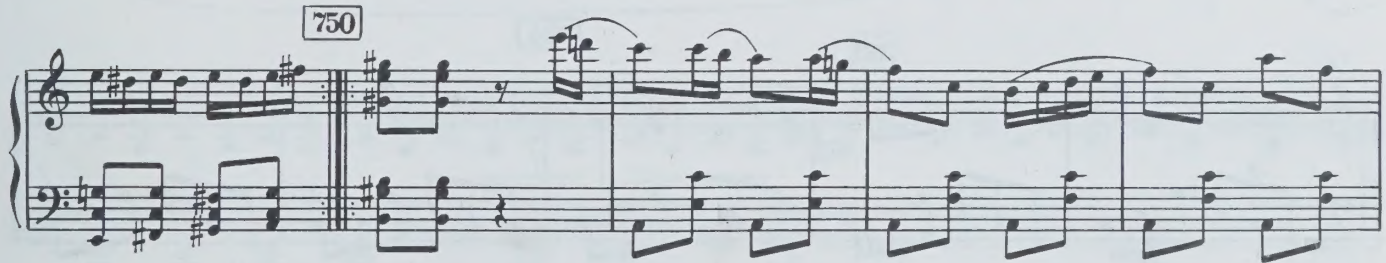
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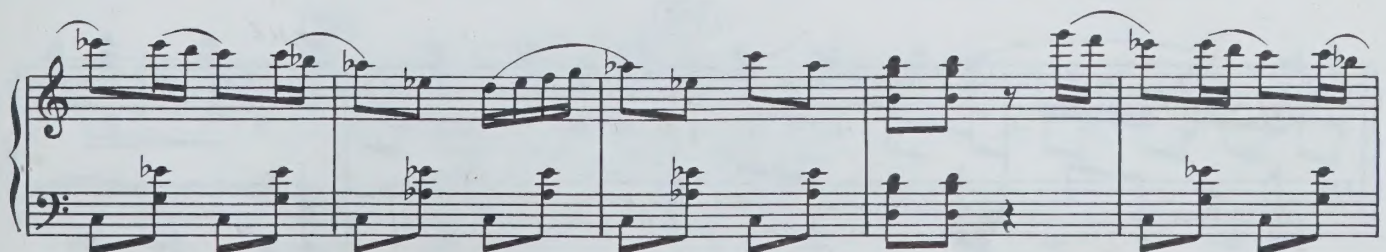
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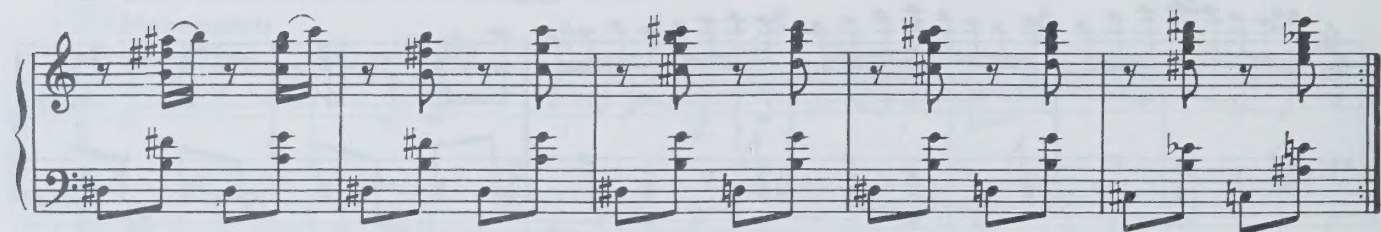
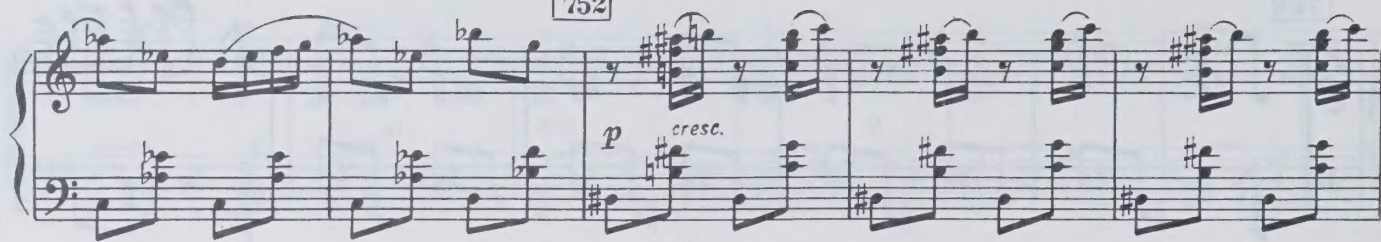
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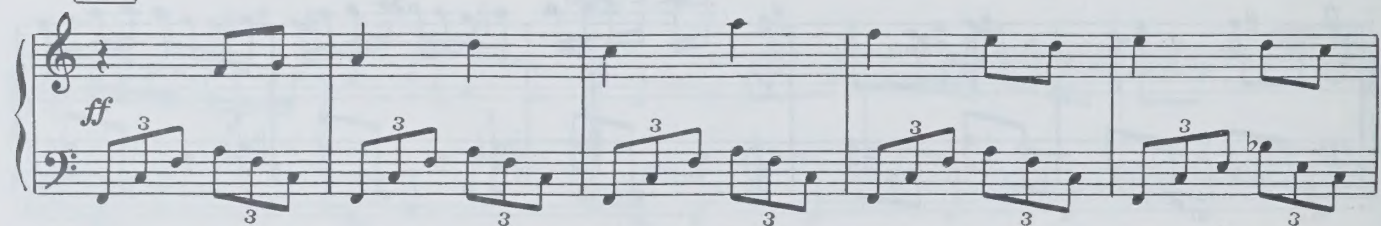
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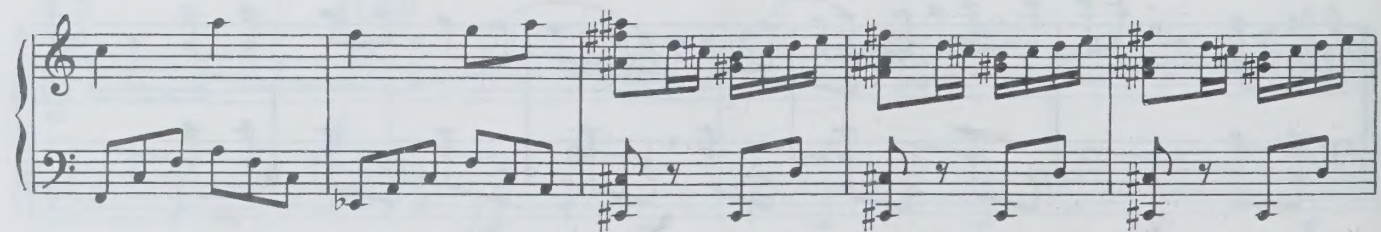
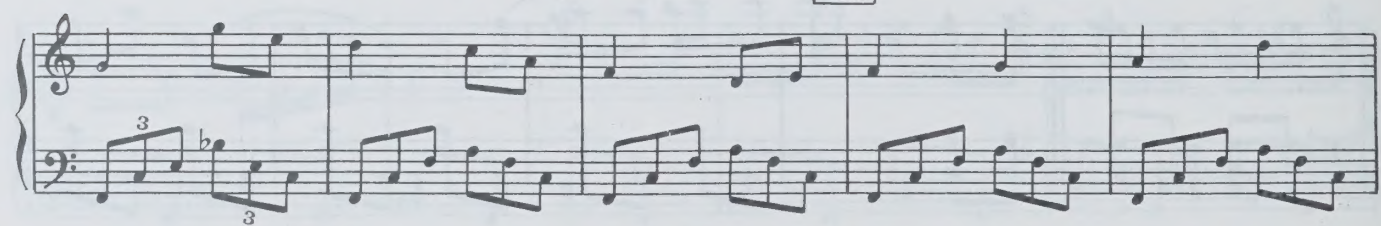
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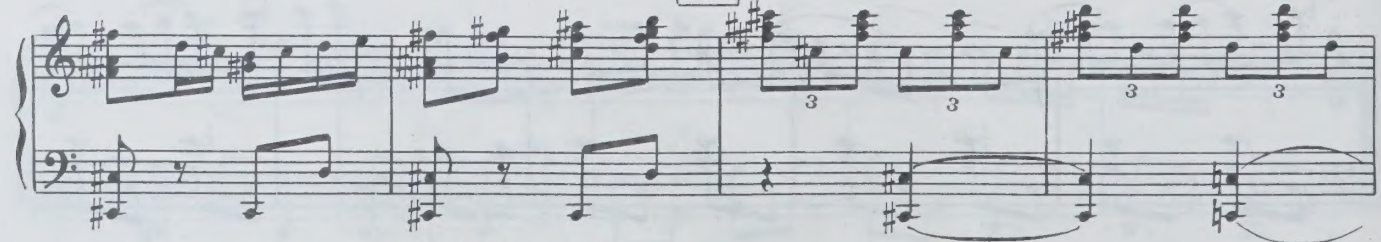
753



754



755



ff cresc.

fff

756 АВИАТОРЫ
AIRMEN

pp *legato*

757

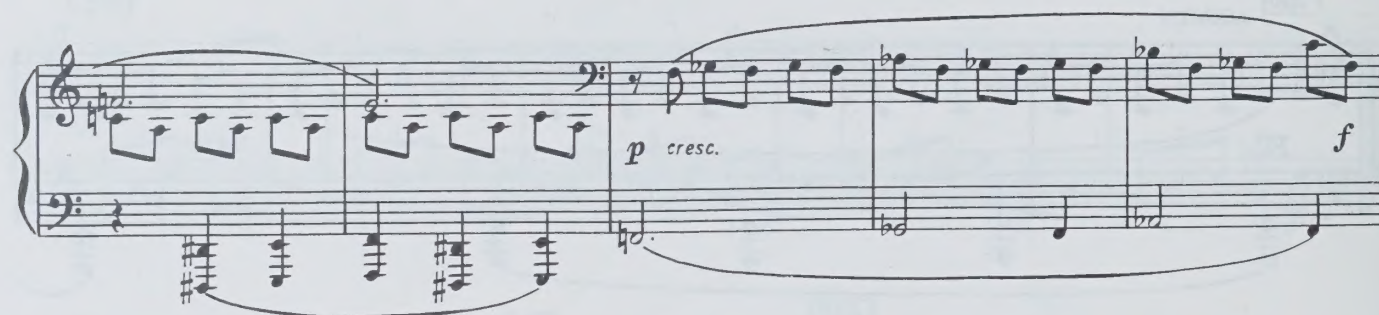
pp *legato*

pp *legato*

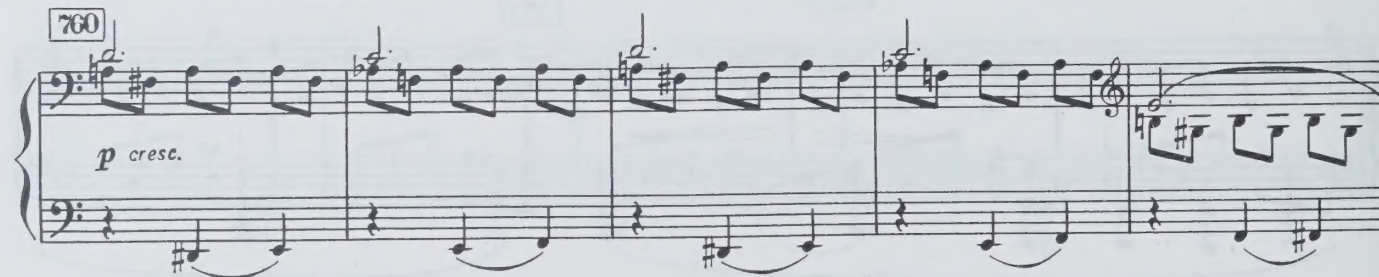
758

cresc.

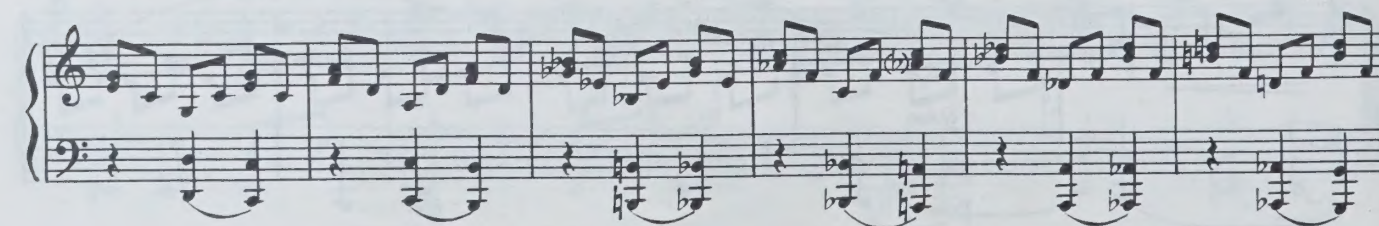
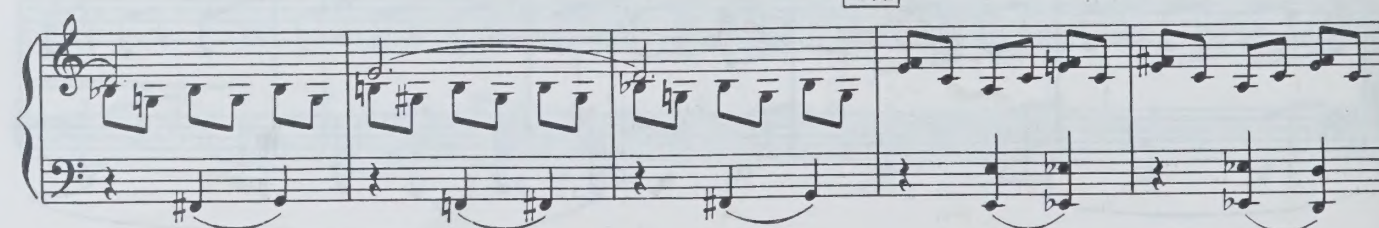
759



760



761



First system of music. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody is marked *ff* (fortissimo). The bass line consists of chords, with some notes marked with a sharp sign (#).

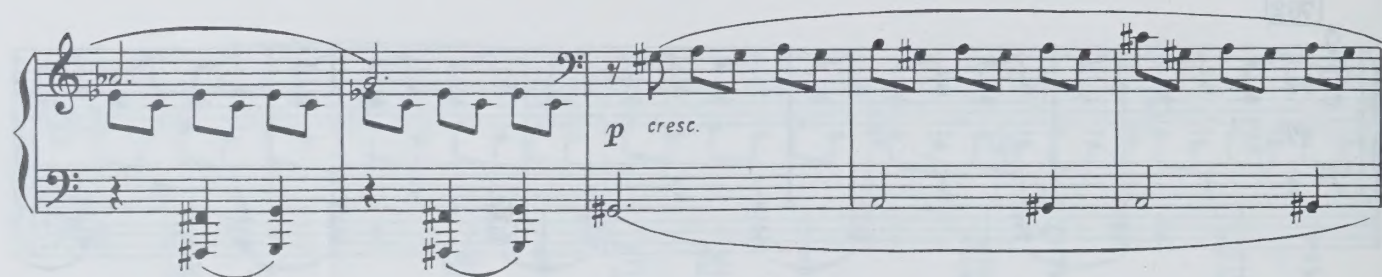
Second system of music, starting at measure 762. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. The melody is marked *pp* (pianissimo). The bass line consists of chords, with some notes marked with a sharp sign (#).

Third system of music, starting at measure 763. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. The melody is marked *pp* (pianissimo). The bass line consists of chords, with some notes marked with a sharp sign (#).

Fourth system of music. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. The melody is marked *pp* (pianissimo). The bass line consists of chords, with some notes marked with a sharp sign (#).

Fifth system of music, starting at measure 764. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. The melody is marked *cresc.* (crescendo). The bass line consists of chords, with some notes marked with a sharp sign (#).

Sixth system of music, starting at measure 765. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. The melody is marked *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo). The bass line consists of chords, with some notes marked with a sharp sign (#).



Third system of a musical score, starting at measure 766. The right hand plays a melody with some eighth-note runs. The left hand plays chords. Dynamic markings include *ff* in the right hand and *p cresc.* in the left hand. The key signature has two flats.

Fourth system of a musical score. The right hand plays a melody. The left hand plays chords. Dynamic markings include *mp* and *cresc.* in the right hand. The key signature has two flats.

Fifth system of a musical score. The right hand plays a melody. The left hand plays chords. Dynamic markings include *ff* and *dim* in the right hand. The key signature has two flats.

Sixth system of a musical score, starting at measure 767. The right hand plays a melody. The left hand plays chords. A dynamic marking *p cresc.* appears in the right hand. The key signature has two flats.

First system of music, measures 766-770. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

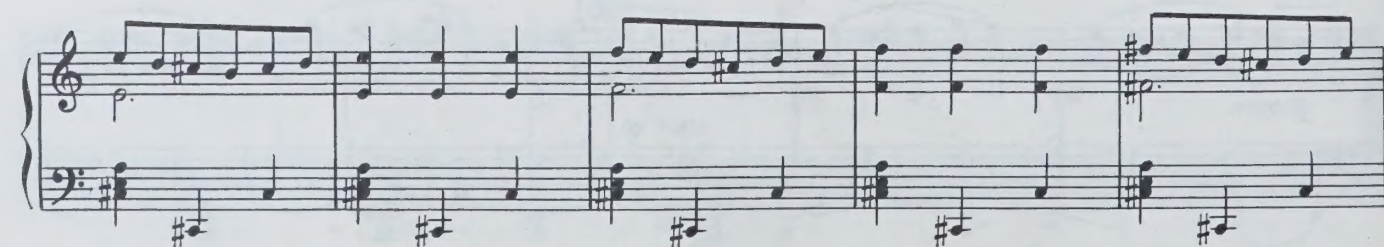
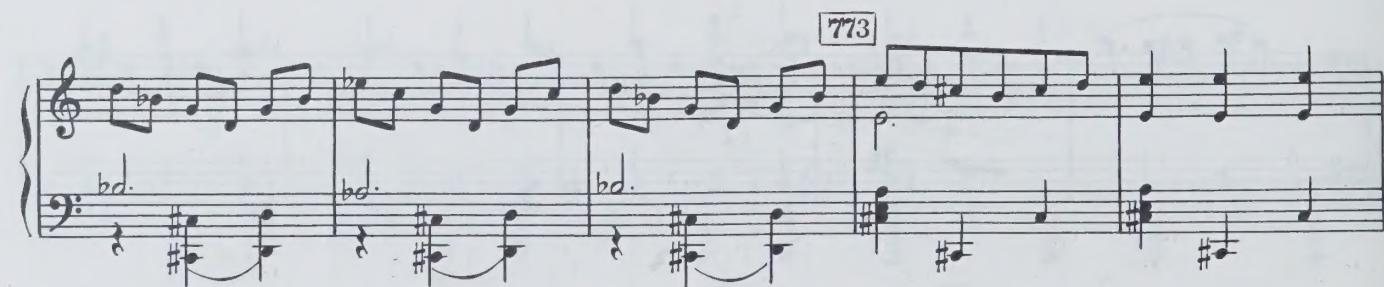
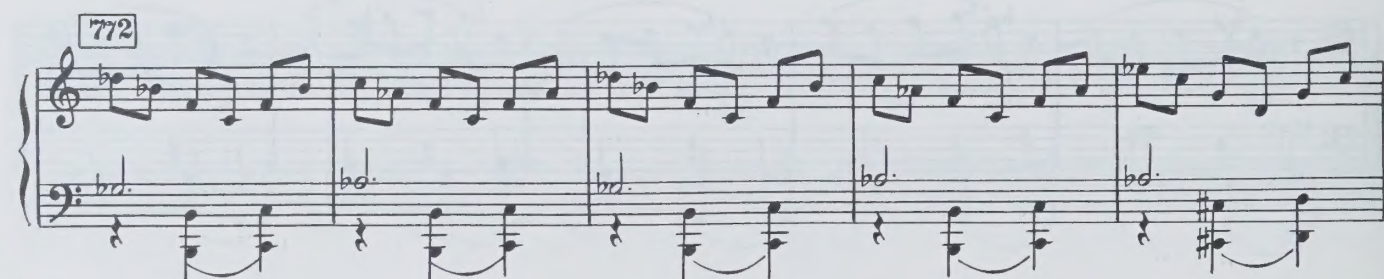
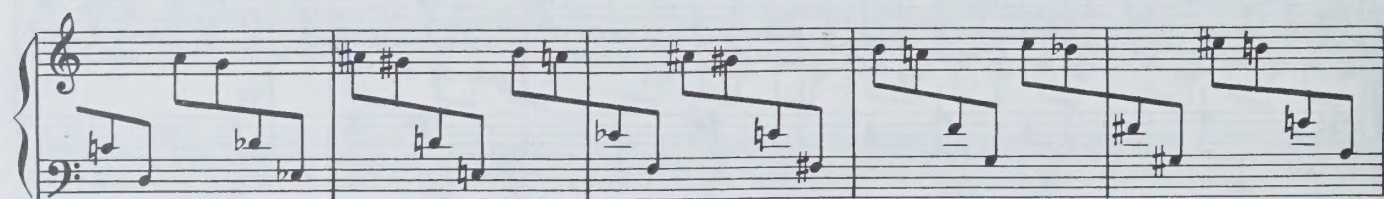
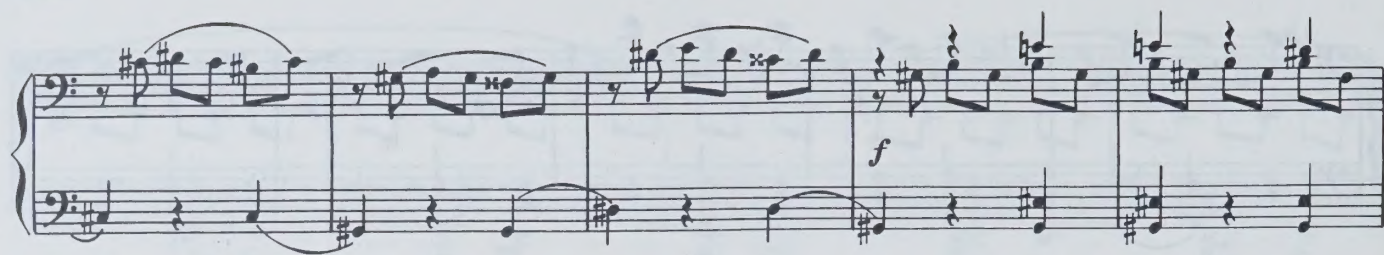
Second system of music, measures 768-772. Measure 768 is marked with a box containing the number 768. The right hand continues the melodic pattern. The left hand has a dynamic marking of *p cresc.* (piano crescendo) in measure 768 and *f* (forte) in measure 772. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat) in measure 771.

Third system of music, measures 769-773. Measure 769 is marked with a box containing the number 769. The right hand has a dynamic marking of *p cresc.* (piano crescendo) in measure 769. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat) in measure 772.

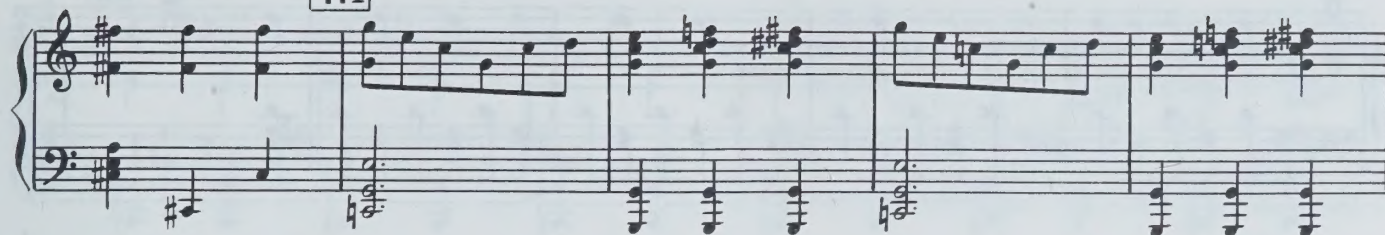
Fourth system of music, measures 771-775. The right hand continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Fifth system of music, measures 773-777. The right hand continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

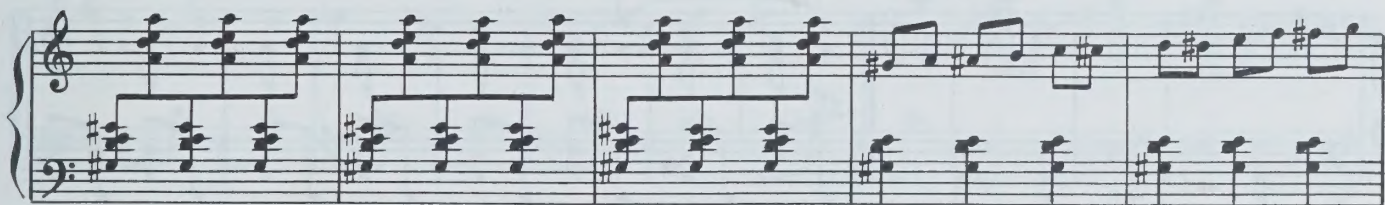
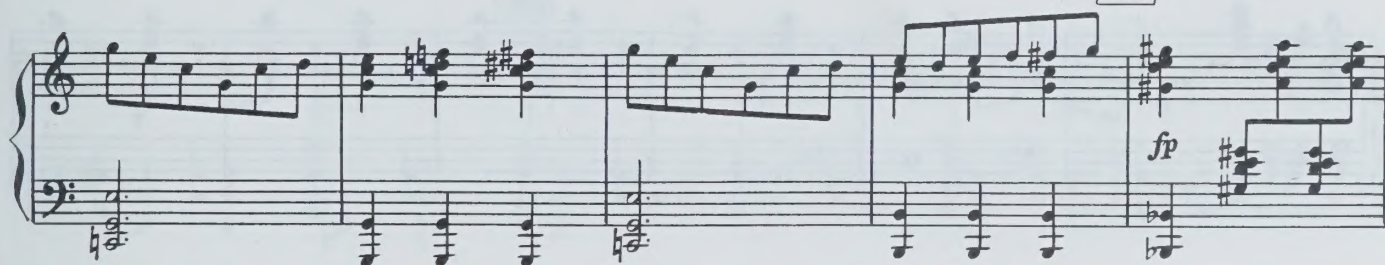
Sixth system of music, measures 770-774. Measure 770 is marked with a box containing the number 770. The right hand continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand has a dynamic marking of *p cresc.* (piano crescendo) in measure 770. The key signature changes to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in measure 773.



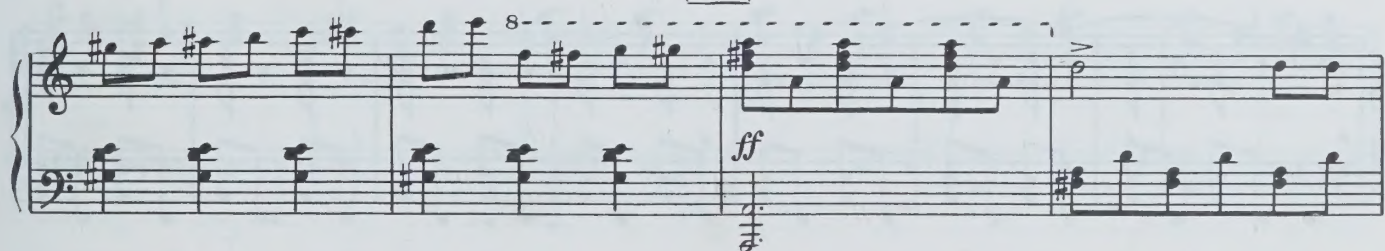
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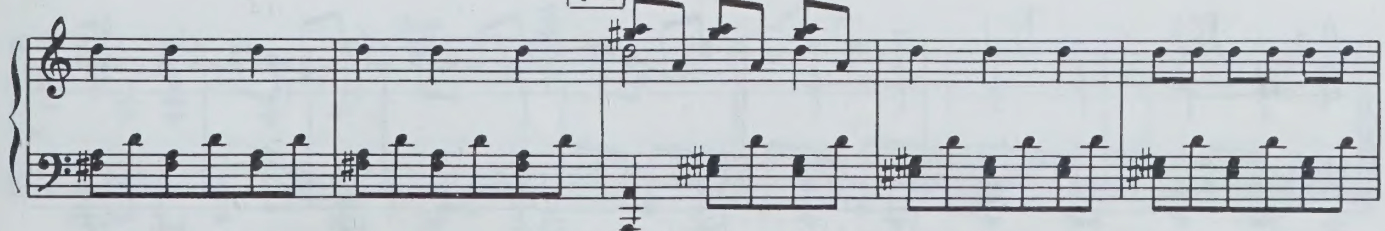
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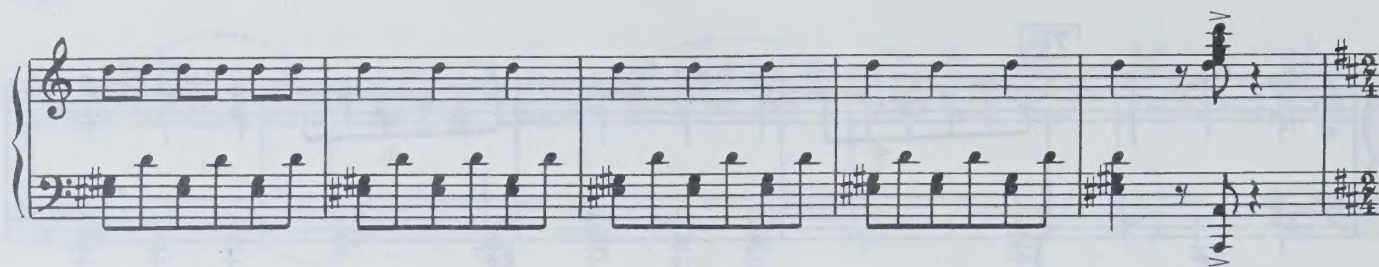


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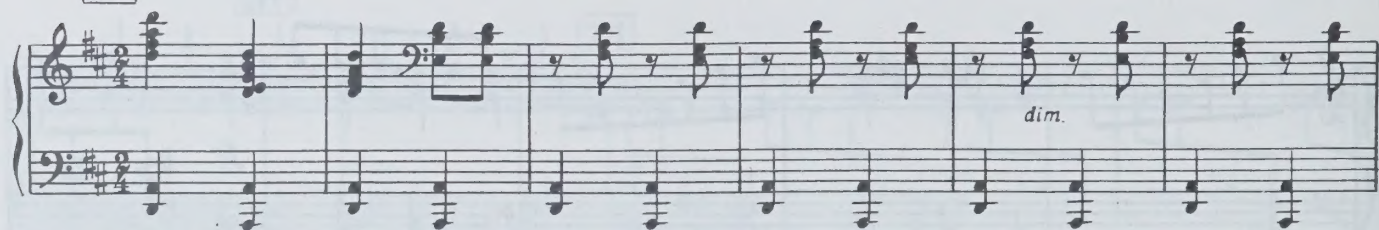


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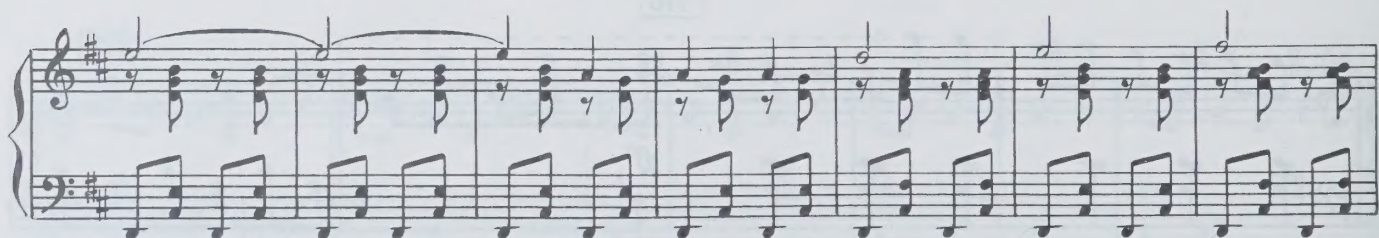
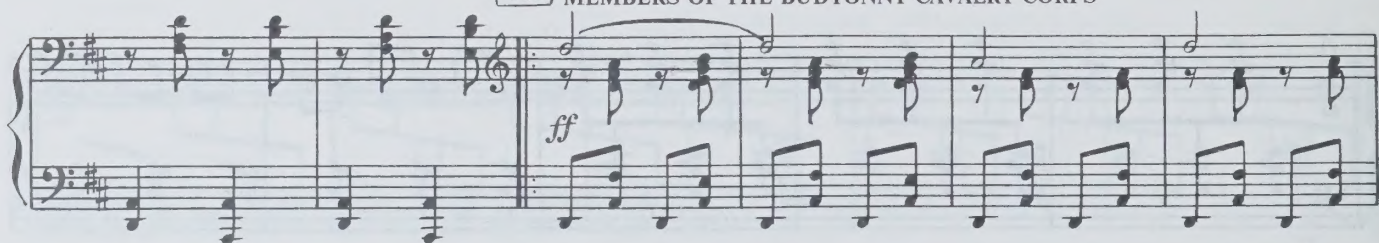
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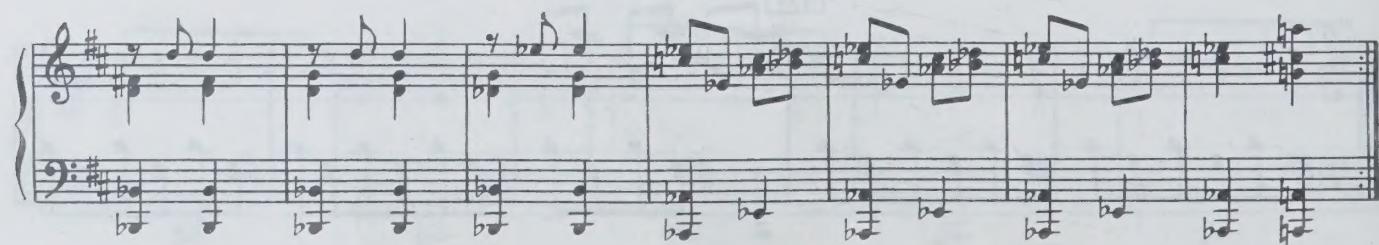
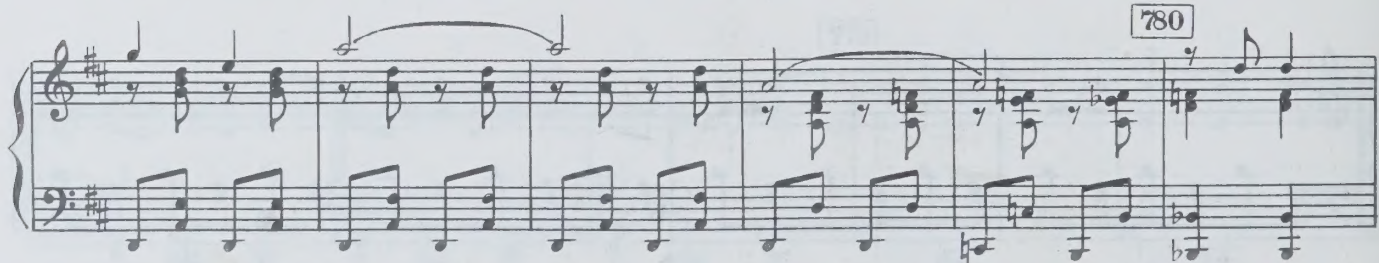
БУДЕННОВЦЫ

779

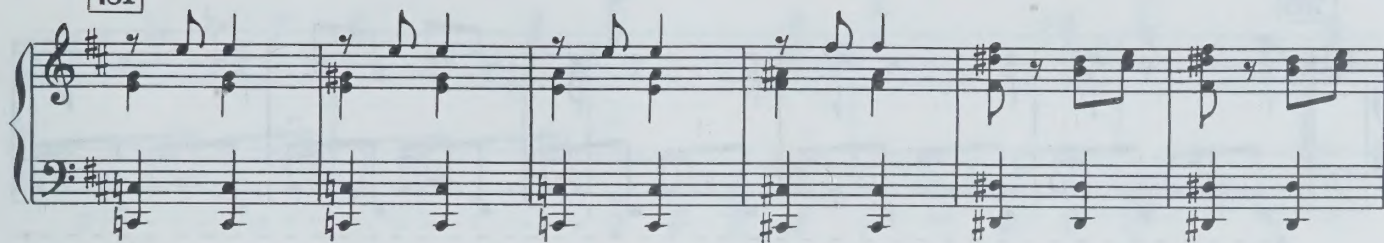
MEMBERS OF THE BUDYONNY CAVALRY CORPS



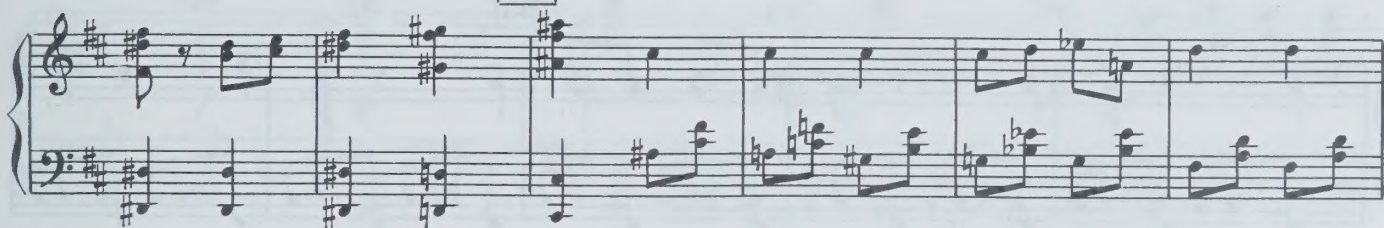
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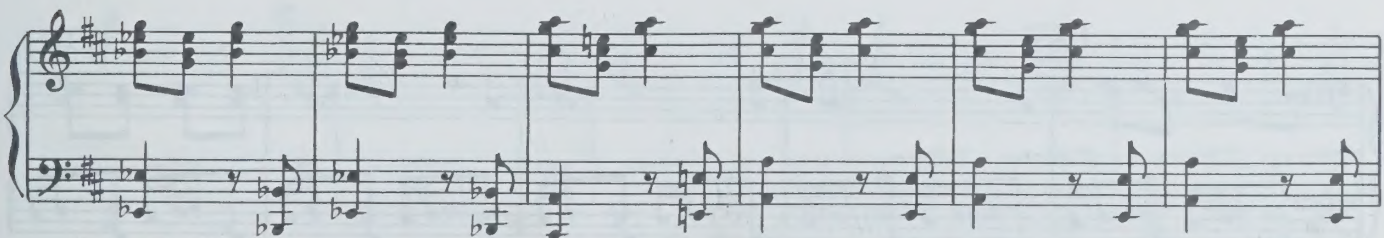
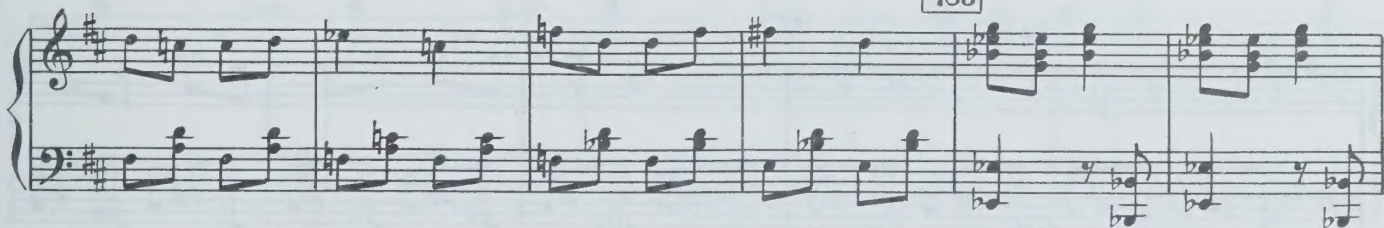
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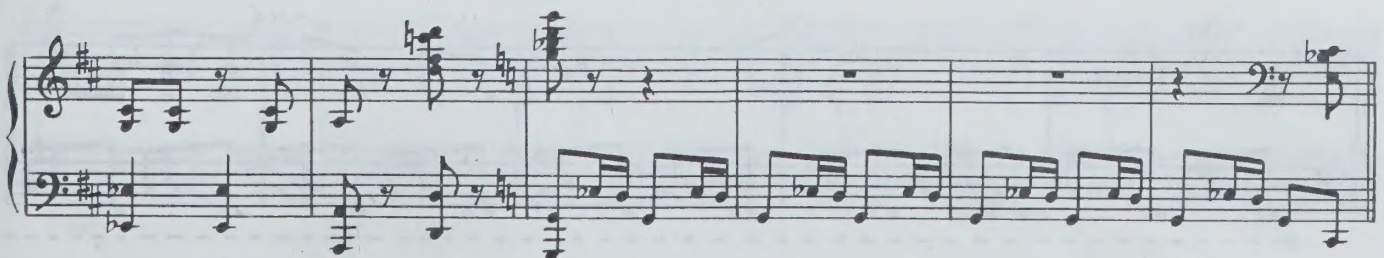
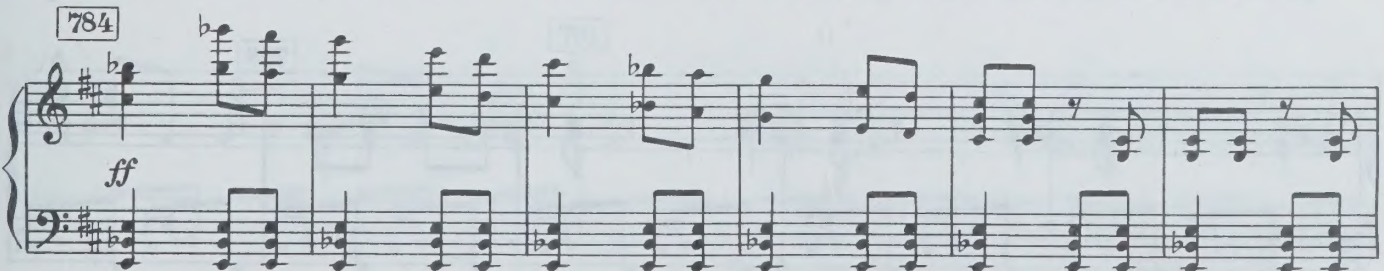
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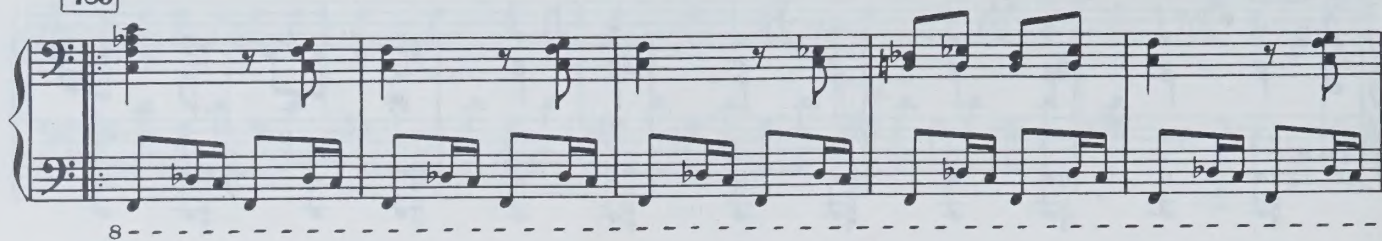
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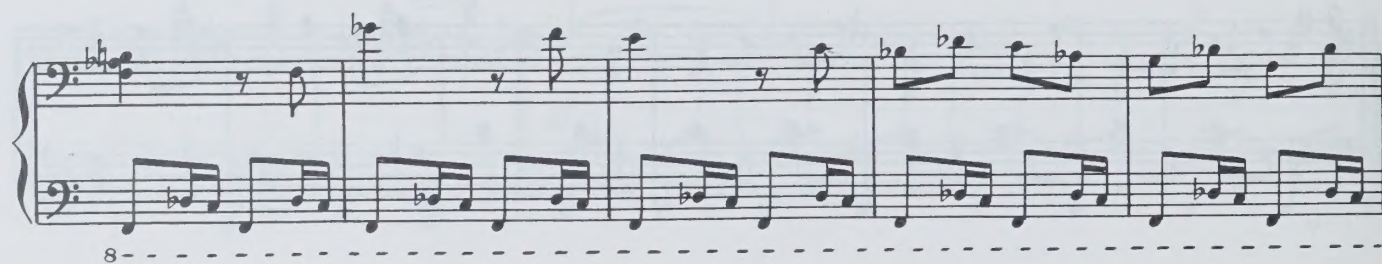
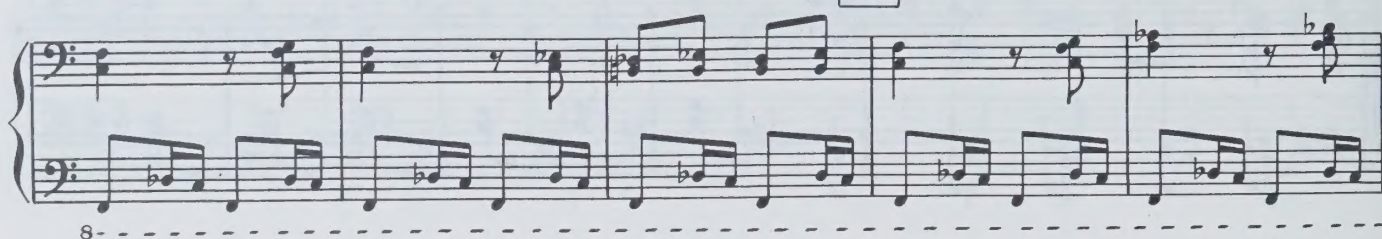
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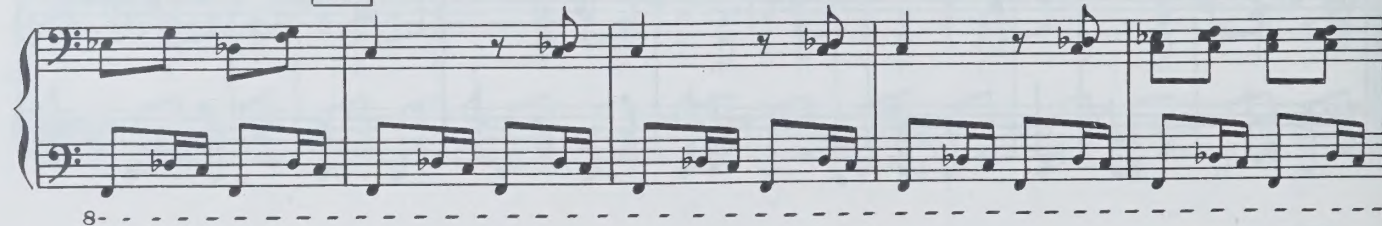
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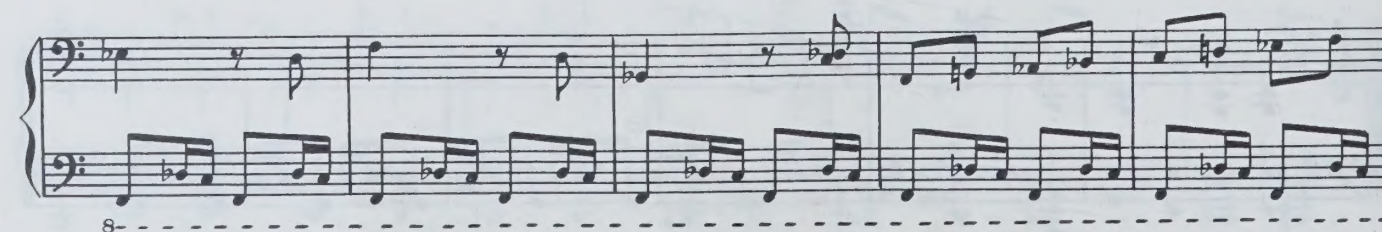
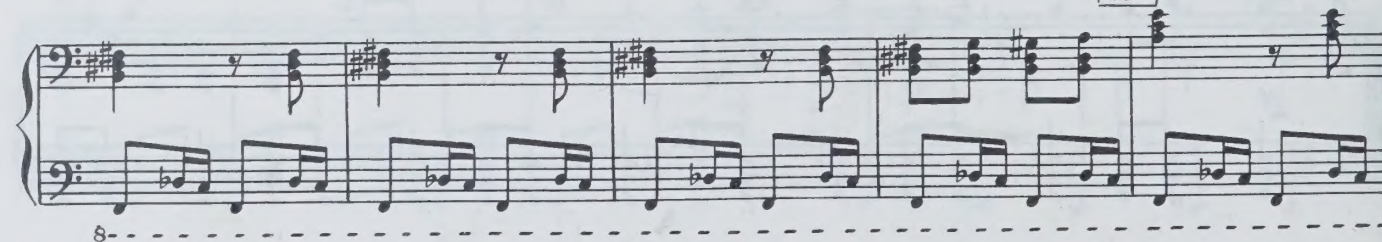
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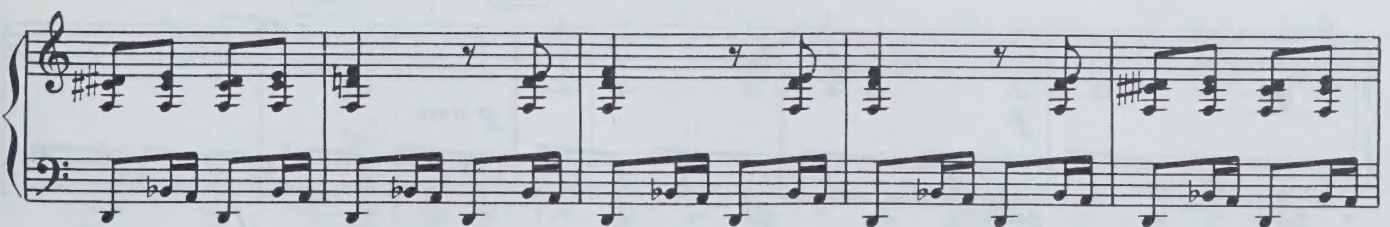
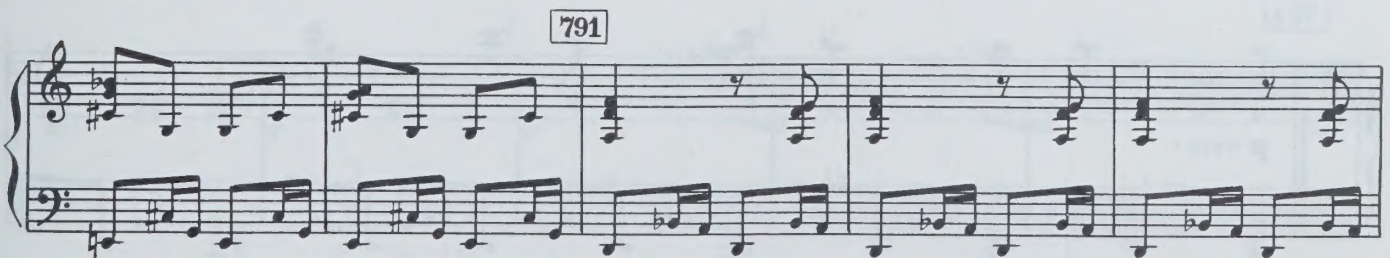
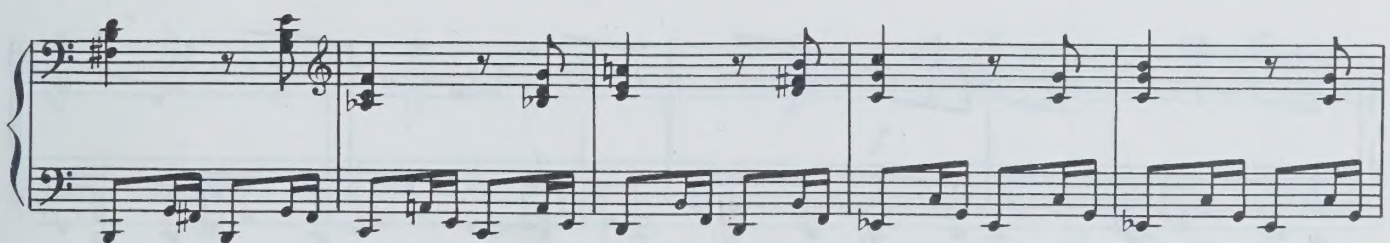
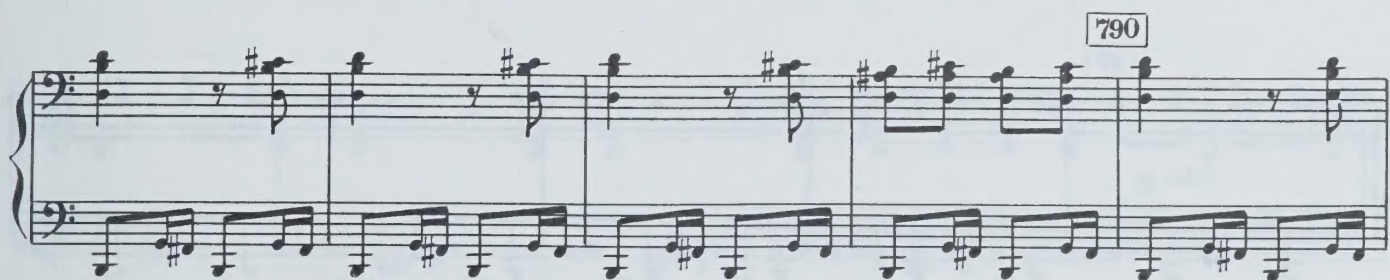
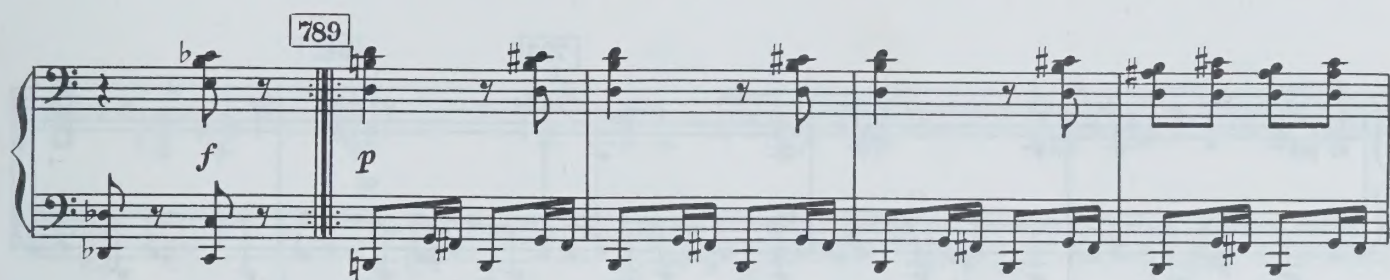
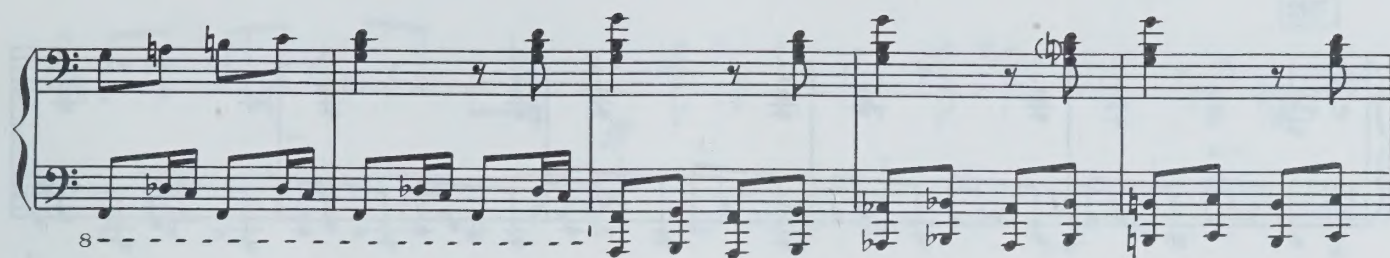


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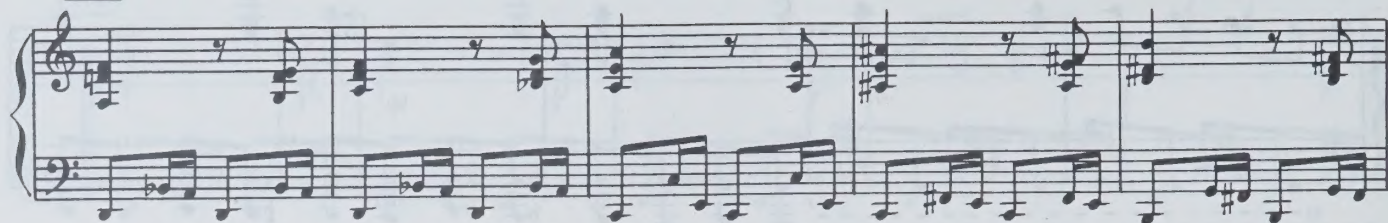


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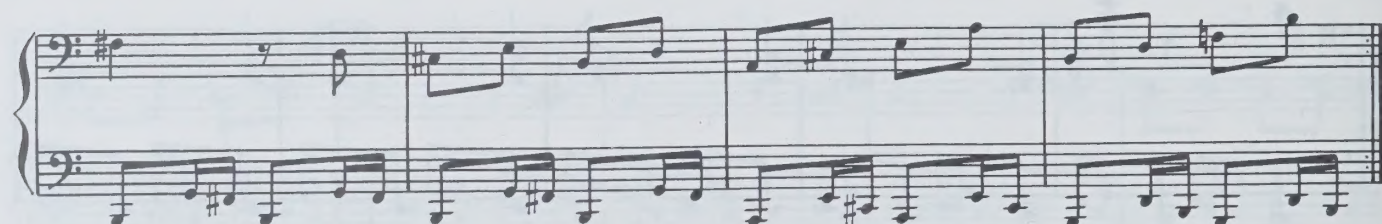
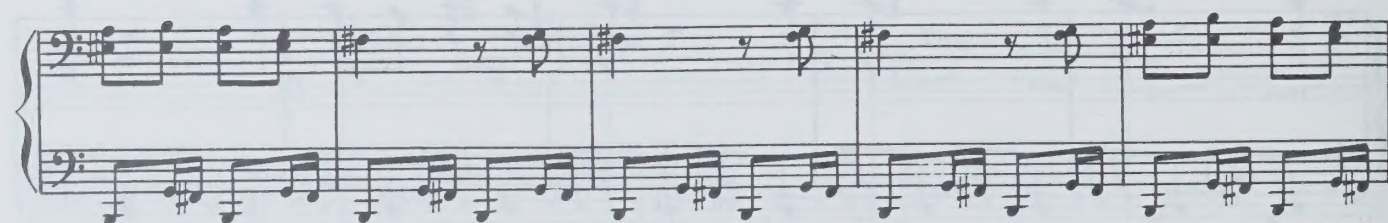
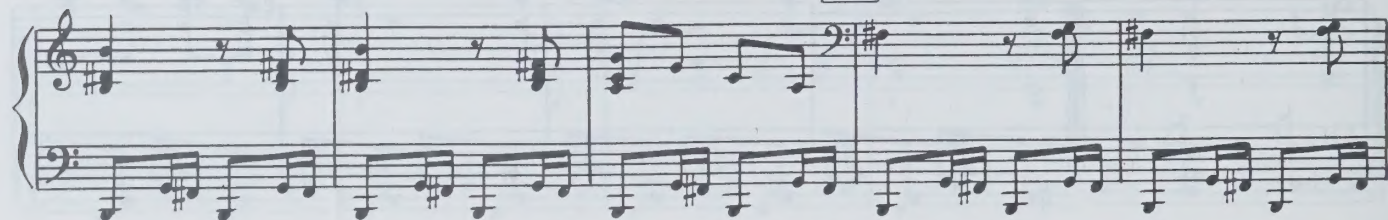




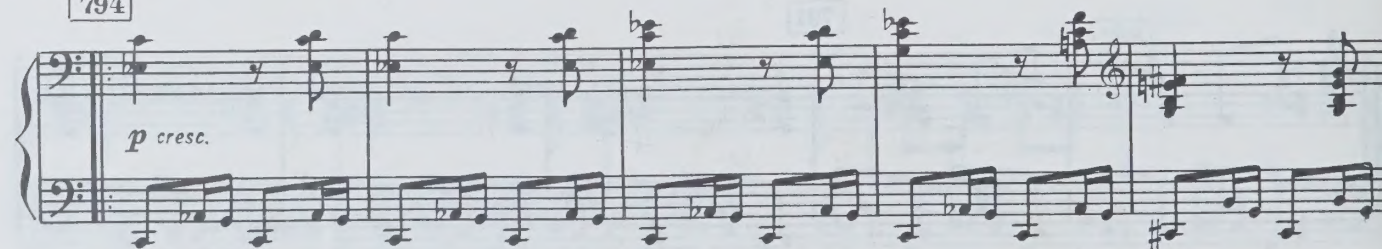
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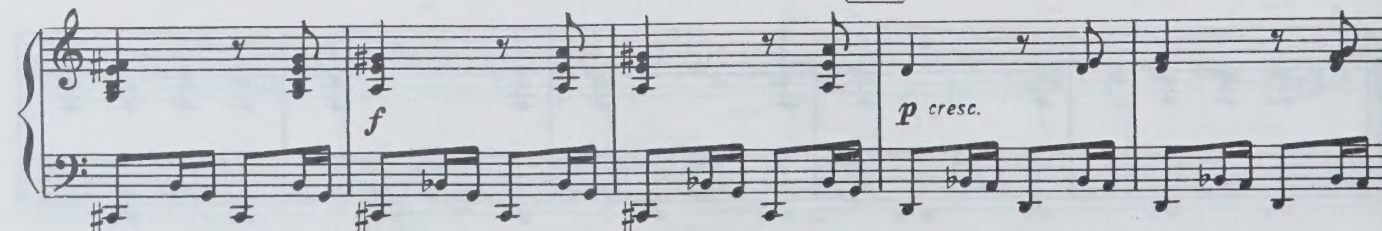
793



794



795



First system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords and single notes. Bass staff contains eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: *ff* (fortissimo) and *dim.* (diminuendo).

Second system of music, starting with measure number 796 in a box. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords and single notes. Bass staff contains eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: *p* (piano).

Third system of music, starting with measure number 797 in a box. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords and single notes. Bass staff contains eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: *p cresc.* (piano crescendo).

Fourth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords and single notes. Bass staff contains eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: *f* (forte).

Fifth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords and single notes. Bass staff contains eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: *f* (forte).

Sixth system of music, starting with measure number 798 in a box. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords and single notes. Bass staff contains eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte).

First system of a piano score. The right hand plays chords with eighth-note rests, and the left hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. A fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking appears in the right hand towards the end of the system.

Second system of a piano score. It begins with a measure rest in the right hand. A box containing the number 799 is placed above the right hand staff. The right hand then plays chords with eighth-note rests. The left hand continues with eighth-note patterns. A fortissimo marcato (*fff marcato*) dynamic marking is present in the right hand.

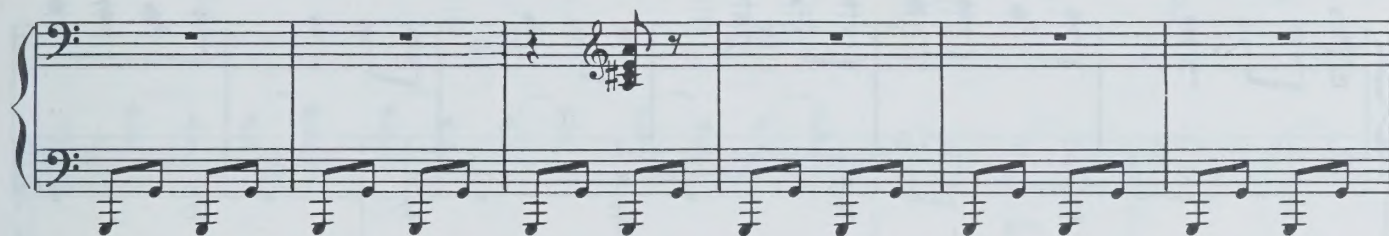
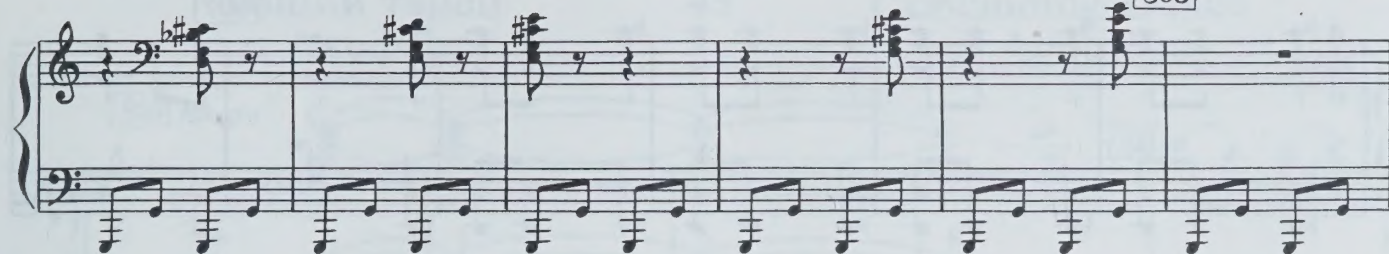
Third system of a piano score. It starts with a measure rest in the right hand. A box containing the number 800 is placed above the right hand staff. The right hand plays chords with eighth-note rests, marked with a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. The left hand continues with eighth-note patterns.

Fourth system of a piano score. The right hand has measure rests, while the left hand continues with eighth-note patterns. The system concludes with a chord in the right hand.

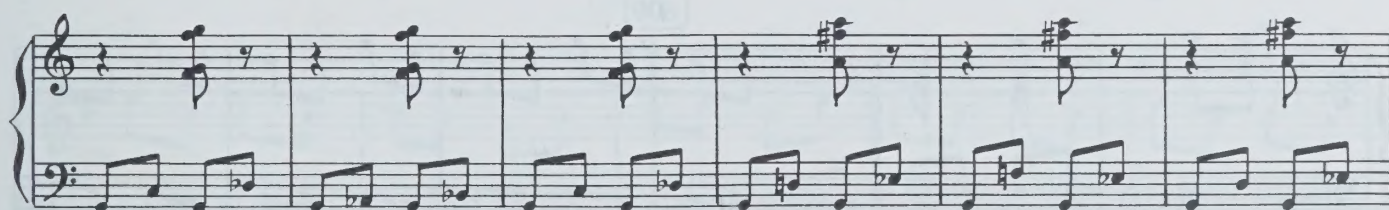
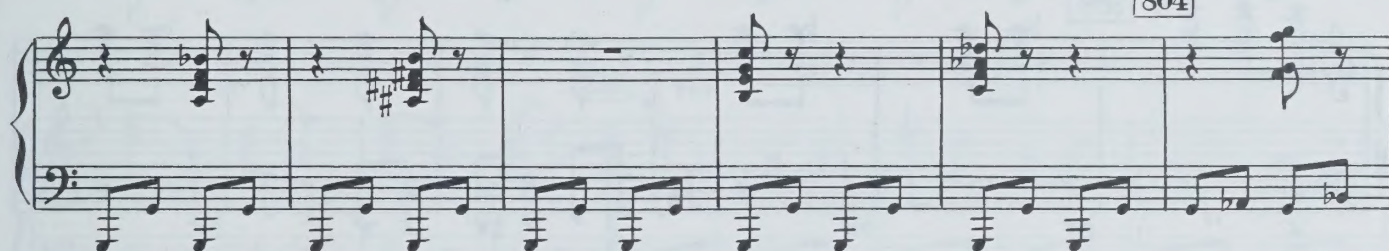
Fifth system of a piano score. It begins with a measure rest in the right hand. A box containing the number 801 is placed above the right hand staff. The right hand plays chords with eighth-note rests. The left hand continues with eighth-note patterns.

Sixth system of a piano score. It starts with a measure rest in the right hand. A box containing the number 802 is placed above the right hand staff. The right hand plays chords with eighth-note rests. The left hand continues with eighth-note patterns.

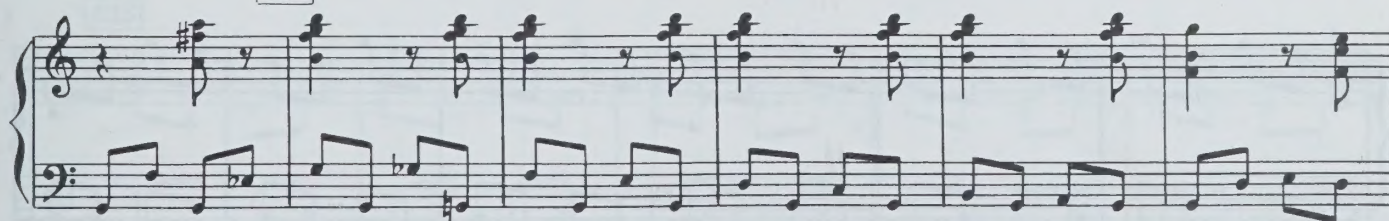
803



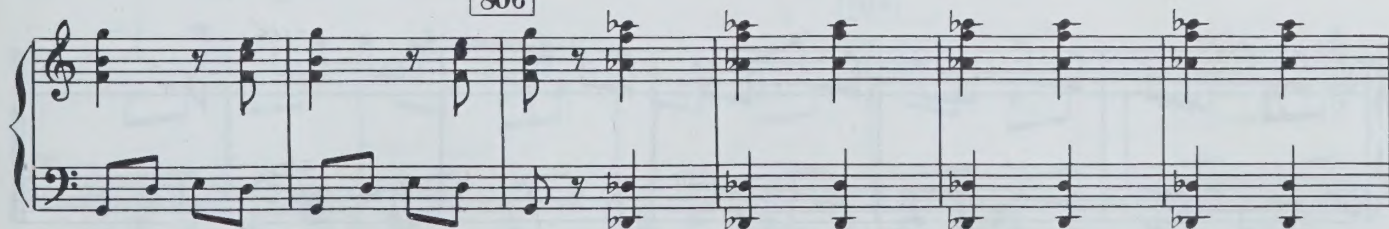
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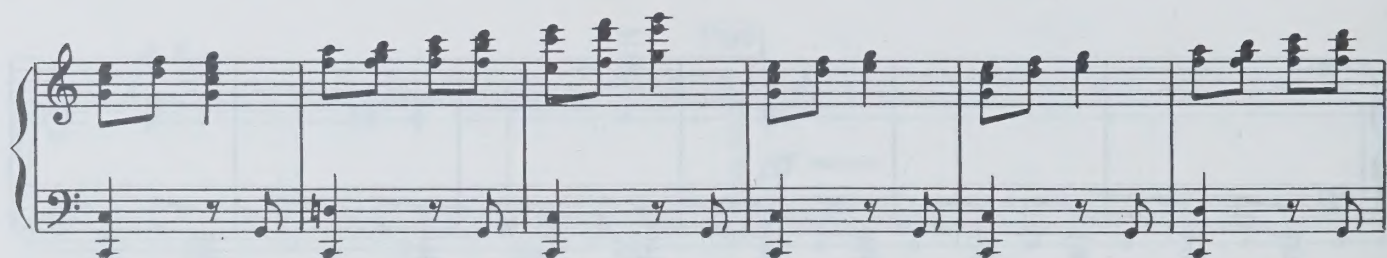
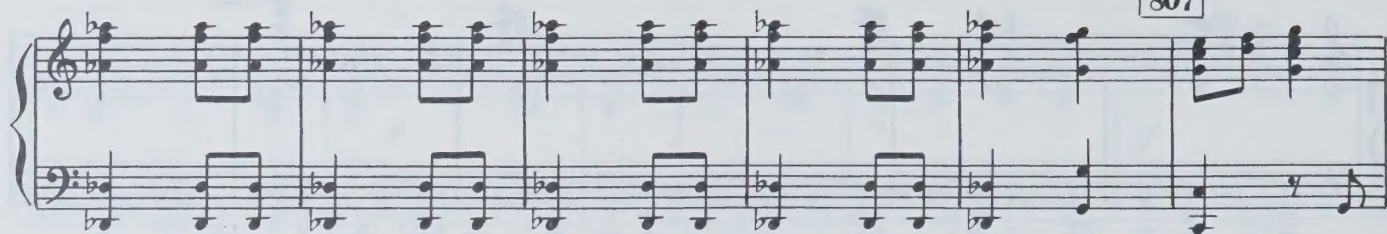
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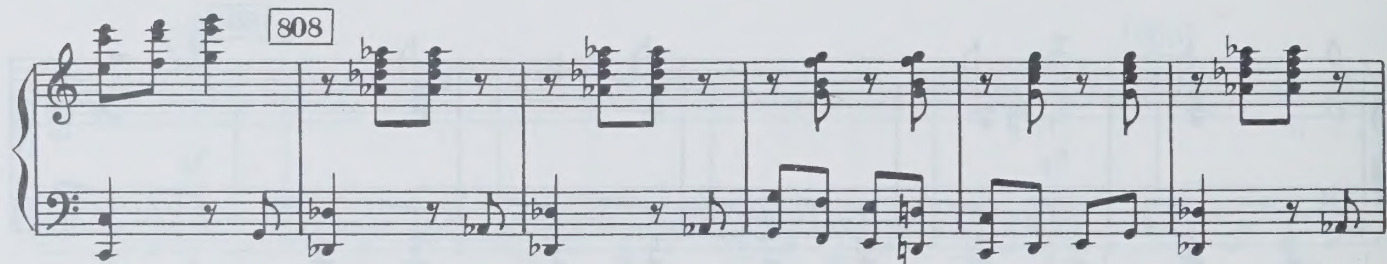
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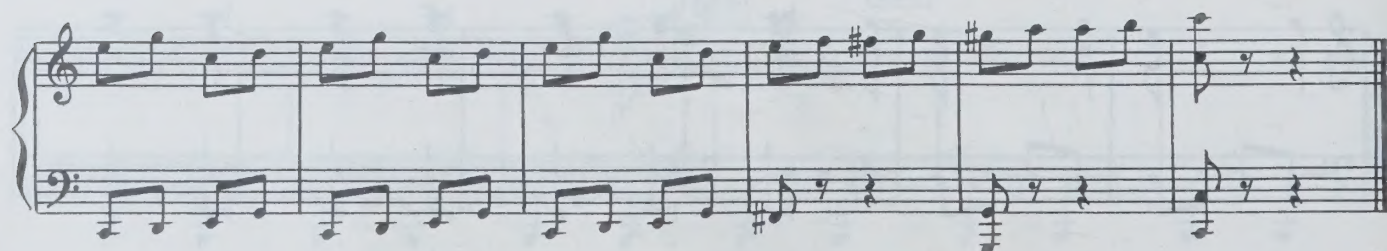
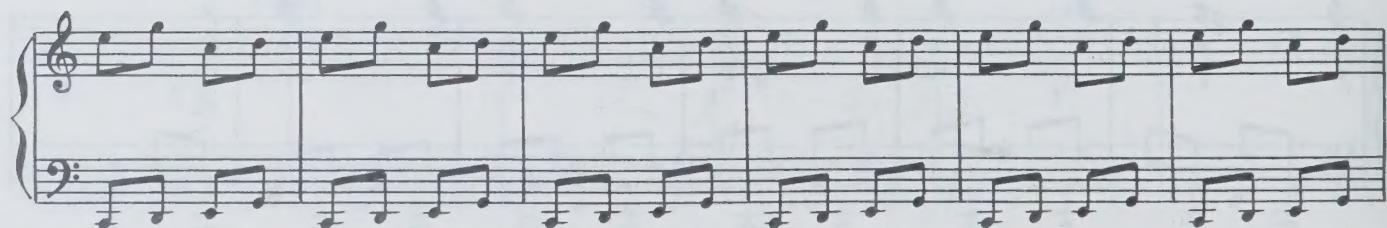
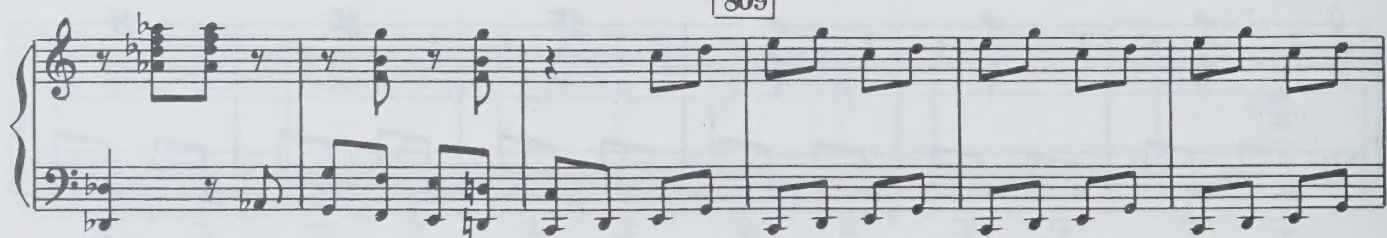
807



808



809



Общий танец
и Апофеоз

43

Concluding Dance
and Apotheosis

810 Allegro

fff

811

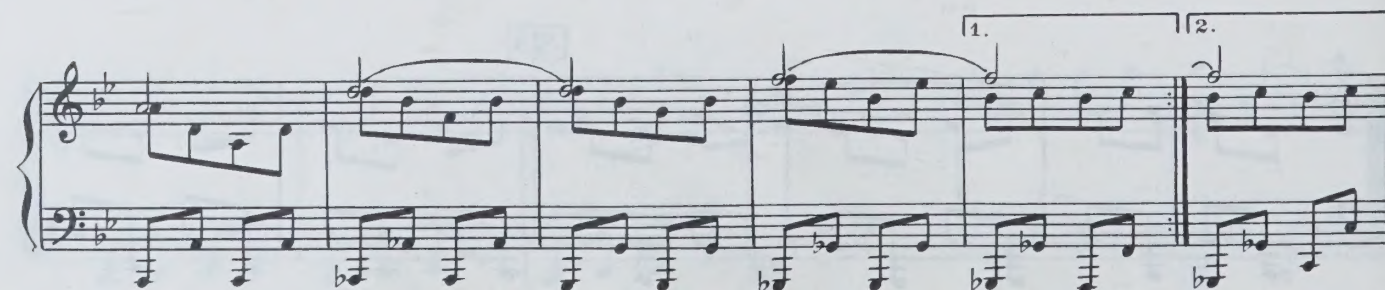
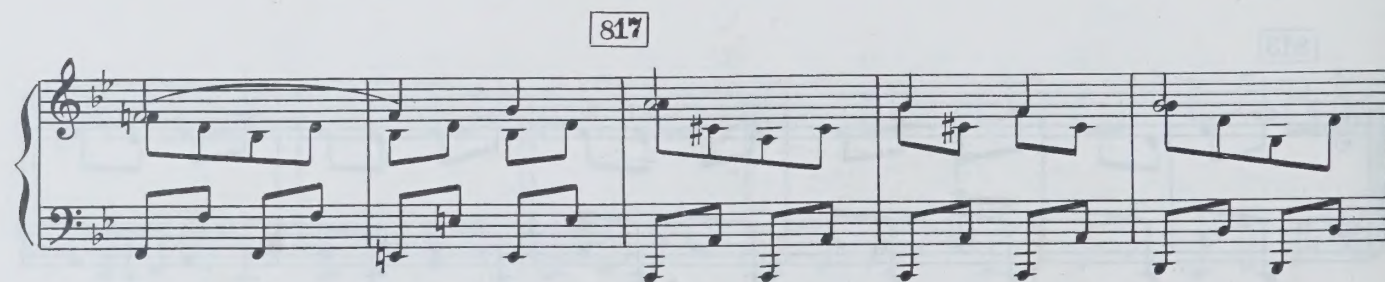
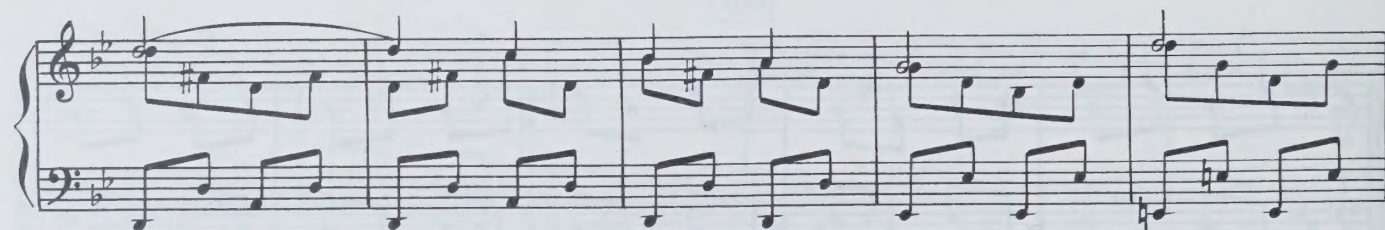
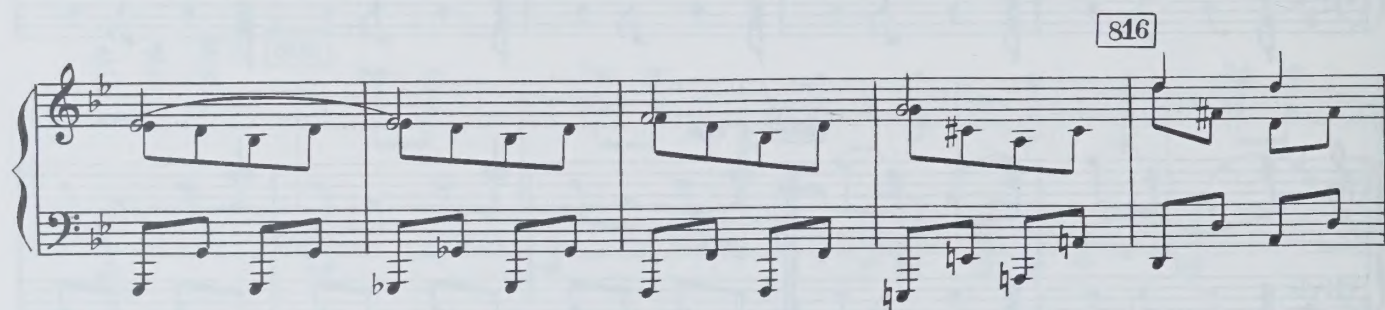
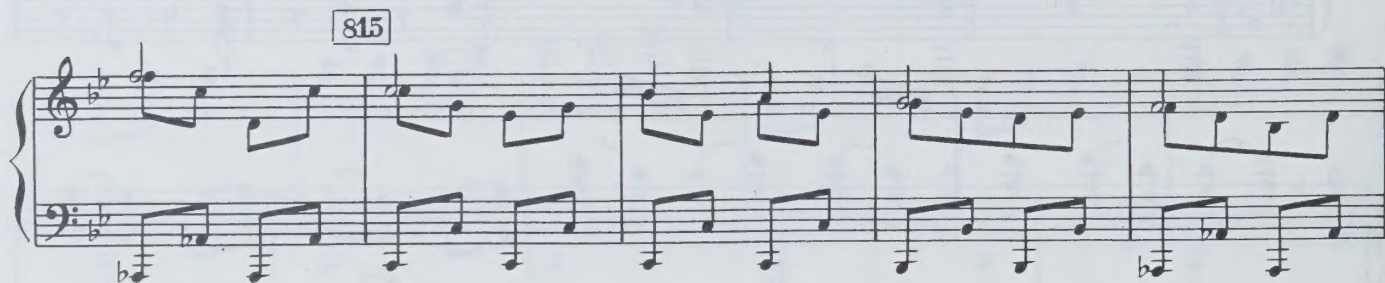
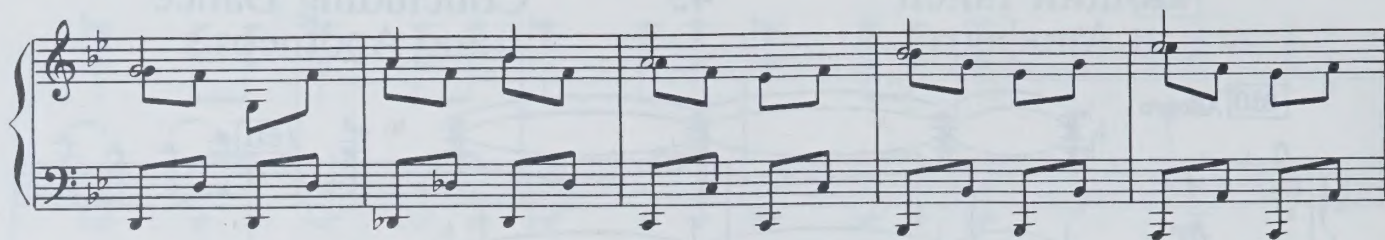
dim.

812 *f espr.*
p

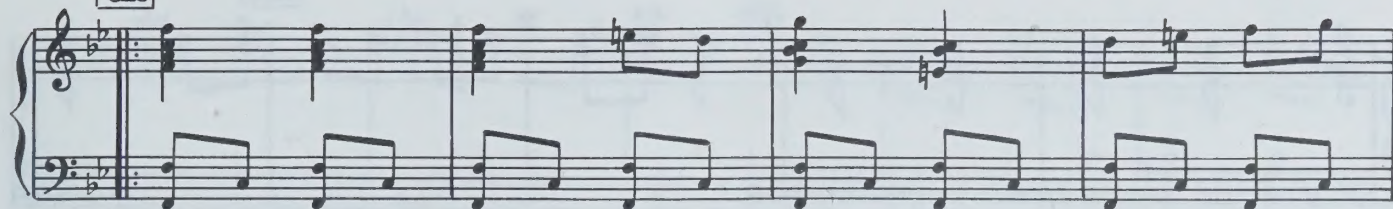
813

814

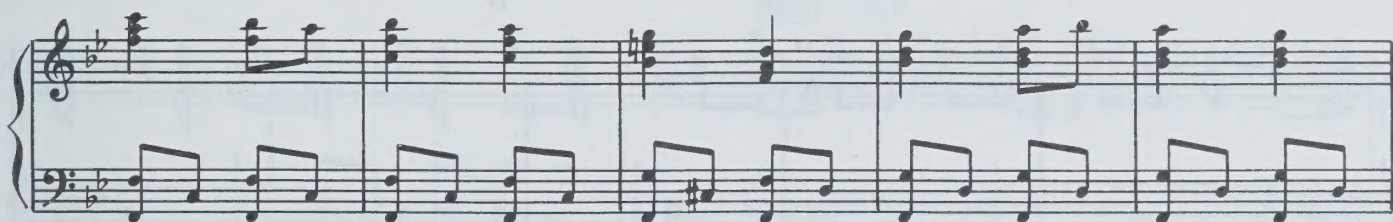
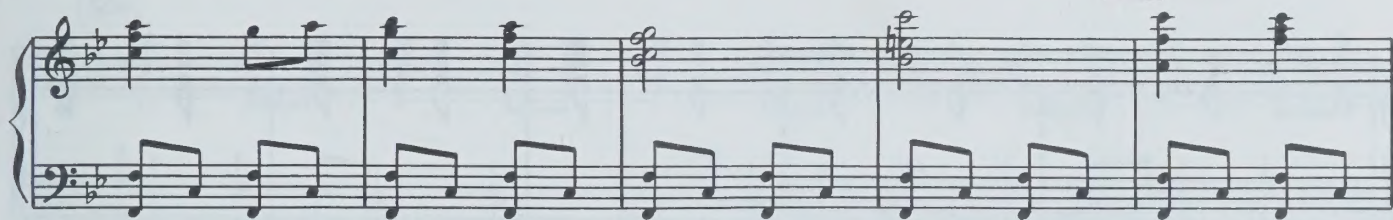
The musical score consists of five systems of piano and bass staves. The first system (measures 810-811) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. Measure 810 is marked 'Allegro' and 'fff'. The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 811 shows a decrescendo ('dim.'). The second system (measures 812-813) starts with measure 812 marked 'f espr.' and 'p'. The piano part has a triplet of eighth notes. The third system (measures 813-814) continues the melodic and harmonic development. Measure 814 is the final measure on this page.



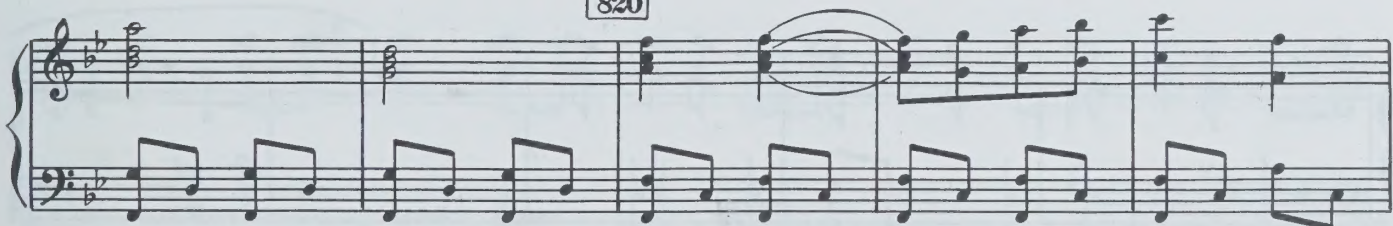
818



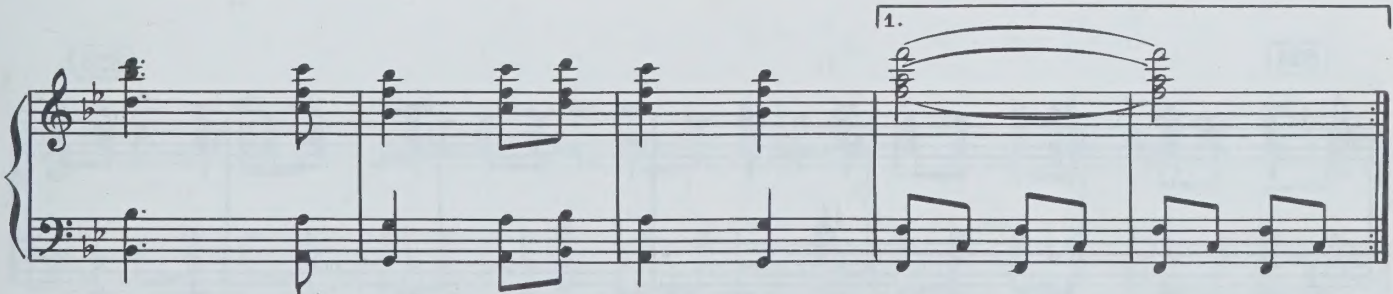
819



820

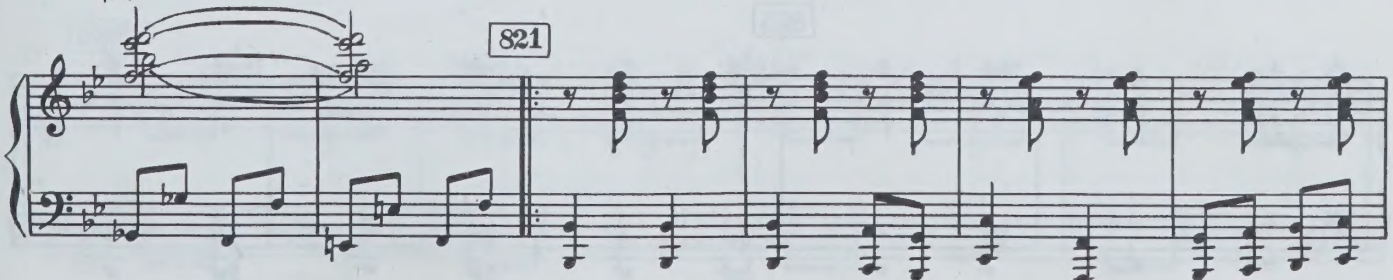


1.

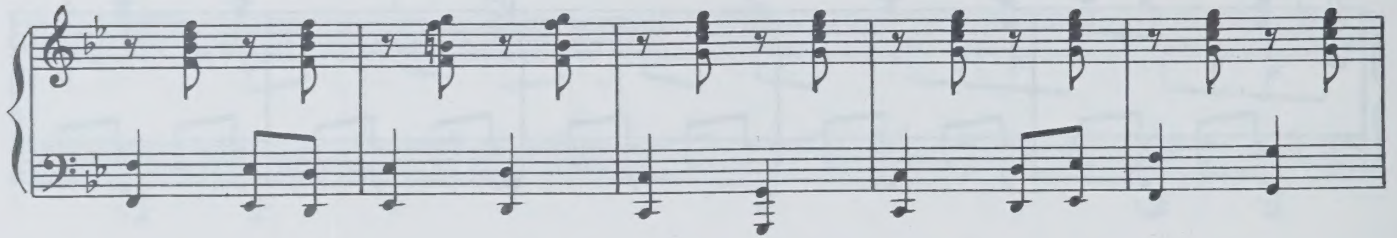
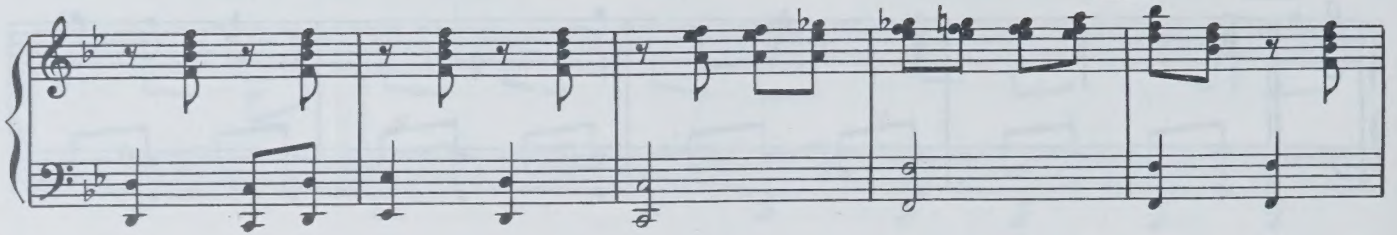


2.

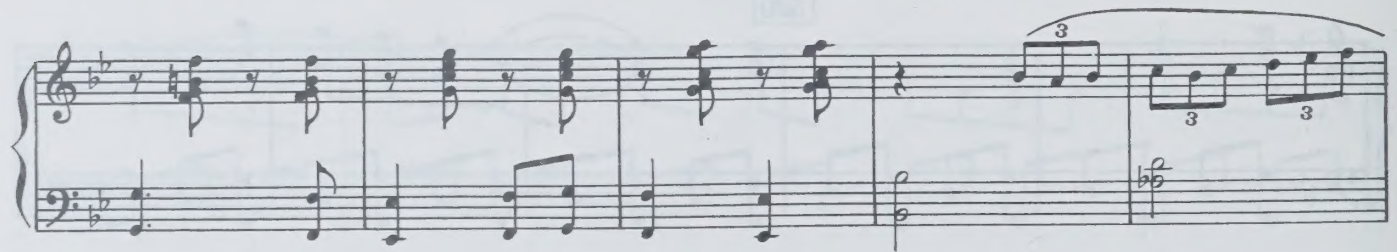
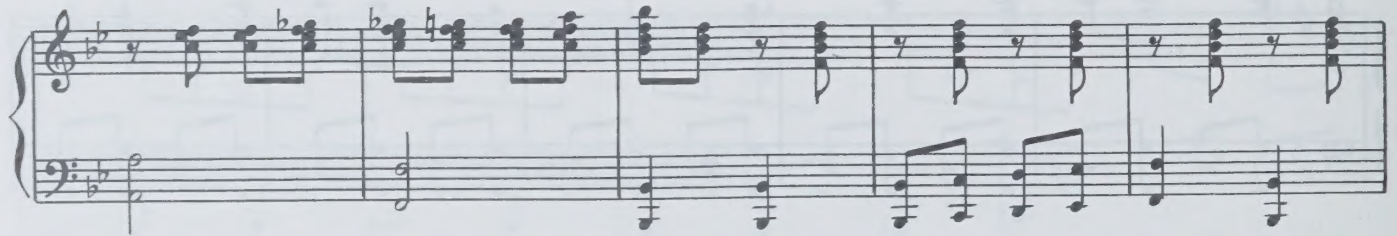
821



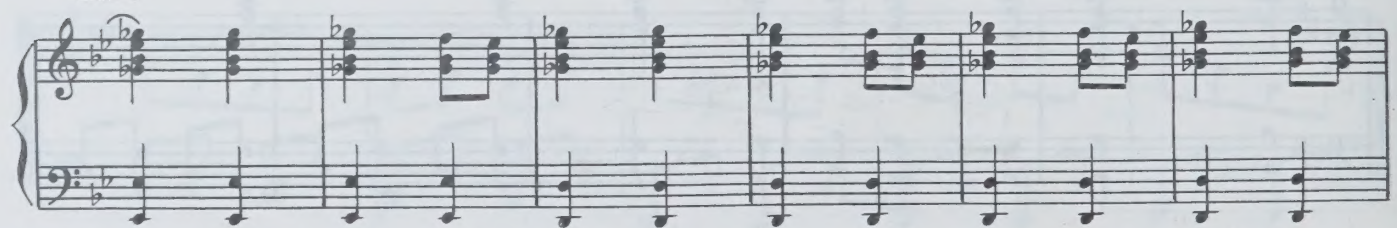
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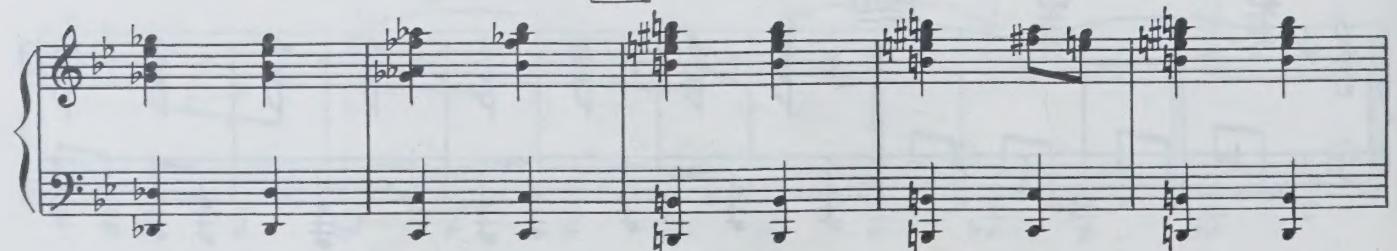
823

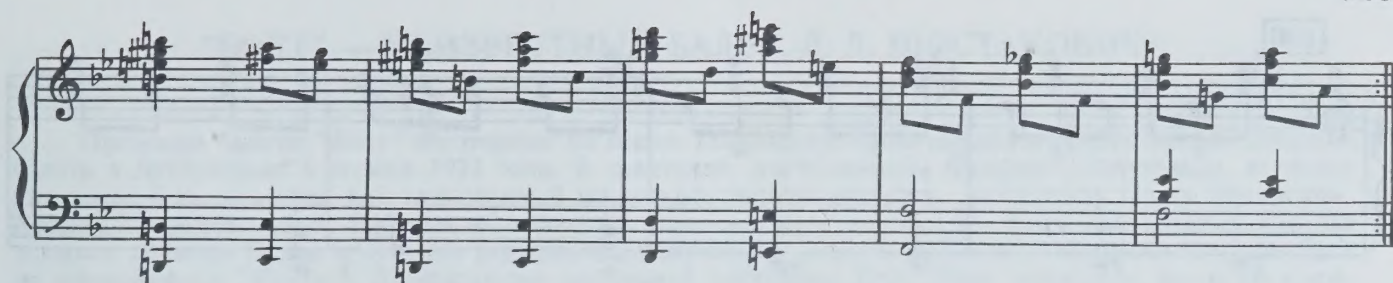


824

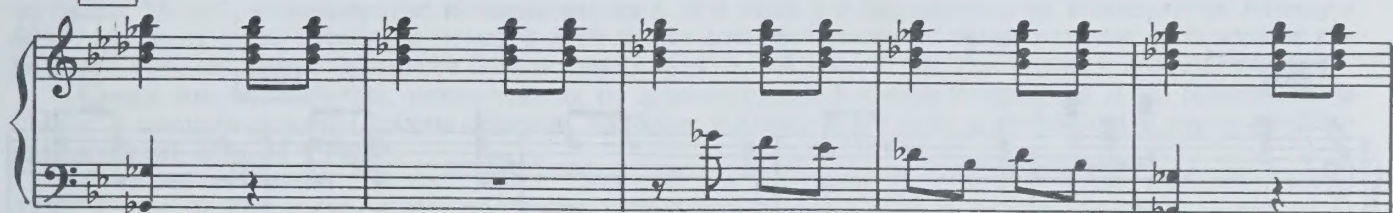


825

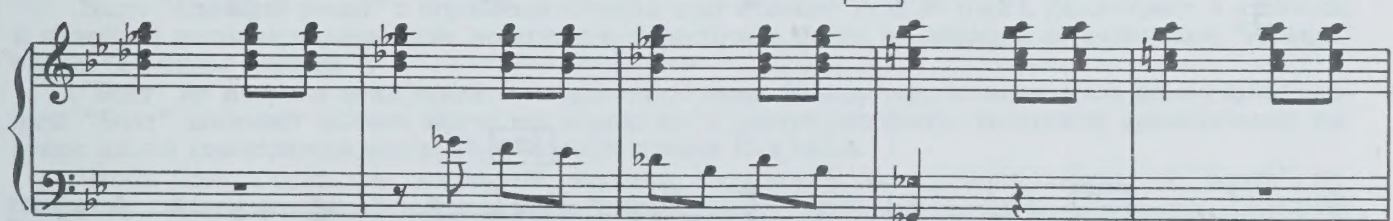




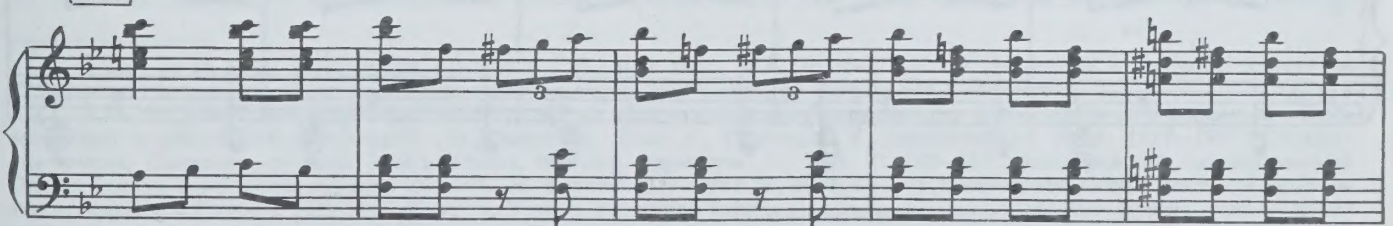
826



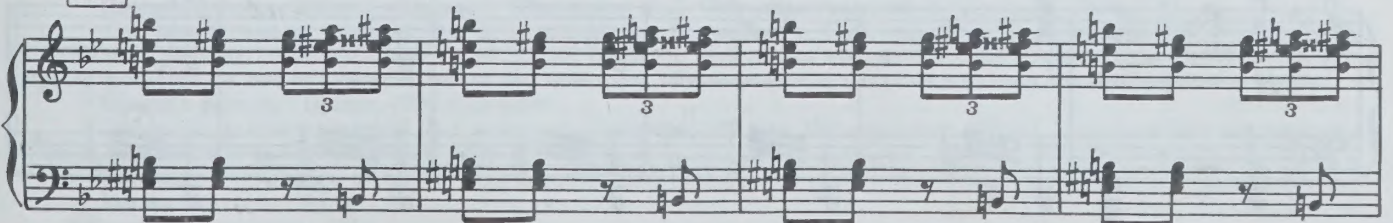
827



828



829



830

Exercise 830 is a short piece in two staves. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note triplets, while the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

831

ff

832

Exercises 831 and 832 are presented on a single system. Exercise 831 begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The treble staff features a triplet of eighth notes followed by a series of eighth-note patterns. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Exercise 832 continues with similar eighth-note patterns in the treble and a more active bass line.

833

Exercise 833 is a short piece in two staves. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note triplets, while the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Exercise 834 is a short piece in two staves. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note patterns, while the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Exercise 835 is a short piece in two staves. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note patterns, while the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

”БОЛТ” — НЕИЗВЕСТНЫЙ БАЛЕТ Д. Д. ШОСТАКОВИЧА

Премьера балета “Болт” состоялась на сцене Государственного академического театра оперы и балета в Ленинграде 8 апреля 1931 года. В спектакле, поставленном Федором Лопуховым, который уже тогда был известен как талантливый хореограф-экспериментатор, выступили Ольга Мунгалова, Леонид Леонтьев, Борис Шавров, Константин Сергеев... Декорации и костюмы были выполнены по эскизам Татьяны Бруни и Георгия Коршикова, получивших первую премию на специальном конкурсе по оформлению “Болта”¹. Дирижировал премьерой Александр Гаук. Этот спектакль оказался единственным. Сразу после первого показа балет сняли с репертуара², он больше никогда не возобновлялся и не ставился в других театрах. Ни клавиш, ни партитура балета никогда не издавались. Сюита из балета “Болт”, неоднократно исполнявшаяся в 30-е годы и возвращенная на концертную эстраду в 80-е³, включает лишь несколько номеров и не может дать полноценного представления ни о музыке огромного произведения, звучащего больше двух с половиной часов⁴, ни, тем более, о его содержании.

Среди многих забытых, исключенных из художественной жизни сочинений Д. Д. Шостаковича “Болт” и сегодня остается, таким образом, наиболее неизвестным, даже в сравнении с двумя другими его балетами 20 — 30-х годов.

Предшествовавший “Болту” балет “Золотой век” прошел 19 раз в течение полного сезона 1930/31 года. В 80-е годы он был поставлен в Большом театре СССР (с другим либретто, существенными перестановками номеров, отдельными дополнениями из других произведений Шостаковича) и показан в разных странах во время гастрольных поездок труппы. Партитура и голоса сюиты из “Золотого века” были напечатаны Музгизом в 1935—1936 годах.

Балет “Светлый ручей” с огромным успехом шел в сезоне 1935/36 года в Ленинграде и в Москве и приобрел дополнительную, уже негативную известность после публикации в сталинской “Правде” статьи “Балетная фальшь”⁵.

“Болт” не получил даже такой, скандальной, славы. Между тем, в творческой жизни Шостаковича “Болт” занимает важное место: он находится в центре сложного, внутренне драматичного периода жизни композитора конца 20-х и самого начала 30-х годов.

Чтобы понять существо творческой ситуации, сложившейся ко времени сочинения “Болта”, необходимо ненадолго вернуться к истории предыдущего балета Шостаковича. Премьера “Золотого века” 25—27 октября 1930 года прошла удачно. Однако, несмотря на горячий прием публики, композитор оценивал результаты своего сотрудничества с театром крайне негативно. В известном письме режиссеру Николаю Смоличу эта оценка была сформулирована так: «„Золотой век“... есть произведение антихудожественное»⁶. Среди основных составляющих спектакля особую неудовлетворенность вызывали у него, с одной стороны, несоответствие между постановкой и партитурой (“сцена сама по себе, музыка сама по себе”⁷), с другой — содержание и качество либретто. Вспоминая историю создания “Золотого века”, Шостакович пишет: “Я руками и ногами отбивался от предложенного мне либретто” и далее заявляет: “теперь я буду сочинять вещи на сюжеты, которые будут меня *по-настоящему* волновать” (курсив мой. — М. Я.)⁸.

Поскольку “Болт” был написан непосредственно после “Золотого века”, естественно предполагать, что он явился именно тем произведением, сюжет которого по-настоящему волновал композитора. Попробуем, насколько это сегодня возможно, восстановить историю возникновения замысла балета и рождения спектакля.

Инициатива привлечения Шостаковича к работе над балетом на производственную тему исходила из стен театра, и она возникла, видимо, после того, как была одобрена и принята партитура

¹ См.: За 10 дней: Театр оперы и балета // Рабочий и театр, 1930, № 56—57. С. 14. Декорации и костюмы по эскизам Т. Бруни и Г. Коршикова были выполнены художниками С. Воробьевым, М. Зандиным и С. Евсеевым.

² То, что “Болт” был представлен на сцене только один раз, надежно подтверждается мемуарными источниками, исследовательской и справочной литературой (см., например, Деген А., Ступников И. Ленинградский балет: 1917—1987: Словарь-справочник: Солистки, солисты, балетмейстеры, педагоги, дирижеры. Л., 1988. С. 242—243; Ленинградский государственный Орден Ленина Театр оперы и балета имени С. М. Кирова: 1917—1967. Л., 1967. С. 212). Утверждение Софьи Хентовой будто бы «после премьеры 8 апреля 1931 года „Болт“ <...> два с половиной месяца изредка появлялся на афишах» (курсив мой. — М. Я.) вводит читателей в заблуждение (см.: Хентова С. Шостакович: Жизнь и творчество. В 2-х т. Л., 1985. Т. 1. С. 360). Появляться на афише не значит появляться на сцене. К сожалению, среди читателей, не улавливающих этой разницы, оказался и рецензент журнала «Gramophone», ставящий — со ссылкой на труд Хентовой — под сомнение факт единственного показа спектакля “Болт”. (см.: DJF. Shostakovich. The Bolt // Gramophone, June, 1995 (Vol. 73, # 865). P. 56—58).

³ Партитура Сюиты впервые напечатана: Шостакович Д. Д. Собрание сочинений. В 42-х тт. М., 1987. Т. 26.

⁴ Продолжительность звучания балета в исполнении Королевского Стокгольмского Филармонического оркестра под управлением Геннадия Рождественского — 148 минут. Однако в этой записи (фирма CHANDOS) сделаны многочисленные купюры (в частности, за счет сокращения буквальных повторов), обусловленные исполнением музыки вне сценического действия.

⁵ Балетная фальшь // Правда, 1936, 6 февраля.

⁶ Письмо Д. Д. Шостаковича Н. В. Смоличу от 30 октября 1930 года. Цит. по статье: Юдин Г. “...Ваша работа для меня событие на всю жизнь” // Советская музыка, 1983, № 6. С. 92.

⁷ Там же.

⁸ Там же.

“Золотого века”. Автором либретто для нового балета стал Виктор Смирнов, служивший в ту пору директором Второго московского Художественного академического театра (МХАТ-2). В прошлом участник гражданской войны, в дальнейшем административный работник кинематографии⁹, Смирнов не имел никакого опыта творческой работы ни в такой специфической области как балетное либретто, ни в драматургии или литературе в целом. Причины или мотивы, которыми руководствовались дирекция ленинградских академических театров, привлекая его к сотрудничеству, неизвестны и, по всей вероятности, находятся вне сферы искусства. С первоначальным вариантом либретто композитор познакомился в феврале 1930 года в Москве, по пути в Ростов-на-Дону, где должны были проходить его авторские концерты. Свои впечатления Шостакович изложил в письме Ивану Соллертинскому: «...тов. Смирнов зачитал мне либретто балета „У новой машины“. Содержание очень актуальное. Была машина, потом испортилась (проблема изнашиваемости материала). Потом ее починили (проблема амортизации), а заодно и новую купили. Потом все танцуют у новой машины. Апофеоз. Все это занимает три акта...»¹⁰. И смысл, и тон этого письма не оставляют места для сомнений по поводу отношения Шостаковича как к либретто, так и к его создателю¹¹.

Впоследствии либретто неоднократно подвергалось переработке, однако и в окончательном виде оно поражает примитивностью сюжета, профессиональной беспомощностью автора¹².

Исследователь творчества Лопухова Галина Добровольская показала, как сюжет “Болта” непосредственно связан с современной жизнью и с газетной кампанией того времени, приведя названия газетных заметок и статей 1931 года: “Квалифицированные пьяницы и прогульщики — дезорганизаторы производства”, “В окружении хулиганов”, “Хулиганы срывают культработу”, “Прогульщики и лодыри — виновники очередей за керосином”¹³... Художественный уровень работы либреттиста никак не возвышается над этими газетными формулировками.

Поверхностный схематизм либретто и несостоятельность Смирнова в качестве драматурга были еще до премьеры ясны не только постоянным оппонентам композитора, но и ему самому, и его друзьям и доброжелателям (ниже об этом будет сказано особо).

Что же заставило Шостаковича, вопреки очевидной непригодности либретто, взяться за сочинение “Болта”? На первый взгляд, “Болт” естественно вписывается не только в “магистральную линию” советского искусства, но и в мировой художественный контекст рубежа 20 — 30-х годов и легко находит свое место и логичное объяснение в творчестве Шостаковича тех лет¹⁴.

“Производственная тематика” заняла заметное место в советском искусстве еще в 20-е годы. Значение этой темы, ее социальная весомость возрастали с переходом страны от “восстановления народного хозяйства”, разрушенного за годы революции и гражданской войны, к политике “социалистической индустриализации”. В соответствии с официальной партийно-идеологической установкой на смену темам и сюжетам недавней революционной истории в искусство должны были прийти новые темы (социалистическое строительство, героика созидательного труда, рождение новой могучей индустриальной державы), героем литературы, кино, живописи, театра должен был стать “человек труда”, рабочий, в котором важнее всего была не индивидуальность и личность, а черты, символизирующие идеи коллективизма, массового энтузиазма, сплоченности вокруг партии и т. п. Достаточно вспомнить о таких сочинениях, как “Симфония гудков” Арсения Авраамова (1922), “Завод” Александра Мосолова (1926) и его же опера “Плотина” (1930), “Рельсы” Владимира Дешевова (1930), симфония Максимилиана Штейнберга (профессора Шостаковича по классу композиции в Ленинградской консерватории) “Турксиб” (1933), посвященная строительству Туркестано-Сибирской железной дороги... Здесь же можно назвать близкие по тенденции и тематике литературные произве-

⁹ Эти сведения о деятельности Виктора Федоровича Смирнова почерпнуты из кн.: Хентова С. Шостакович: Жизнь и творчество. Т. 1. С. 259. В монографии Натальи Лукьяновой имя Смирнова указано неверно (см.: Лукьянова Н. В. Дмитрий Дмитриевич Шостакович. М., 1980. С. 70). Та же ошибка в немецком издании книги (Berlin, 1982. S. 81).

¹⁰ Цит. по кн.: Михеева Л. И. И. Соллертинский: Жизнь и наследие. Л., 1986. С. 78.

¹¹ Сравните с утверждением Софьи Хентовой о том, что Смирнов был “человек, подобно А. И. Пиотровскому, интересный Шостаковичу необычностью личностного, творческого облика” (указ. изд., с. 259).

¹² Уволенный с завода пьяница и хулиган Лёнька Гульба решает в отместку устроить аварию, подговорив парнишку Гошку засунуть в станок болт. Охрана задерживает комсомольца Бориса, которого оклеветал Лёнька, но Гошка раскаивается и рассказывает обо всем. Борис освобожден, а Лёнька разоблачен и схвачен. Рабочие и приехавшие на завод красноармейцы устраивают праздничный концерт. (Подробное содержание либретто см. на с. 5–6 настоящего издания.)

¹³ См.: Добровольская Г. Федор Лопухов. Л., 1976. С. 198.

¹⁴ Софья Хентова усматривает логику обращения к сюжету “Болта” в аналогии между работами Шостаковича в драматическом театре и в балете: спектакли с его музыкой “Выстрел”, “Целина” и “Правь, Британия!”, говорит Хентова, «в совокупности составили триаду спектаклей-картин современной жизни: рабочей, колхозной, зарубежной. Параллельно в те же годы эта тематика воплощалась им в балетной музыке: „Золотой век“ повествовал о пребывании советских спортсменов за рубежом; “Болт” — о заводских комсомольцах, “Светлый ручей” — о колхозной деревне» (указ. изд., с. 247). Людмила Михеева, комментируя цитированное выше письмо Шостаковича Соллертинскому, утверждает, что композитору все-таки “писать балет хотелось. О воплощении производственной темы в балетном театре тогда думали всерьез. И Шостакович написал музыку” (Михеева Л. И. И. Соллертинский: Жизнь и наследие. С. 78).

дения, получившие в те годы большую известность: романы Федора Гладкова "Цемент" (1925), Анны Караваевой "Лесозавод" (1928), Мариэтты Шагинян "Гидроцентральный" (1931), киносценарий Александра Мачерета "Твердеет бетон" (1931), к которому, кстати сказать, Шостаковичу предстояло сочинять музыку. В том же 1931 году в Большом театре СССР была поставлена опера Болеслава Яворского "Вышка Октября" о добыче нефти в Азербайджане.

На поверхности лежат и такие образцы европейского урбанистического искусства, как "Пасифик—231" (название локомотива) Артура Онеггера, вокальный цикл Дариуса Мийо "Сельскохозяйственные машины" по тексту промышленного каталога, включающий такие части, как "Сенокосилка", "Сноповязалка", "Жатка-лобогрейка"; или, скажем, "Прогулки" Франсиса Пуленка — "В автомобиле", "На самолете", "По железной дороге", "В автобусе" и т. д. (Вероятно, стоит задуматься, чем объясняется этот поразительный параллелизм в художественной культуре стран тоталитарных и от тоталитарности далеких.) Ни конструктивистско-урбанистический ("Завод" Мосолова, "Пасифик—231" Артура Онеггера), ни абстрактно-социальный подходы к производственной теме не вызывали у Шостаковича особого интереса.

Однако на рубеже 20 — 30-х годов производственная тема открылась новой гранью, получив остротенную политическую окраску, — началась массовая кампания по борьбе с вредительством. В 1930 году страну потряс громкий судебный процесс над вредителями на производстве, известный под названием "Процесс Промпартии". Рядом с сообщениями о новых балетных спектаклях журнал "Рабочий и театр" публиковал истерические заявления деятелей культуры: "Не давать никакой пощады вредителям", "Требуем расстрела вредителей!"¹⁵. На обложке одного из последних номеров журнала за 1930 год была помещена репродукция плаката "Разоблачай!". На нем изображен громила-вредитель, сующий палку между шестерен станка¹⁶.

Именно в этом направлении и было переработано либретто "Болта" после февральской встречи Шостаковича с драматургом. Сюжет приобрел принципиально иную, политическую, трактовку: станок выходил из строя уже не потому, что просто износился, а в результате козней классового врага. В центре замысла оказывалась, таким образом, не "проблема изнашиваемости материала", а обличение конкретных носителей зла, идея борьбы с враждебными элементами.

Переосмысление сюжета "Болта" синхронно соответствовало изменению официально насаждаемых умонастроений советского общества. Поиск врагов народа очень быстро вышел за рамки производства и приобрел неограниченные, всеохватные масштабы. Осенью 1930 года с призывом разоблачать вредителей не только в промышленности, но и в музыкальной сфере обратился к читателям журнал "Пролетарский музыкант" в передовой статье с недвусмысленным названием "Музыканты и вредительство": «Процесс вредительской организации "Промпартии" всколыхнул широкие слои рабочего класса, крестьянства и советской интеллигенции. Музыкальный мир тоже не остался в стороне от процесса: выносятся многочисленные резолюции и протесты против вредительства, требующие применения самых жестких мер к вредителям и идеологам интервенции. Однако одними этими протестами и выступлениями участие музыкантов в борьбе с вредительством ограничиться, конечно, не может; нужно углубить вопрос, поставив его несколько проще и в то же время сложнее: нет ли вредительства в нашей музыкальной области и не могут ли музыканты-общественники, действительные советские специалисты помочь выявить это вредительство, уничтожить его. Мы утверждаем, что идеологическое вредительство в области музыки существует. Если музыканты хотят помочь борьбе с вредительством, им нужно поднять свой голос и обратить внимание рабочего класса и партии на конкретные факты вредительства на музыкальном фронте»¹⁷.

В атмосфере общественного психоза отказ от работы над сюжетом, обличающим вредительство, легко мог быть истолкован как пособничество. Федор Лопухов, несколько десятилетий спустя вспоминая о работе над "Болтом", писал: "Включить театр в борьбу против тех, кто стоял на пути индустриализации страны! <...> Кто отказался бы от такой возможности, отвечавшей насущным потребностям советского искусства той поры?" (курсив мой. — М. Я.)¹⁸. На фоне сказанного выше эти слова воспринимаются сегодня в особом свете: отказываться было нельзя.

У Шостаковича в это время были, к тому же, свои особые обстоятельства, делавшие его ситуацию, в сущности, безвыходной. Вопреки явному успеху у публики "Золотой век" был встречен официальной критикой враждебно. Создателей спектакля обвиняли в приспособленчестве, протаскивании на сцену враждебной советскому театру буржуазной идеологии, в эстетстве и формализме¹⁹. Еще бо-

¹⁵ Из резолюции общего собрания коллектива Государственного Большого драматического театра (ГБДТ). См.: Ответ вредителям // Рабочий и театр, 1930, № 64—65. С. 15.

¹⁶ Рабочий и театр, 1930, № 62—63.

¹⁷ Музыканты и вредительство // Пролетарский музыкант, 1930, № 8 (16). С. 1.

¹⁸ Лопухов Ф. Шестдесят лет в балете: Воспоминания и записки балетмейстера. М., 1966. С. 257.

¹⁹ Наиболее резкая критика содержалась в статье Юрия Бродерсена "Легализация приспособленчества" (Рабочий и театр, 1930, № 60—61. С. 8—9). Подробнее об этом см. статью: Якубов М. Первый балет Д. Д. Шостаковича: История создания и сценическая судьба // Шостакович Дмитрий. Золотой век. Клавир. М., 1995. С. 220—223.

лее жесткую оценку получила незадолго до того опера “Нос”. В журнале “Пролетарский музыкант” она была охарактеризована как торжество формализма; как “уродливая и нездоровая гримаса, раздирающая челюсти тупым физиологическим смехом”²⁰. “Пролетарский музыкант”, являвшийся органом Российской ассоциации пролетарских музыкантов (РАМП) и выражавший до 1932 года позицию чрезвычайно близкую официальной, из года в год писал о творчестве Шостаковича неизменно негативно, как о явлении, которое не только не имеет ничего общего с советским музыкальным творчеством, но даже не может быть причислено к искусству так называемых попутчиков²¹.

Наконец, в ближайшем окружении Шостаковича произошло событие, значение которого еще не осмыслено его биографами. В 1929 году был арестован и навсегда исчез (по полученным автором настоящей статьи сведениям — расстрелян) его друг, московский композитор Михаил Квадри²². Ему была посвящена Первая симфония Шостаковича, и это посвящение было запечатлено в издании четырехручного клавира симфонии²³. В свою очередь, Квадри посвятил Шостаковичу несколько произведений, и рукописи с этими посвящениями могли при аресте попасть в руки следователя.

Между тем, участие Шостаковича (и Лопухова) в создании нового балета было еще весной 1930 года публично анонсировано театром, и тема будущего спектакля была четко определена: «В Большом оперном театре принят к постановке в будущем сезоне балет “Болт”; сценарий на тему о хулиганстве и вредительстве на производстве — В. Смирнова; музыку будет писать Д. Шостакович. Постановка автора балета и Ф. В. Лопухова»²⁴. Отступить было некуда.

Подготовке “первого индустриального балета”, спектакля на политически злободневную тему, дирекция театра придавала особое значение. По свидетельству историка советского балета, современника и очевидца описываемых событий Юрия Слонимского, «в портфеле театра находилось еще несколько заготовок подобного рода, которые ждали своего осуществления в случае удачи „Болта“». <...> Руководство театра было, по-видимому, убеждено в правильности намеченного им пути обновления хореографии»²⁵. Работа над “Болтом” велась в ускоренном, “ударном” темпе²⁶. Для создания лучших декораций и костюмов был проведен специальный конкурс, победителями которого, как сказано выше, явились Т. Бруни и Г. Коршиков. Балет готовили два состава исполнителей, и во втором составе были заняты артисты, ничуть не менее известные, чем в первом, в частности, Татьяна Вечеслова и Петр Гусев²⁷.

²⁰ Житомирский Д. “Нос” — опера Д. Шостаковича // Пролетарский музыкант, 1929, № 7—8. С. 39.

²¹ См., например, редакционную статью “Воинствующий эклектизм” (Пролетарский музыкант, 1930, № 9—10 (17—18), с. 3—4); Лебединский Л. О врагах и друзьях пролетарской музыки (там же, 1931, № 1 (19), с. 8—9); Дудель С. О музыке Шостаковича к фильму “Златые горы” (там же, 1931, № 23—24, с. 20—22. См. в этом же номере о Шостаковиче на с. 31 и 46); см. также книжку Льва Лебединского “8 лет борьбы за пролетарскую музыку (1923—1931)” (М., 1931. С. 84), где “Нос” Шостаковича назван среди образцов “современной упадочной декадентской музыки”.

²² Жизнь и творчество Михаила Владимировича Квадри (1897—1929) еще ждут своего исследователя. Некоторые сведения о нем содержит небольшая статья Михаила Старокадомского, напечатанная в 1926 году в журнале “Современная музыка” (Временник Ассоциации современной музыки при Государственной Академии художественных наук, год III, № 13—14, с. 91—92). Это единственная прижизненная публикация о композиторе. Привлекательный человеческий облик М. В. Квадри запечатлен в воспоминаниях Льва Оборина “Сколько было переиграно музыки!” (см.: Виссарион Яковлевич Шебалин: Статьи. Воспоминания. Материалы. М., 1970. С. 206—209).

²³ Шостакович Д. Первая симфония. Переложение для фортепиано в 4 руки Евгения Славинского. М., 1928. Во всех более поздних изданиях Первой симфонии, вышедших в свет при жизни Шостаковича, посвящение М. В. Квадри отсутствует. Восстановлено нами в Собрании сочинений Д. Д. Шостаковича (М., 1987. Т. 1).

²⁴ Новости искусства // Рабочий и театр, 1930, № 18, 1 апреля. С. 16. Из текста ясно, что в марте театр утвердил какой-то вариант либретто (“сценария”) Смирнова; ясно также, что к сочинению музыки Шостакович еще не приступал.

²⁵ Слонимский Ю. Советский балет. М.; Л., 1950. С. 90.

²⁶ См. об этом: За 10 дней: Театр оперы и балета // Рабочий и театр, 1931, № 5 (21 февраля). С. 22. Сжатыми сроками работы, возможно, объясняется использование в некоторых номерах балета материала из других сочинений. Так, в основе “Мимического танца уборщиц” (№ 8) лежит “Заключительный марш” из музыки к комедии Маяковского “Клоп”. Вступление ко второму действию балета (№ 18) представляет собой расширенную и переработанную редакцию оркестрового номера “Поле (Пейзаж)” из эстрадно-циркового представления “Условно убитый” (здесь, впрочем, вероятно и хронологически обратная связь, поскольку премьера “Болта” состоялась на шесть с половиной месяцев раньше). В “Сцене наполнения цеха” (№ 9) Шостакович в переработанном виде использовал начальный “Марш” из музыки к “Клопу”. (Впервые на эту связь указала Алла Богданова, не уточнив, однако, соотношение номеров в балете и драматическом спектакле; они не идентичны. См.: Богданова А. Оперы и балеты Шостаковича. М., 1979. С. 138.)

²⁷ Это видно из сохранившихся рекламных фотографий, сделанных до премьеры. Т. М. Вечеслова рассказывает, что она и Гусев участвовали в премьерном спектакле (Вечеслова Татьяна. О том, что дорого: Воспоминания. Л., 1984. С. 169—170. См., кроме того, фотографии участников спектакля там же, на с. 215). Участие Вечесловой в спектакле “Болт” в роли Комсомолки подтверждается в справочнике: Деген А., Ступников И. Ленинградский балет: 1917—1987: Словарь-справочник: Солисты, солисты, балетмейстеры, педагоги, дирижеры. С. 58. Однако в премьерном буклете (Л., 1931) и в справочнике Ефима Садовникова “Д. Д. Шостакович: Нотографический и библиографический справочник” (М., 1965) Т. Вечеслова в списке исполнителей не упоминается, а среди действующих лиц нет “Комсомолки”.

И у композитора, и у балетмейстера к началу 30-х годов был уже некоторый опыт творческого осмысления современной жизни. Самой близкой к “Болту”, как по времени, так и по содержанию, работой Шостаковича была музыка к спектаклю “Выстрел” в ленинградском Театре рабочей молодежи (ТРАМ)²⁸. По словам создателей спектакля, театр “выдвинул на первый план линию *оптимистической иронии* комсомольского коллектива, уверенного в победе свежих и молодых сил над загнывающей частью рабочей среды, не изжившей мелкобуржуазных и капиталистических устремлений” (курсив мой. — М. Я.)²⁹. В искусстве 20-х годов ирония была апробированным средством снижения официального пафоса в воплощении стопроцентно положительных тем, идей и образов (таково, к примеру, изображение идеального социалистического будущего в “Клопе” Маяковского). В “Болте” Шостакович и Лопухов решаются пойти гораздо дальше. Сюжет Смирнова, лишенный малейшего намека на юмор или иронию, они раскрыли в комедийно-сатирическом ключе, причем этот подход определил принципы характеристики не только “отрицательных” фигур, но распространился и на всю группу персонажей “положительных”: Борис, Ольга, рабочие, комсомольцы, пионеры, красноармейцы и т. д. Прimitивно-лобовое противопоставление хороших ударников-комсомольцев и нехороших вредителей из числа несоюзной молодежи они осмыслили как злую пародию на появившиеся во множестве литературные, театральные, изобразительные и кинотворения о борьбе с вредительством. Шостакович испытывал отвращение ко всякой плохой музыке — и к плохой мещанско-нэпманской музыке городского быта, которую он называл “музыкальной макулатурой”, и к выхолощенной, псевдонародной “пролетарской” песне, создателями которой могли быть, согласно теориям РАПМа, только представители классово чистой расы композиторов. Судя по ослепительно остроумным страницам партитуры “Болта”, эта вторая категория музыкальной макулатуры была ему особенно ненавистна. Сочно, хлестко, с явным удовольствием осмеивая музыкальную пошлятину в сценах хулиганов и пьяниц, в танцах Эстетки, Соглашателя, Колониальной рабыни, он с неменьшим смаком изображает безликих передовиков производства, механически-безжизненную работу станков, и комсомольцы у него не лучше, чем богомольцы, а бригадир ничем не интереснее пономаря. Массовые сцены “положительных” пролетариев и бесчисленные танцы красноармейцев (пехота и артиллерия, осоавиахимовцы, самокатчики, краснофлотцы, авиаторы, буденновцы) Шостакович наделяет однообразно-примитивными характеристиками, пародийно-комический эффект которых образуется именно благодаря нескончаемым, нарочито однообразным повторениям музыки туповатой, но самодовольно громкой, а в заключительном Апофеозе — торжествующе наглой. Балетмейстер, как видно из отзывов прессы, не отставал от композитора в изобретении сатирических гротескных красок и для “негативных” и для “позитивных” персонажей “Болта”.

Дерзкий эксперимент закончился катастрофой. Неизбежность такого результата представляется сегодня почти запрограммированной. «...Балет не выдержал испытания, — говорил впоследствии Лопухов. — Не дело балета инсценировать хроникальные газетные заметки и воспроизводить реальную натуру какой ее видишь. Нельзя ставить в центр спектакля отрицательные персонажи, если только это не сатирическое обозрение. Отказываясь в “Болте” от положительных героев, данных крупным планом, от характеристики лучших качеств советского человека как главного в спектакле, мы, по сути дела, отказывались от самого сильного, самого привлекательного в танцевальном искусстве. Одними гротескными номерами в большом балете не обойдешься. Разумеется, это пришло мне в голову лишь много лет спустя, когда я снова и снова обдумывал то, что сделал, и искал корни своих неудач. Неудачи “Болта” начались с драматургической канвы, с выбора сюжета»³⁰.

Недостатки драматургии балета еще до премьеры отметил Иван Соллертинский. В статье, напечатанной в брошюре “В помощь зрителю”³¹ (едва ли не уникальный случай, когда публике, пришедшей в театр, заранее сообщают не о достоинствах, а о самых уязвимых сторонах спектакля!), Соллертинский писал, что “Болт” «не преодолевает старого принципа дивертисментной композиции балетного спектакля. В нем нет сквозного действия, нет интриги, завязка происходит только... в третьем действии, причем развязка наступает минут через шесть-семь после завязки. По части действия это маловато <...> Итак, дивертисментный характер спектакля не ликвидирован. Правда, опять же вместо „голубой птицы“, „принца Хохлика“ и „золушки“ на сцене поочередно появляются „антрэ“ осоавиахимовцев, самокатчиков, буденновцев и т. п. Но все-таки старые приемы балетного „развертывания сю-

²⁸ Преемственность “Болта” с опытом ТРАМ’а бегло отмечает в своих мемуарах и Лопухов: «Сочиняя балет, мы видели перед собой находки „Синей блузы“, „ТРАМ’а“ и мечтали сделать что-нибудь равноценное» (Лопухов Ф. Шестьдесят лет в балете. С. 257). Последнее замечание в устах создателя Танцсимфонии “Величие мироздания”, “Пульчинеллы” и “Ледяной девы” трудно воспринимать вполне серьезно.

²⁹ Соколовский М., Шостакович Д., Суслов Р., Вускович И. О спектакле //Выстрел. Л., 1930. С. 5.

³⁰ Лопухов Ф. Шестьдесят лет в балете. С. 257—258.

³¹ См.: Болт: Балет в 3-х действиях (В помощь зрителю). [Л.], 1931. Любопытно, что в отличие от аналогичных изданий, выпущенных к премьерам “Золотого века” и “Светлого ручья”, брошюра о “Болте” не содержит статей композитора, балетмейстера, художников, дирижера, словом, кого бы то ни было из авторов и создателей спектакля. Кроме критического очерка И. И. Соллертинского и краткого изложения содержания балета в книжке ничего нет.

жета“ дают себя знать»³². Вывод Соллертинского звучит как приговор до начала судебного заседания: *“Новая тема в балете не нашла еще своего драматургического выражения!”* (курсив мой. — М. Я.)³³.

Премьера “Болта” была встречена прессой единодушно отрицательно. Сегодня трудно восстановить облик спектакля, прошедшего единственный раз много десятилетий назад. Дивертисментный принцип, действительно, занимал в “Болте” очень большое место. В сущности, в балете четыре дивертисментных эпизода: “цеховой концерт” в первом, серия вставных танцев от “Танца комсомольцев” (№ 21) до “Танца пономаря” (в № 25) во втором и два дивертисмента в третьем действии — выступление заводской самодеятельности и танцы Красной Армии. Однако имеющиеся свидетельства прессы, мемуарные, эпистолярные и изобразительные материалы показывают, что наиболее яркими страницами спектакля были его сатирические, иронические, пародийные эпизоды. Именно эти эпизоды, а не дивертисментность хореографии, не эксперименты Лопухова и даже не удручающая беспомощность либретто вызвали наибольшую ярость критики. На производственном совещании после премьеры представитель завода “Красный путиловец” отмечал, что “давая на сцене советское производство, театр <...> изуродовал его настолько, что, к примеру, в паровом котле греют железо, а кузнец работает с двумя молотками одновременно”. Он предложил “теснее связаться с культактивом завода”. Газетные рецензенты, подобно представителю “Красного путиловца”, очень чутко замечали, что разоблачающий взгляд авторов “Болта” направлен отнюдь не только на “отрицательных” персонажей. “Все действующие лица наделены только внешними характеристиками, — писала газета “Смена”. — Отрицательные персонажи, конечно, пьют, дебоширят <...> положительные же ходят по сцене такими пай-мальчиками”. Они “схематичны, ходульны, фальшивы”, а “пьяный разгул хулиганов, сцены бытового разложения <...> показаны с гиперболической натуралистичностью”. При этом “отдельные поступки добродетельных комсомольцев не могут нейтрализовать этого мутного грязного потока, которым <...> заливается сцена (второй акт)”. “Постановщик проявляет полное бессилие, полное незнание жизни. Митинг на заводе, пуск нового цеха, сцены в рабочем клубе показаны с такой ребяческой наивностью, что становится стыдно за постановщика и за театр <...> Рабочие массы на митинге, суетня и толчея в цеху, опять торжественный марш в рабочем клубе, — все это ничто иное как пародия. В танцах этой фальши еще больше. Танцующий кузнец, лихой скачок буденновцев на венских стульях, жуткий танец авиаторов, танцы нацменьшинств (конечно, лезгинка и восточный) — это <...> приспособленческая халтура” (курсив мой. — М. Я.)³⁴. “Возмутительный пляс кузнеца с двумя молоточками похож на пародию, — подхватывал другой автор. — Танец конноармейцев (скачка на венских стульях) — издевка над красной кавалерией, а все красноармейские танцы дискредитируют Красную Армию” (курсив мой. — М. Я.)³⁵. Рецензент из заводской газеты “Ударник” усмотрел в концерте самодеятельности из третьего акта балета принижение искусства рабочих артбригад: «Вряд ли сейчас найдешь такую артбригаду, которая позволила бы себе составить свое выступление из показа „Морской конференции“, „Барышни-эстетки“, „Ломового“ и „Колониальной рабыни“»³⁶.

Наиболее обстоятельную и наиболее жесткую оценку спектаклю дал Моисей Янковский в журнале “Рабочий и театр”³⁷. Характерно, что и он особое внимание уделяет обрисовке “позитивных” сил, находя при этом позицию балетмейстера совершенно неудовлетворительной. «Индустриальная тематика у Лопухова носит буквально *карикатурные черты*, вырастающие в танце „кузнеца“ буквально в *издевку* над индустриальной тематикой. „Кривое зеркало“ в прославленные дни „Вампуки“ такими именно средствами издевалось над малограмотными штампами дореволюционного театра»³⁸. <...> Аналогичные черты проявляются *почти во всех танцах*, которые строятся на попытках показа *положительных элементов* в спектакле. И в частности, военные танцы представляют *исключительную смесь неграмотности*, вырастая в танце „буденновцев“ до *объективной насмешки над нашей конницей*. „Рабочие и комсомольцы“, — констатирует Янковский, — это однотонная, однотипная, *совершенно обезличенная масса*, которая вся подается в *подчеркнуто сером тоне* как в смысле типажа, так и в смысле танца”. Выводы, к которым приходит критик, имели уже четко сформулированный политический смысл: Лопухов “проявляет не только полнейшее непонимание материала, конкретно говоря, заводской атмосферы, но и демонстрирует явственно свою *политическую неподготовленность* к созданию советского спектакля». “При наличии всей этой советизированной внешности — налицо факт глубочайшего прорыва в области советского театра, прорыва, который сигнализирует неверность путей художественного руководства балетного театра (руководил балетом именно Ф. Лопухов. — М. Я.) и который требует пересмотра всех методов его работы”. Резюмируя свои наблюдения и оценки,

³² Соллертинский И. “Болт” и проблема советского балета // “Болт”: Балет в 3-х действиях. С. 7—8.

³³ Там же. С. 8.

³⁴ Родин Б. Липовый “Болт” // Смена, 1931, 12 апреля.

³⁵ Эмпа. “Болт” и БОЛТливые формалисты // Бытовая газета, 1931, 15 апреля.

³⁶ Н. Ш. Производство в балетном преломлении // Ударник, 1931. № 10—11.

³⁷ Янковский М. Болт // Рабочий и театр, 1931, № 11. С. 11.

³⁸ Здесь, пожалуй, метко и справедливо схвачена преемственность работы Шостаковича и Лопухова по отношению к русской сатирической театральной традиции, оказавшейся “не ко двору” в начале 30-х годов. Очень показательно, что именно в том же 1931 году театр “Кривое зеркало” был закрыт.

Янковский писал: «„Болт“ — несостоявшийся спектакль <...> „Болт“ не просто провал единичного театрального явления, — это провал, свидетельствующий о порочности того метода, который продолжает господствовать в балетном театре и который наглядно показывает, что его дорога до сих пор лежит *безнадежно далеко от общего пути советского театра*». Заключительная фраза статьи Янковского звучала как нескрываемая угроза: «„Болт“ — это *последнее предостережение*. И над этим выводом стоит призадуматься» (курсив везде мой. — М. Я.).

Реакция театрального руководства была мгновенной. Главный балетмейстер и управляющий балетной труппой Лопухов покинул театр. „Болт“ был немедленно снят с репертуара. Объявленный вслед за премьерой спектакль был заменен балетом „Дон-Кихот“³⁹. Художественным руководителем театра был назначен Сергей Радлов, который в специальном заявлении для прессы сообщил о планах коренной переработки „Болта“, в первую очередь, его либретто, отметив особо «беспомощность, чтобы не сказать бессмысленность сюжета в том виде, как он предстает перед зрителем спектакля. „Раймонды“ и „Коппелии“, — добавлял Радлов, — кажутся творениями Шекспира рядом с драматургией „Болта“»⁴⁰. Однако и помимо либретто в балете намечались многочисленные серьезные изменения: «Предстоит коренная переделка или снятие таких эпизодов, как „Кузнец“, „Колониальная рабыня“, значительная перестройка типажа и танцев Красной Армии».

Из выступления Радлова видно, что он стремился всячески смягчить ситуацию. «Недостатки спектакля „Болт“ очень значительны и всем очевидны, — говорил он, — но самый путь обновления балета настолько труден и пока мучителен, что к каждому опыту следует отнестись по возможности бережно, не для того, чтобы смазывать неудачи, но взвесить, нет ли возможности спасти и донести до зрителя лучшую часть в работе балетного и оркестрового коллективов»⁴¹. В начале июня было объявлено, что новая редакция балета будет показана в текущем сезоне один раз, и была определена даже конкретная дата показа: 28 июня⁴². Учитывая настроение критики, Радлов в том же заявлении для печати сказал: «Театр призывает общественность и ее рупор — прессу — попытаться прийти на просмотр без естественной в данном случае предубежденности и дать трезвую оценку того, насколько существенными оказались предпринятые изменения». Однако за неделю до предполагаемого показа появилось сообщение о том, что «вследствие целого ряда организационных неувязок, никаких работ над снятым с репертуара балетом „Болт“ проведено не было и этот спектакль *совершенно снимается с репертуара* театра без всякой переработки» (курсив мой. — М. Я.)⁴³. Сценическая история первой постановки балета „Болт“ закончилась.

При всей остроте критики в адрес балета в целом оценка музыки Шостаковича оказалась столь же единодушно положительной. Более того, в некоторых отзывах работа композитора противопоставлялась работе балетмейстера. «Музыка Шостаковича конкретно-театральна, реалистична (не в смысле звукоподражания): каждое сценическое событие, каждый поворот действия, новая характеристика персонажа или мимический акцент находят немедленную поддержку в музыке, — писал Соллертинский. — В ней есть ядовитые сатирические страницы (например, „Козелковщина“, „Конференция по разоружению“), но в остальном преобладают бодрые и мужественные настроения. По-прежнему выдающуюся роль играют ритм и тембр (инструментовка), однако и мелодические линии очень выпуклы и легко удерживаются в памяти. Шостакович отнюдь не ищет формальной изощренности: музыка „Болта“ разгружена от технических сложностей, прозрачна (несмотря на большой состав оркестра) и доступна даже для неискушенного слуха»⁴⁴. Оставляя в стороне вопрос о том, насколько отдельные положения Соллертинского соответствовали истине, можно утверждать, что он задал тон всему последующему обсуждению. Даже Янковский, давший спектаклю уничтожающую характеристику, особо выделил работу композитора: «Музыка Шостаковича давала возможность развернуть танцевальный спектакль, — подчеркивал он. — Но здесь налицо такой разрыв между постановщиком и композитором, что музыка в спектакле прозвучала совершенно самостоятельно»⁴⁵. В итоге, Радлов, обобщая мнения критики, мог без малейшей натяжки сказать, что «музыкальные достоинства [„Болта“] получили общее признание»⁴⁶. Положения, идущие от Соллертинского (музыка балета делится на страницы сатирические и „бодрые и мужественные“) и от Янковского (разрыв между музыкой и постановкой), в совокупности со справедливым указанием на полную непригодность либретто стали устойчи-

³⁹ См.: За 10 дней: Театр оперы и балета // Рабочий и театр, 1931, № 12. С. 22.

⁴⁰ Переработка „Болта“ (Беседа с худ. руководителем Театра оперы и балета С. Э. Радловым) // Рабочий и театр, 1931, № 12. С. 22.

⁴¹ Там же.

⁴² См.: За 10 дней: Театр оперы и балета // Рабочий и театр, 1931, № 16. С. 15.

⁴³ За 10 дней: Театр оперы и балета // Рабочий и театр, 1931, № 7. С. 15.

⁴⁴ Соллертинский И. „Болт“ и проблема советского балета // Цит. изд. С. 9–10.

⁴⁵ Янковский М. „Болт“ // Цит. изд. С. 11.

⁴⁶ Переработка „Болта“ // Цит. изд. С. 22.

вым общим местом в позднейших музыковедческих высказываниях о “Болте”. Пародийную сущность партитуры в целом современная критика попросту проглядела. Между тем, по меткому замечанию балетоведа Галины Добровольской, “ироническое отношение” композитора “проявилось в раскрытии положительных персонажей”, однако на первом (и единственном) спектакле музыка Шостаковича “балетными критиками не воспринималась как сатира”⁴⁷.

После премьеры балета Шостакович составил сюиту ор. 27а⁴⁸, получившую широкую популярность на концертной эстраде. В 1934 году Сюита была подготовлена к изданию в виде партитуры и голосов в Музгизе. Изданию уже был присвоен государственный номер, 21 апреля 1934 года дано цензурное разрешение к печати, 23 апреля рукопись сдана в производство, прошла корректуру, однако ни партитура, ни голоса так и не вышли в свет⁴⁹. Сюита была напечатана лишь в 1987 году.

Двадцатипятилетний композитор болезненно переживал перипетии, связанные с сочинением “Болта” и его неудачной сценической участью. Балет-сатира, балет-пародия, балет-плакат, лишенный даже намек на психологизм, балет с примитивной фабулой и беспомощной драматургией оказался на его личном творческом пути центральным пунктом острой психологической драмы, “последней каплей”, перетянувшей чашу весов в его сомнениях и колебаниях. Кризис завершился разрывом кабальных договорных отношений с государственными театрами (и киностудиями), вследствие которых он оказывался вынужденным работать над темами, не вызывавшими внутреннего творческого интереса. Расторгнув контракты на сочинение оперетты “Негр” и музыки к фильму “Твердеет бетон”, Шостакович как бы задним числом сделал то, чего не мог сделать с балетом о вредительстве.

Публицистическим выражением этого кризиса и его преодоления явилась опубликованная в конце 1931 года “Декларация обязанностей композитора”, в которой Шостакович с молодым полемическим пылом констатировал, в частности, “полную, стопроцентную импотентность наших музыкальных театров”⁵⁰ в сфере нового искусства, в создании советской оперы и балета. “Декларация”, полная резких обвинений и хлестких формулировок, вызвала бурю. Шостаковича уличали в идеологических шатаниях и переходе на позиции “буржуазного формализма и загнивающего западничества”, в лагерь художников, “чуждых советской музыке”. “Декларацию” объявили свидетельством “обострения классовой борьбы на музыкальном фронте”⁵¹. Шостакович не отвечал своим оппонентам. В это время он уже сочинял “Леди Макбет Мценского уезда”.

Издание клавира балета “Болт” и появление записи на компакт-дисках открывает возможности для широкого знакомства с этим неизвестным сочинением Шостаковича, для его сценического возрождения.

Манашир ЯКУБОВ

⁴⁷ Добровольская Г. Федор Лопухов. С. 197.

⁴⁸ Сообщение Софьи Хентовой о том, что Сюита составлена А. В. Гауком (см.: Шостакович: Жизнь и творчество, т. 1, с. 261), опровергается архивными материалами. Существуют две редакции Сюиты: в восьми частях (1. Увертюра, 2. Танец Бюрократ, 3. Танец ломового, 4. Танго — Танец Козелкова с приятелями, 5. Интермеццо, 6. Танец колониальной рабыни, 7. Соглашатель, 8. Общий танец и апофеоз — рукопись в ГЦММК им. М. И. Глинки, ф. 32, ед. хр. 285) и в шести частях. Второй вариант Сюиты с измененными автором названиями частей (1. Вступление, 2. Польша, 3. Вариация, 4. Танго, 5. Интермедия, 6. Финал) издан в томе 26 Собрания сочинений Д. Д. Шостаковича.

⁴⁹ Все материалы подготовлявшегося издания — авторизованная рукопись с надписью рукой Шостаковича на титульном листе “Прошу считать оригиналом” и авторской правкой; оркестровые голоса и корректурные листы — хранятся в фонде Государственного музыкального издательства (Музгиз) в РГАЛИ, ф. 653, оп. 1, ед. хр. 2268.

⁵⁰ Шостакович Д. Декларация обязанностей композитора // Рабочий и театр, 1931, № 31, С. 6—7.

⁵¹ См.: Янковский М. Кто против? — Единогласно. Открытое письмо Д. Шостаковичу // Рабочий и театр, 1931, № 32—33. С. 10—11.; Говорят композиторы: А. Гладковский и А. Цурмилен; К. Аренков; А. Пейсин // Рабочий и театр, 1931, № 32—33. С. 11.

THE BOLT: AN UNKNOWN BALLET BY DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH

The premiere of the ballet *The Bolt* took place on the stage of the Leningrad State Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet (now the Mariinsky Theatre) on 8 April 1931. The choreographer was Fyodor Lopukhov, already famous for his choreographic innovations, and the roles were performed by dancers such as Olga Mungalova, Leonid Leontyev, Boris Shavrov, Konstantin Sergeev... The stage sets and costumes designed by Tatyana Bruni and Georgi Korshikov had won first prize in a special competition to find the best artistic decor for the ballet.¹ The conductor was Alexander Gauk. This proved to be the only performance. Immediately after the premiere, the ballet was struck off the repertoire,² and was never again staged here or at any other theatre. Neither the piano score nor the orchestral score were ever published.

A suite from the ballet was performed many times in the 1930s, and was again heard in the 1980s on the concert stage,³ but it contains only a few of the musical pieces and cannot provide an overall impression either of the music of this major work which lasts more than two and a half hours⁴ or of its content.

Of the many forgotten works of Shostakovich thus excluded from our musical world, the ballet *The Bolt* remains the least known, even in comparison with his two other ballets of the 1920s and 1930s.

The ballet *The Golden Age*, composed earlier, was performed 19 times during the whole of the 1930-31 theatrical season. In the 1980s it was again performed at the Bolshoi (with a different scenario, considerable rearrangement of the musical pieces and the inclusion of fragments from other works by the composer); it was also performed in various other countries during the Bolshoi's foreign tours. The score, and also the instrumental parts for the suite from *The Golden Age* were printed by Muzgiz (State Music Publishing House) in 1935-36.

The ballet *The Bright Rivulet* was performed with great success during the 1935-36 season in both Leningrad and Moscow, and then acquired additional fame, only now negative, following the appearance of the article "Ballet Lies"⁵ in Stalinist *Pravda*.

The Bolt never acquired even notoriety. Yet this ballet occupies an important place in Shostakovich's musical creativity: it was written during a complex and emotionally dramatic period in the composer's life in the late 1920s-early 1930s.

In order to understand the creative situation which existed at the time the ballet *The Bolt* was composed, we must return to the history of the earlier ballet by the composer. The premiere of *The Golden Age* passed off successfully on 25, 26 and 27 October 1930. However, despite its warm reception by the public, the composer himself took a very negative view of the results of his collaboration with the theatre. In a famous letter to the producer, Nikolai Smolich, he expressed his evaluation of the results as follows: "*The Golden Age* ... is an anti-artistic work."⁶ In particular he was displeased by the failure to match choreography and score ("the ballet and the music exist quite separately"⁷), and by the content and quality of the story for the ballet. Of the staging of *The Golden Age*, Shostakovich writes: "I fought tooth and nail to resist taking on the scenario proposed to me", and further on: "now I shall compose things on subjects which *do indeed interest me*" (italics mine.—*M.Ia.*).⁸

¹ See "In the Space of Ten Days: The Opera and Ballet Theatre", *Rabochy i teatr* (The Worker and the Theatre), 1930, No. 56-57, p. 14. The stage sets and costumes designed by Tatyana Bruni and Georgi Korshikov were made by the artists S. Vorobyov, M. Zandin and S. Yevseev.

² That *The Bolt* was staged only once is reliably confirmed by both memoirs and also research and reference material (see, for example, A. Degen, I. Stupnikov, *Leningradsky balet: 1917-1987. Slovar-spravochnik: solistki, solisty, baletmeistery, pedagogi, dirizhory* (Ballet in Leningrad: 1917-1987. Reference Book: Soloists, Choreographers, Ballet Teachers and Conductors), Leningrad, 1988, pp. 242-43; *Leningradsky gosudarstvenny Ordena Lenina Teatr opery i baleta imeni S.M. Kirova: 1917-1967* (The State Leningrad Order of Lenin Opera and Ballet Theatre named after S.M. Kirov: 1917-1967), Leningrad, 1967, p. 212). Sofia Khentova's assertion that "after the premiere on 8 April 1931, *The Bolt* <...> appeared very occasionally on theatre bills for two and a half months" (italics mine.—*M.Ia.*) only serves to mislead the reader (see S. Khentova, *Shostakovich: Zhizn i tvorchestvo* (Shostakovich: His Life and Work), in two volumes, Vol. 1, Leningrad, 1985, p. 360). To appear on a theatre bill is not the same as to appear on the stage. Unfortunately, among those readers who fail to grasp the difference is the drama critic of the journal *Gramophone*, who, referring to this work by Khentova, expresses doubt as to the fact that *The Bolt* was staged only once (see DJF, "Shostakovich. The Bolt", *Gramophone*, June, 1995, vol. 73, No. 865, pp. 56-58).

³ The score of the Suite was first published in the *Collected Works* of Dmitri Shostakovich in 42 volumes, Vol. 26, Moscow, 1987.

⁴ The duration of the music to the ballet as performed by the Stockholm Symphony Orchestra conducted by Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, is 148 minutes. However, in this recording (by the firm CHANDOS) there are numerous omissions (in particular due to elimination of exact repetitions), since the music is being performed apart from any stage performance.

⁵ "Ballet Lies", *Pravda*, 6 February 1936.

⁶ Letter from Shostakovich to Nikolai Smolich of 30 October 1930. Quoted from the article by Gavril Yudin, "...Your Work Is the Event of a Lifetime for Me", in *Sovetskaya muzyka* (Soviet Music), 1983, No. 6, p. 92.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

Since *The Bolt* was written immediately after *The Golden Age*, it is natural to assume that this is precisely the work whose theme did indeed interest the composer. Let us attempt to reconstruct, as far as that is possible today, the story of how idea for this ballet first took shape, and how it was finally brought to the stage.

The initial idea of inviting Shostakovich to work on a ballet with an industrial theme came from the theatre itself, apparently after the score for *The Golden Age* had been approved and accepted. The author of the story for the new ballet was Victor Smirnov, then director of the Second Moscow Academic Arts Theatre (MKhAT-2). Smirnov had fought in the Civil War, and then worked as a cinematographic administrator,⁹ and had no experience whatsoever of work in such a specialised field as ballet scenario, nor in literature as such. The reasons or motives which led the Administration of the Leningrad Academic Theatres to invite Smirnov to collaborate on this ballet remain unknown, and in all likelihood lie outside the arts. The composer saw the initial version of the story for the ballet in February, 1930, in Moscow, where he was stopping over on his way to give concerts of his own works in Rostov-on-the-Don. Shostakovich set out his impressions in a letter to Ivan Sollertinsky: "... Comrade Smirnov read to me his story for the ballet *At the New Machine*. The content is very topical. There was a machine, then it broke down (the problem of wear and tear). Then it was mended (the problem of depreciation), and they also bought a new one. Everyone then dances round the new machine. Apotheosis. The whole thing takes three acts..."¹⁰ The content and tone of this letter leave no doubt as to Shostakovich's attitude both to the scenario and to its author.¹¹

Thereafter the story for the ballet was rewritten several times, yet even in its final form the primitive simplicity of the plot and the professional incompetence of its author are striking.¹²

Galina Dobrovolskaya, who has researched into the work of Fyodor Lopukhov, has shown that the plot of *The Bolt* is directly linked to the events of the period and the newspaper campaign then being waged, quoting the headings of newspaper articles in 1931: "Qualified Drunks and Absentees Are Disorganising Production", "Surrounded by Hooligans", "Hooligans Sabotage Cultural Work", "Absentees and Idlers Responsible for Kerosene Queues",¹³ etc. The author of the scenario was unable to rise above the level of the newspaper slogan.

Even before the premiere, the superficiality of the ballet story and Smirnov's incompetence as a playwright were obvious not only to the composer's traditional opponents, but to the composer himself, his friends and well-wishers (more will be said about this later).

What, then, compelled Shostakovich to begin work on the music for the ballet despite the manifest failure of the scenario?

At first glance, *The Bolt* seems to fit naturally into the "main current" of the Soviet arts, and also into the international arts scene in the late 1920s and early 1930s. It also easily finds a place and logical explanation within the context of the composer's work during those years.¹⁴

In the 1920s, the "production theme" had come to occupy an important place in the Soviet arts. Its social significance increased as the country moved from "national economic recovery" following the devastation of the revolution and Civil War, to the policy of "socialist industrialisation". One need only recall such compositions as *The Hooter Symphony* by Arseni Avraamov (1922), *The Factory* by Alexander Mosolov (1926), and also the opera *The Dam* by the same composer (1930), *Rails* by Vladimir Deshevov (1930), or the symphony *Turksib* (1933) by Maximilian Steinberg (the professor who taught Shostakovich composition at the Leningrad Conservatory), dedicated to the construction of the Turkestan-Siberian railway. One might also name literary works on similar themes which were well known at that time, for example the novels *Cement* by Fyodor Gladkov (1925), *The Timber Factory* by Anna Karavaeva (1928), *The Hydro-Electric Power Station* by Marietta

⁹ This information about Victor Smirnov is taken from the book by Sofia Khentova, *Shostakovich: Zhizn i tvorchestvo*, Vol. 1, p. 259. In the monograph by Natalya Lukyanova, Smirnov's name is given inaccurately (see N.V. Lukyanova, *Dmitri Dmitrievich Shostakovich*, Moscow, 1980, p. 70). The same error is found in the German edition of the book (Berlin, 1982, p. 81).

¹⁰ Quoted from the book by L. Mikheeva, *I.I. Sollertinsky: Zhizn i nasledie* (Ivan Sollertinsky: His Life and Legacy), Leningrad, 1988, p. 78.

¹¹ Compare this with the statement by Sofia Khentova that Smirnov was "a man who, like Adrian Piotrovsky, interested Shostakovich by virtue of his exceptional personal and creative image" (S. Khentova, op. cit., p. 259).

¹² The drunkard and hooligan Lyonka Tippler, sacked from his job at the factory, decides to take revenge by sabotaging one of the machines, and persuades the lad Goshka to put a bolt in one of the lathes. Lyonka accuses Boris, a member of the Komsomol, and the factory guard arrest him, but Goshka regrets what he has done and tells the whole story. Boris is set free, and Lyonka exposed and arrested. The workers and Red Army men visiting the factory organise a concert to celebrate. (For a fuller account of the story, see pp. 7–8 of this publication.)

¹³ See G. Dobrovolskaya, *Fyodor Lopukhov*, Leningrad, 1976, p. 198.

¹⁴ Sofia Khentova finds the reason for turning to the theme of *The Bolt* in an analogy between Shostakovich's works for drama and for ballet. The plays *The Shot*, *Virgin Soil and Rule*, *Britannia!*, for which Shostakovich composed the music, writes Khentova, "taken together composed a triptych of contemporary life: at the factory, at the collective farm, and abroad. During these same years he also expressed this same theme in ballet music: *The Golden Age* was about Soviet sportsmen on a foreign tour, *The Bolt* was about Komsomol factory workers, and *The Bright Rivulet* was about a collective farm" (S. Khentova, op. cit., p. 247). Lyudmila Mikheeva, commenting on the letter from Shostakovich to Sollertinsky referred to above, states that the composer nonetheless "wanted to write the ballet. People were thinking seriously at that time of embodying the production theme in ballet. So Shostakovich composed the music" (L. Mikheeva, op. cit., p. 78).

Shaginian (1931), *The Concrete Hardens*, a film script by Alexander Macheret (1931), to which, moreover, Shostakovich was to compose the music, and many others. That same year (1931), an opera about oil production in Azerbaijan, *The October Oil Derrick* by Boleslav Yavorsky, was staged at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow.

One can also cite examples of European urban art of this kind, such as *Pacific 231* (the name of a steam locomotive) by Arthur Honegger, *Machines agricoles*, a song-cycle by Darius Milhaud (using the text of a catalogue of agricultural machinery and including parts such as the mowing machine, the binder or the reaping machine), or *Promenades* by Francis Poulenc ("In a Car", "On an Aeroplane", "In a Train", "In an Omnibus"). (Such a striking parallel in the culture of totalitarian and non-totalitarian countries is a phenomenon which no doubt deserves further exploration.) Neither the constructivist-urbanist approach (*The Factory* by Mosolov, *Pacific 231* by Arthur Honegger), nor the abstract-social approach to the production theme aroused any particular interest in Shostakovich.

However, in the late 1920s and early 1930s, the production theme revealed a new dimension when it acquired a sharp political colouring: a mass campaign was launched against sabotage. In 1930 the country was shaken by a much-publicised trial of industrial saboteurs, a trial which became known as "The Industrial Party Trial". Alongside information on new ballet productions, the journal *Rabochy i teatr* (The Worker and the Theatre) also published hysterical pronouncements such as "No Pity for Saboteurs!", "Saboteurs Must Be Shot!" made by people from the world of arts.¹⁵ On the cover of one of the last issues of the journal for 1930 was a copy of the placard "Expose!", which depicted a saboteur-thug pushing a stick between the gears of a lathe.¹⁶

This was precisely the line taken in the scenario for *The Bolt* following Shostakovich's meeting with the author in February. The plot now acquired a radically different, political interpretation: the lathe went out of operation not simply because of wear and tear, but as a result of conspiracy by the class enemy. Thus the plot pivoted not on "the problem of wear and tear", but on the exposure of concrete villains, on the idea of the battle against hostile social elements.

This reinterpretation of the plot of *The Bolt* coincided with a change in official public propaganda. The hunt for the enemies of the people quickly moved beyond the industrial scene to become a ubiquitous phenomenon. In the autumn of 1930, in its lead article unambiguously entitled "Musicians and Sabotage", the journal *Proletarsky muzykant* (Proletarian Musician) called for the exposure of saboteurs not only in industry but also in music: "The trial of the saboteur organisation 'The Industrial Party' has disturbed broad masses of the working class, the peasantry and the Soviet intelligentsia. The musical world has not watched from the sidelines either: numerous resolutions are being passed and protests made against sabotage, demanding the harshest measures to be applied in dealing with saboteurs and the ideologists of foreign intervention. However, the musicians' involvement in the battle against sabotage cannot, of course, be limited merely to protests and speeches; the issue must be examined more deeply, must be raised in a way that is at once simpler and yet more complex: is there any sabotage in our musical sphere, and can our musicians, Soviet specialists, help to identify this sabotage and eliminate it? We affirm that ideological sabotage does exist in the musical sphere. If musicians wish to help in the battle against sabotage, they must raise their voice and draw the attention of the working class and the party to concrete facts of sabotage on the musical front."¹⁷

In this atmosphere of social hysteria, to refuse to work on a ballet whose theme was the exposure of sabotage could easily be interpreted as collaboration. Fyodor Lopukhov, recalling work on *The Bolt* several decades later, wrote: "Include the theatre in the battle against those who stand in the way of the industrialisation of the country! <...> *Who would refuse* such an opportunity, which met the fundamental needs of the Soviet arts in that period?" (italics mine.—*M.Ia.*).¹⁸ In the light of what has been said above, these words read somewhat differently today: it was impossible to refuse.

In addition, there were also particular circumstances which left Shostakovich, in effect, with little choice. Despite the obvious success which *The Golden Age* had enjoyed with the public, it met with the hostility of officialdom. Those involved in its creation were accused of being time-servers, of dragging onto the stage a bourgeois ideology hostile to the Soviet theatre, of aestheticism and formalism.¹⁹ Not long before this, the opera *The Nose* had received even harsher criticism. In the journal *Proletarsky muzykant* it was described as the triumph of formalism; as "an ugly and unhealthy grimace parting the jaws in mindless physiological

¹⁵ From the resolution passed at a general meeting of the staff of the State Bolshoi Drama Theatre. See "A Reply to Saboteurs", *Rabochy i teatr*, 1930, No. 64-65, p. 15.

¹⁶ *Rabochy i teatr*, 1930, No. 62-63.

¹⁷ "Musicians and Sabotage", *Proletarsky muzykant* (Proletarian Musician), 1930, No. 8 (16), p. 1.

¹⁸ F. Lopukhov, *Shestdesyat let v balete: Vospominaniya i zapiski baletmeistera* (Sixty Years in Ballet: Reminiscences and Notes of a Choreographer), Moscow, 1966, p. 257.

¹⁹ The harshest criticism was in the article by Yuri Brodersen, "The Legalisation of Time-Serving", in *Rabochy i teatr*, 1930, No. 60-61, pp. 8-9. For further details, see Manashir Iakubov's article "Shostakovich's First Ballet: The History of Its Creation and Stage Fate" in: Shostakovich, *Zolotoi vek. Balet. Klavir* (Shostakovich, *The Golden Age. Ballet. Piano Score*), Moscow, DSCH Publishers, 1995, pp. 224-227.

laughter".²⁰ *Proletarsky muzykant*, the journal of the Russian Association of Proletarian Musicians (RAPM), and the mouthpiece, until 1932, of views very close to those of official circles, was invariably critical of Shostakovich's work as a phenomenon which not only had nothing in common with Soviet musical creativity, but which could not even be classed with the music of the so-called "fellow travellers".²¹

Finally, something happened in Shostakovich's immediate entourage, the significance of which has still not been appreciated by his biographers. In 1929, the Moscow composer Mikhail Kvadri was arrested and never seen again (according to information obtained by the author, he was shot by the firing squad).²² Shostakovich dedicated his *First Symphony* to him, and this dedication could be found in the published piano score of the symphony for four hands.²³ For his part, Kvadri had dedicated several of his works to Shostakovich, and manuscripts with these dedications could well have come into the hands of the investigator when Kvadri was arrested.

However, in the spring of 1930, the theatre announced that Shostakovich (and Lopukhov) would be working on a new ballet, and the theme of the new work was clearly defined: "The Bolshoi Opera Theatre has decided to include the ballet *The Bolt* in its repertoire for the next season; the script on the theme of hooliganism and industrial sabotage is to be written by Victor Smirnov; the music is to be composed by Dmitri Shostakovich. The choreography will be by the composer and Fyodor Lopukhov."²⁴ There was no going back.

The theatre management ascribed particular importance to staging "the first industrial ballet" on a politically topical theme. According to Yuri Slonimsky, a historian of Soviet ballet, and also a contemporary and witness to these events, "the theatre had several other proposed works in a similar vein and awaiting their turn, should *The Bolt* prove a success. <...> It would seem that the management was convinced that their choreographic innovations were in the right direction".²⁵ Work on *The Bolt* proceeded at "shock" pace.²⁶ A special competition was held for the creation of the best stage sets and costumes, the winners, as was mentioned earlier, being Tatyana Bruni and Georgi Korshikov. Two troupes rehearsed the ballet, and the second troupe included dancers just as renowned as the first, among them Tatyana Vecheslova and Pyotr Gusev.²⁷

By the early 1930s both the composer and the choreographer had acquired some experience in the artistic presentation of contemporary life. The music composed by Shostakovich for the play *The Shot*, staged at the Leningrad Theatre of Working Youth (LenTRAM), was closest to *The Bolt* both in time and in

²⁰ D. Zhitomirsky, "The Nose, an Opera by Dmitri Shostakovich", *Proletarsky muzykant*, 1929, No. 7-8, p. 39.

²¹ See, for example, the editorial "Militant Eclecticism" (*Proletarsky muzykant*, 1930, No. 9-10 (17-18), pp. 3-4); L. Lebedinsky, "On the Enemies and Friends of Proletarian Music" (ibid., 1931, No. 1 (19), pp. 8-9); S. Dudel, "On the Music by Shostakovich to the Film *The Golden Mountains*" (ibid., 1931, No. 23-24, pp. 20-22; see, in the same issue, pp. 31 and 46 for further references to Shostakovich); see also the book by Lev Lebedinsky, *8 let borby za proletarskuyu muzyku (1923-1931)* (Eight Years of Struggle for Proletarian Music, 1923-1931), Moscow, 1931, p. 84, in which *The Nose* by Shostakovich is classified among examples of "contemporary degenerate, decadent music".

²² The life and work of Mikhail Kvadri (1897-1929) is a topic still awaiting its researcher. Some information on Kvadri can be found in a short article by Mikhail Starokadomsky published in 1926 in the journal *Sovremennaya muzyka* (Almanac of the Association of Contemporary Music attached to the State Academy of Artistic Sciences, year III, No. 13-14, pp. 91-92). This is the only publication about the composer Kvadri printed during his lifetime. The attractive personality of Kvadri is depicted in the reminiscences of Lev Oborin "How Much Music Was Played!" (see *Vissarion Yakovlevich Shebalin: Statyi. Vospominaniya. Materialy* (Vissarion Shebalin: Articles, Reminiscences, Documents), Moscow, 1970, pp. 206-09).

²³ Dmitri Shostakovich, *First Symphony*. Piano arrangement for four hands by Yevgeni Slavinsky. Moscow, 1928. In all later publications of the *First Symphony* issued during Shostakovich's lifetime, the dedication to M.V. Kvadri is missing. We have reintroduced it in the *Collected Works* of Dmitri Shostakovich (Vol. 1, Moscow, 1987).

²⁴ "News about the Arts", *Rabochy i teatr*, 1930, No. 18 (1 April), p. 16. It is clear from the text that in March the theatre confirmed some variant of the story for the ballet ("script") by Smirnov; it is also clear that Shostakovich had not yet begun work on the music.

²⁵ Yu. Slonimsky, *Sovetsky balet* (Soviet Ballet), Moscow-Leningrad, 1950, p. 90.

²⁶ On this subject see: "In the Space of Ten Days: The Opera and Ballet Theatre", *Rabochy i teatr*, 1931, No. 5 (21 February), p. 22. The short period allocated for the work perhaps explains the use of fragments from other compositions in some of the pieces for the ballet. For example, "The Mime Dance of the Charladies" (No. 8) is based on the "Final March" from the music to Mayakovsky's comedy *The Bedbug*. The introduction to Act II (No. 18) is an expanded and revised version of the orchestral piece "The Field (Landscape)" from the concert-circus production *Supposedly Killed* (though here it could be that the chronological order is reversed, since the premiere of *The Bolt* took place six and a half months earlier). In the scene "The Workers Arrive" (No. 9) Shostakovich used an adapted version of the introductory "March" from the music to *The Bedbug*. (The first to point to this link was Alla Bogdanova, who failed, however, to correlate the musical pieces in the ballet and in the play: they are not identical. See A. Bogdanova, *Opery i balety Shostakovicha* (The Operas and Ballets of Shostakovich), Moscow, 1979, p. 138.)

²⁷ This can be seen from surviving advertising photographs for the premiere. T.M. Vecheslova states that she and Gusev appeared in the premiere performance (Tatyana Vecheslova, *O tom, chto dorogo: Vospominaniya* (What Is Dear To Me: Reminiscences), Leningrad, 1984, pp. 169-70; see also, on page 215 of the same book, the photographs of those who took part in the performance). That Vecheslova appeared in *The Bolt* in the role of a Komsomol Girl is confirmed in the reference work: A. Degen, I. Stupnikov, *Leningradsky balet: 1917-1987*, p. 58. However, neither the booklet published for the premiere (Leningrad, 1931), nor the reference work *D.D. Shostakovich: Notografichesky i bibliografichesky spravochnik* (Dmitri Shostakovich: A Notational and Bibliographic Reference Book) by Yefim Sadovnikov (Moscow, 1965) contain any mention of Tatyana Vecheslova on the list of performers, while the list of characters contains no "Komsomol Girl".

content.²⁸ According to those who staged the play, the theatre "placed the main emphasis on the *optimistic irony* of the Komsomol team, confident that fresh young forces would win the victory over the decadent section of the worker milieu, which had still not freed itself from petty-bourgeois and capitalist aspirations" (*italics mine.*—*M.Ia.*).²⁹ In the arts of the 1920s, irony was the tried and tested method of reducing official pathos in wholly positive themes, ideas and illustrations (such, for example, is the illustration of the ideal socialist future in *The Bedbug* by Mayakovsky). In *The Bolt*, Shostakovich and Lopukhov decided to take this a great deal further. Smirnov's story for the ballet, devoid of even a hint of humour or irony, was recast in a satirical key. Moreover, this approach not only determined the presentation of the "negative" characters, but was also extended to cover all the "positive" ones—Boris, Olga, the workers, the Komsomol and Young Pioneer members, the Red Army men, etc. The primitive-simplistic contrast between the good Komsomol shock workers and the bad saboteurs from among the non-Komsomol youth became a black parody of the numerous novels, plays, paintings and films about the campaign against sabotage. Shostakovich was repelled by all forms of cheap music—the bourgeois urban music of the NEP period, which he termed "musical trash", and the empty, pseudo-popular "proletarian" songs which, according to the theories of RAPM, could only be written by representatives of a "socially pure" race of composers. Judging by the brilliant satire to be found on the pages of *The Bolt*, Shostakovich found this second category of musical rubbish particularly nauseating. Having poured his rich, stinging ridicule on such cheap music in the hooligan and drunkard scenes and in the dances of the Lady Aesthete, the Yes-Man and the Colonial Slave Girl, he takes no less pleasure in depicting the faceless heroes of labour and the mechanical, lifeless operation of the lathes. His Komsomol members differ little from the parishioners, and the shock brigade leader is as colourless as the sacristan. The mass scenes of "positive" proletarians and the endless dances of the Red Army (infantry and artillery, ADAC members, motorcyclists, Red Navy sailors, airmen and the Budyonny cavalry corps) have a monotonous primitivism which turns them into parody precisely because of the endless, emphatically monotonous and loudly self-satisfied repetition of dullish music, while the concluding Apotheosis is triumphantly insolent. The press reviews reveal that the choreographer matched the composer in terms of the satirical and grotesque for both "negative" and "positive" characters in the ballet.

This daring experiment ended in catastrophe. The failure of the ballet seems to us today to be virtually predetermined. "...The ballet did not withstand the test," said Lopukhov later. "It is not the business of ballet to stage the news of the day, and reproduce reality as we see it. Negative characters cannot occupy the centre of the stage, except in a satirical review. Having decided, in *The Bolt*, against placing the positive characters at the centre, having failed to make the best qualities of Soviet people the dominant factor, we, in effect, rejected the most powerful and the most attractive aspect of ballet. A major ballet cannot consist of the grotesque alone. Of course, I realised this only many years later, when I thought again and again over my work, and tried to find the root cause of my failures. The failure of *The Bolt* began with the dramatic basis, with the choice of theme."³⁰

The deficiencies in the theme of the ballet were noticed prior to the premiere by Ivan Sollertinsky. In an article printed in the booklet *To Assist the Spectator*³¹ (an almost unheard-of case in which the public coming to the theatre is informed in advance not of the merits of the work, but of its weakest points!), Sollertinsky wrote that *The Bolt* "was still based on the old principle of a 'divertissement'. It lacked any continuous story line, any intrigue, the plot began only ... in Act III, with the denouement coming about six to seven minutes later. For a plot this is a little feeble. <...> Thus it remains a divertissement. True, in place of 'Bluebird', 'Prince Whooping-Cough' and 'Cinderella', we have the entry of ADAC members, army motorcyclists, cavalymen, etc. Nonetheless the old traits of 'developing the theme' in ballet make themselves felt."³² Sollertinsky's conclusion sounds like a sentence read out before the trial: "*The new theme in ballet has still not found its dramatic expression*" (*italics mine.*—*M.Ia.*).³³

²⁸ Lopukhov also briefly comments in his memoirs on the link between *The Bolt* and work for the Leningrad Theatre of Working Youth: "When composing the ballet, we saw before us the innovations of the 'Blue Shirt' and LenTRAM and dreamt of doing something equal to these." (This comment, coming from the creator of the Dance Symphony "The Grandeur of the Universe", *Pulcinella* and *The Ice Maiden*, is rather hard to believe.) See F. Lopukhov, *op. cit.*, p. 257.

²⁹ M. Sokolovsky, D. Shostakovich, R. Suslovich, I. Vuskovich, "On the Performance". In: *Vystrel* (The Shot), Leningrad, 1930, p. 5.

³⁰ F. Lopukhov, *op. cit.*, pp. 257-58.

³¹ See *Bolt: Balet v 3-kh deistviyakh (V pomoshch zhritel'yu)* (*The Bolt: A Ballet in Three Acts (To Assist the Spectator)*), [Leningrad,] 1931. It is curious to note that, in contrast to other similar publications issued to mark the premieres of *The Golden Age* and *The Bright Rivulet*, the booklet on *The Bolt* contains no articles by the composer, choreographer, designers, conductor—that is, by anyone involved in creating the ballet. Its only contents are a critical sketch by Ivan Sollertinsky, and the ballet synopsis.

³² I. Sollertinsky, "The Bolt and the Problem of Soviet Ballet". In: *Bolt: Balet v 3-kh deistviyakh*, pp. 7-8.

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

The ballet critics were unanimous in their negative response to the premiere of *The Bolt*. It is difficult today to reconstruct the original performance, which took place only once, and that many decades ago. The principle of the *divertissement* indeed played a very large role in *The Bolt*. In fact the ballet contains four such episodes: the "workshop concert" in Act I, the series of dances—from "The Dance of the Komsomol Members" (No. 21) to "The Dance of the Sacristan" (in No. 25) in Act II, and two *divertissements* in Act III: the amateur propaganda concert, and the dances by the Red Army men. Material from the press, memoirs, letters and illustrations, however, reveal that the most vivid elements in the ballet were the satirical, ironic and parody episodes. It was precisely these, and not the *divertissement*-style choreography, not the experiments by Lopukhov, nor even the woeful incompetence of the ballet story, which drew the anger of the critics. At a production meeting held after the premiere, a representative of the Red Putilovets factory commented that "in bringing Soviet production onto the stage, the theatre <...> distorted it so much that, for example, they heated iron in a steam boiler, and the blacksmith wielded two hammers at once". He suggested that they "have closer contacts with the factory's culture group". The newspaper critics, like the representative of Red Putilovets, very perceptively pointed out that the authors of *The Bolt* exposed not only the "negative" characters. "All the characters have been given a purely superficial delineation," wrote the newspaper *Smena* (Shift-Worker). "The negative characters do, of course, drink and debauch themselves <...> but the positive characters act like teachers' pets." They are "schematic, cardboard cut-outs, false", and "the drunken capers of the hooligans, the scenes of decadence at the everyday level <...> are shown with hypertrophied realism". Furthermore, "individual actions by virtuous Komsomol members cannot neutralise this muddy, dirty current which <...> flows over the stage (Act II)". "The producer reveals his total impotence, his total ignorance of life. The factory meeting, commissioning of the new workshop, the scenes in the workers' club are shown with such childish naivety that one is ashamed for the producer and for the theatre. <...> The workers at a meeting, the bustling and elbowing in the workshop, again a ceremonial march at the workers' club—all of this is nothing but a parody. There is even more of it in the dances. The dancing blacksmith, the dashing gallop of cavalymen on Viennese chairs, the dreadful dance of the airmen, the dances of ethnic minorities (of course the Lezghin and the Oriental) is nothing but <...> slipshod kow-towing" (italics mine.—*M.Ia.*).³⁴ "The outrageous dance of the blacksmith with two hammers resembles a parody," wrote another journalist. "The dance of the Red Army men (the gallop on Viennese chairs) is a mockery of the Red Cavalry, and all these Red Army dances discredit the Red Army" (italics mine.—*M.Ia.*).³⁵ The art critic from the factory newspaper *Oudarnik* (Shock Worker) decided that the amateur concert in Act III belittled the talent of worker arts groups: "You would hardly find today any arts group which would permit itself to give a performance consisting of 'The Naval Conference', 'The Lady Aesthete', 'The Drayman' and 'The Colonial Slave Girl'".³⁶

The most comprehensive and harshest assessment of the performance was given by Moisei Yankovsky in the journal *Rabochy i teatr*.³⁷ Typically, he also pays particular attention to the delineation of the "positive" forces, finding the choreography totally unsatisfactory. "In Lopukhov's interpretation, the industrial theme becomes quite literally a caricature which, in the 'Blacksmith' dance, becomes outright mockery of the production theme. The theatre 'The Crooked Mirror' used just such methods in its famous *Vampuka* days to mock the banality of the pre-revolutionary theatre."³⁸ <...> Similar features reveal themselves in almost all the dances based on an attempt to display the positive elements in the ballet. The military dances, for example, are an unbelievable compound of ignorance which, in the dance of the 'cavalymen', becomes, in actual fact, ridicule of our cavalry." "The workers and Komsomol members," continues Yankovsky, "are a monochrome, uniform, completely faceless mass which is presented in an emphatically grey tone, both as regards the type, and as regards the dancing." The conclusions drawn by the critic had a clear political meaning: Lopukhov "not only reveals complete failure to understand the material, that is, the atmosphere of a factory, but also demonstrates fairly openly his political immaturity as regards creating a Soviet ballet". "Despite all the Sovietised externals, we are facing a massive break-down in the sphere of the Soviet theatre, a break-down which is signalling the erroneous path taken by the artistic directors of the ballet theatre (the artistic director of the ballet was precisely Fyodor Lopukhov.—*M.Ia.*), and which requires that all their methods of work be reviewed." Summing up his observations and evaluation, Yankovsky wrote: "*The Bolt* is a failure. <...> *The Bolt* is not just the failure of one theatrical work, it is a failure testifying to the defectiveness of that method which continues to dominate in ballet, and which is visibly showing that its path is hopelessly far removed from the

³⁴ B. Rodin, "The Sham Bolt", *Smena* (Shift-Worker), 1931, 12 April.

³⁵ Empa, "The Bolt and Formalist Chatterboxes", *Bytovaya gazeta* (Daily Life Gazette), 1931, 15 April.

³⁶ N. Sh., "Production Reflected in Ballet", *Oudarnik* (Shock Worker), 1931, No. 10-11.

³⁷ M. Yankovsky, "The Bolt", *Rabochy i teatr*, 1931, No. 11, p. 11.

³⁸ Here, in fact, Yankovsky senses, and with good reason, that in their work, Shostakovich and Lopukhov are continuing the tradition of the Russian satirical theatre, a tradition which had "fallen out of favour" by the early 1930s. It was no coincidence that the theatre "The Crooked Mirror" was closed down that same year of 1931.

path being taken by the whole of the Soviet theatre." The concluding phrase by Yankovsky had the sound of overt menace: "*The Bolt* is the final warning. This is a conclusion that should be pondered" (in all the quotations italics are mine.—*M.Ia.*).

The theatre management reacted instantly. The chief choreographer and troupe director, Fyodor Lopukhov, left the theatre. *The Bolt* was immediately removed from the repertoire. The performance which should have followed the premiere was replaced by the ballet *Don Quixote*.³⁹ Sergei Radlov was appointed artistic director of the theatre. In a special announcement for the press, he spoke of plans to undertake a radical reworking of *The Bolt*, above all the ballet story, making particular reference to the "incompetence, not to say meaninglessness of the plot in the form in which it is presented to the spectator. *Raymonda* and *Coppelia*," added Radlov, "seem Shakespearean in comparison with *The Bolt*."⁴⁰ There were, however, plans to make other numerous serious changes in the ballet, in addition to the scenario: "Episodes such as 'The Blacksmith' and 'The Colonial Slave Girl' must be radically altered or removed, and the characterisation and dances of the Red Army must be considerably modified."

It is clear from Radlov's words that he was doing all he could to smooth over the situation. "The deficiencies in *The Bolt* are very considerable and visible to all," he said, "but the very process of renewing ballet is so difficult and, at present, painful that one should be sympathetic to every attempt in this direction, not in order to cover up the flaws but in order to see whether it is possible to save and bring to the audience the better part of the work of the ballet troupe and orchestra."⁴¹ At the beginning of June it was announced that a new version of the ballet would be performed once in the current season, and even a date was decided upon—28 June.⁴² Given the mood of the critics, Radlov also stated in his announcement for the press: "The theatre calls upon the public and its mouthpiece, the press, to make the effort to come to the preview without any of the prejudice understandable in this case, and to appraise soberly whether or not the changes introduced are radical enough." However, a week before the proposed preview, it was announced that "as a result of a series of organisational problems, no work on the ballet *The Bolt* has been done, and the ballet is being removed definitively from the repertoire without any reworking" (italics mine.—*M.Ia.*).⁴³ The stage history of the first production of the ballet *The Bolt* had reached its conclusion.

For all the harsh criticism of the ballet, the evaluation of Shostakovich's music was unanimously positive. Indeed, in some of the reviews, the work of the composer was contrasted against that of the choreographer. "The music of Shostakovich is specifically theatrical and realistic (not in the sense of sound imitation): each event on stage, each turn in the plot, new trait in a character or mime emphasis is instantly given musical support," wrote Sollertinsky. "There are acidic, satirical pages (for example 'Kozelkovism', 'The Disarmament Conference'), but the rest is predominantly lively and powerful. As before, it is the rhythm and timbre (instrumentation) which play the main role, however the melodic sections are very rounded and easily remembered. Shostakovich is in no way seeking formal elegance: the music for *The Bolt* is free of technical complexities, transparent (despite the large orchestra) and accessible even to the layman."⁴⁴ Leaving aside the question of whether certain statements by Sollertinsky are altogether accurate, one can state that he set the tone for all the subsequent discussion. Even Yankovsky, who had had penned such an annihilating review of the ballet, was careful to give a separate mention to the music: "The music of Shostakovich made it possible to develop a ballet performance," he emphasised. "However, there is such an obvious gap between the choreographer and the composer that in the performance the music came across quite independently."⁴⁵ Finally Radlov, summarising the view of the critics, could say quite honestly that "the musical qualities [of *The Bolt*] have won general recognition."⁴⁶ The views expressed by Sollertinsky (the music to the ballet can be divided into satirical pages, and "lively and powerful" pages) and by Yankovsky (the gap between the music and the choreography) together with the justified assessment of the ballet story as totally unsuitable, became the general view expressed in all later critical assessments of *The Bolt*. That the score is essentially a parody has simply remained unnoticed by contemporary critics. Yet, as the ballet critic Galina Dobrovolskaya rightly noted, "the ironic attitude" of the composer "was revealed in the delineation of the positive characters". At the first (and only) performance, however, the music of Shostakovich "was not perceived as satirical by the ballet critics".⁴⁷

³⁹ See "In the Space of Ten Days: The Opera and Ballet Theatre", *Rabochy i teatr*, 1931, No. 12, p. 22.

⁴⁰ "Rewriting *The Bolt* (A Conversation with the Artistic Director of the Opera and Ballet Theatre, Sergei Radlov)", *ibid.*

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² See "In the Space of Ten Days: The Opera and Ballet Theatre", *Rabochy i teatr*, 1931, No. 16, p. 15.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, No. 17, p. 15.

⁴⁴ I. Sollertinsky, *op. cit.*, pp. 9-10.

⁴⁵ M. Yankovsky, *op. cit.*, p. 11.

⁴⁶ "Rewriting *The Bolt*", p. 22.

⁴⁷ G. Dobrovolskaya, *op. cit.*, p. 197.

Following the failure of *The Bolt*, Shostakovich composed a suite, op. 27a,⁴⁸ which became very popular on the concert stage. In 1934 the score and the instrumental parts of the Suite were prepared for publication by Muzgiz. The publication had already been given a state number, on 21 April 1934 it was passed by the censors, and on 23 April the manuscript was sent to the printers, reached the proof-reading stage, but was never published.⁴⁹ The Suite was published only in 1987.

For the twenty-five-year-old composer, the ups and downs involved in the composition of the ballet, and its failure on stage were a painful experience. A ballet-satire, a ballet-parody, a ballet-placard, deprived of even a hint of psychology, a ballet with a primitive plot and incompetent scenario—all this became the focal point of an acute psychological drama in his personal creative work, the "last drop" which tipped the scales in his doubts and hesitations. The crisis came to a head when he broke off the restrictive agreements with state theatres (and cinema studios) which obliged him to work on themes that evoked no inner creative interest. Having broken off his contracts to compose the music for the operetta *The Black Man*, and the music for the film *The Concrete Hardens*, Shostakovich finally did that which he had been unable to do with the ballet about sabotage.

The journalistic expression of this crisis and the solution he found to it was the "Declaration on the Duties of a Composer", published at the end of 1931, in which Shostakovich spoke with youthful ardour about "the total, one-hundred per cent impotence of our musical theatres"⁵⁰ in the sphere of the new arts, in the creation of Soviet opera and ballet. This "Declaration", full of harsh accusations and cutting comments, provoked a storm. Shostakovich was accused of ideological waverings and of shifting to "bourgeois formalism and decadent westernism," of joining the camp of those composers who were "alien to Soviet music". The "Declaration" was proclaimed to be evidence of "the aggravation of the class struggle on the musical front".⁵¹ Shostakovich did not reply to his opponents. He was already working on the music for *Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District*.

The publication of the piano score of the ballet *The Bolt*, and compact disc recordings now bring this hitherto unknown work by Shostakovich to a broad public, and open up the way for its revival on stage.

Manashir IAKUBOV

⁴⁸ The statement by Sofia Khentova that the Suite was compiled by Alexander Gauk (S. Khentova, op. cit., p. 261), is refuted by archival material. There are two existing editions of the Suite: in eight parts (1. Overture, 2. The Dance of the Bureaucrat, 3. The Dance of the Drayman, 4. The Tango (The Dance of Kozelkov and His Friends), 5. Intermezzo, 6. The Dance of the Colonial Slave Girl, 7. The Yes-Man, 8. Concluding Dance and Apotheosis, manuscript kept at the Glinka State Museum of Musical Culture, rec. gr. 32, inv. item 285) and in six parts. The second, six-part version of the Suite, with the names of the parts as altered by the composer (1. Introduction, 2. Polka, 3. Variation, 4. Tango, 5. Intermezzo, 6. Finale) can be found in Volume 26 of the *Collected Works* of Dmitri Shostakovich.

⁴⁹ All the materials used to prepare the publication—the authorised manuscript signed by Shostakovich on the title page "I request that this be considered the original", and author's corrections; orchestral instrumental parts and proofs—are kept in the archives of Muzgiz (State Music Publishing House) at the Russian State Archives of Literature and the Arts, rec. gr. 653, inv. 1, inv. item 2268.

⁵⁰ D. Shostakovich, "Declaration on the Duties of a Composer", *Rabochy i teatr*, 1931, No. 31, pp. 6-7.

⁵¹ See M. Yankovsky, "Anyone Against?—Unanimously. An Open Letter to Dmitri Shostakovich", *Rabochy i teatr*, 1931, No. 32-33, pp. 10-11; "Composers Speak: A. Gladkovsky and A. Tsurmilin; K. Arenkov; A. Peisin", *ibid.*, p. 11.

КОММЕНТАРИИ

Клавир балета Д. Д. Шостаковича “Болт”, соч. 27 издается впервые. В основу издания положен авторский клавир, автограф которого хранится в Личном фонде Шостаковича Дмитрия Дмитриевича в Российском государственном архиве литературы и искусства (РГАЛИ): ф. 2048, оп. 2, ед. хр. 41. Клавир приведен в соответствие с партитурой балета, находящейся в прокате издательства “DSCH”.

При редактировании партитуры и клавира балета были использованы автографы и авторизованные рукописи партитуры балета, хранящиеся в РГАЛИ: действие I, 9 номеров (ф. 2048, оп. 2, ед. хр. 40); действие I, 13 номеров, в том числе 5 номеров, отсутствующих в предыдущем варианте (оп. 3, ед. хр. 29); действие II, 11 номеров (оп. 3, ед. хр. 30); действие III, 15 номеров (оп. 3, ед. хр. 31); Сюита из балета “Болт”, соч. 27а в шести частях (ф. 653 — фонд Музгиза, оп. 1, ед. хр. 2286); рукопись партитуры Сюиты из музыки к балету “Болт”, соч. 27а в восьми частях, хранящаяся в Отделе рукописей Государственного Музея музыкальной культуры им. М. И. Глинки (ф. 32, № 285) и рукопись Пятой балетной сюиты (Сюиты из балета “Болт”) в восьми частях, находившаяся в Бюро проката нот Музыкального фонда СССР. Кроме того, редактором были учтены версии партитуры и клавира, подготовленные С. Р. Сапожниковым, использовавшим оркестровые голоса балета из Центральной музыкальной библиотеки при Государственном академическом Мариинском театре оперы и балета Санкт-Петербурга (№ 25150) и отдельные номера партитуры балета “Болт” из библиотеки петербургского Театра оперы и балета им. М. П. Мусоргского (бывшего Ленинградского Малого оперного театра).

В перечисленных материалах имеется много разночтений, прежде всего, в количестве номеров, в их названиях и последовательности. Нет полного соответствия и между нотными материалами в целом, с одной стороны, изложением содержания балета в буклете, выпущенном к премьере¹, и перечнем номеров балета в справочнике Е. Л. Садовникова², — с другой.

Эти разночтения, несомненно, возникали в процессе создания спектакля, в результате обычных в такой работе переделок либретто, перестановок отдельных номеров и сцен и т. п. Некоторые номера в автографе клавира имеют названия, никак не связанные с содержанием известного нам либретто балета “Болт”. Так, номер, получивший в окончательной редакции в партитуре название “Танец машин” (№ 14, Пуск цеха и № 17, Работа цеха), в клавире имеет название “Танец теней” (см.: РГАЛИ, ф. 2048, оп. 2, ед. хр. 41, л. 29). Номер, обозначенный в партитуре как “Пантомима установки машин”, в клавире называется “Разрушение города”. Это позволяет предположить, что первоначально композитор ориентировался на какое-то другое, не дошедшее до нас либретто, или же использовал в балете номера, сочиненные ранее для других целей.

Личные имена большинства второстепенных персонажей, приводимые в премьерном буклете и в справочнике Садовникова (Иван Штопор, Федор Пива, Манька Фарт, Чарльз, Стон, Пришпектов, Поднебесненский, Причта, Пачули, Фикус, Опара), нигде в нотных текстах не встречаются. Не упоминаются они и в либретто, опубликованном в буклете. По всей видимости, они предназначались для читателей буклета и должны были усиливать комедийно-иронические характеристики отрицательных персонажей. В настоящем издании эти имена сохранены в перечне действующих лиц.

Редактор настоящего издания видел свою задачу в восстановлении авторской версии партитуры и клавира, максимально приближенной к премьерному спектаклю 8 апреля 1931 года. Поэтому за основу в определении последовательности номеров взяты перечни танцев и сцен по действиям в премьерном буклете балета. Единственное отклонение от этой основы — перенос сцены “Разоблачение провокации (Рассказ парнишки)” из шестой картины в седьмую, после концерта рабочей самостоятельности — сделано с учетом версии Сапожникова, ориентировавшегося на первоначальный вариант либретто, сохранившийся в семейном архиве В. Ф. Смирнова.

При подготовке партитуры и клавира динамические, темповые и т. п. указания, отсутствующие в автографах и рукописях партитуры, восполнялись за счет клавира и, наоборот, в клавир были внесены изменения, необходимые для его соответствия партитуре. В частности, это относится к сценическим ремаркам, а также к текстовым репликам, звучащим по радио в номерах “Гимнастика” и “Мимический танец уборщиц (Уборка цеха)”. В последнем из названных номеров ни в партитуре, ни в клавире Шостаковича нет дикторского текста, который должен звучать в тактах 134—135 и в такте 136. Мы предлагаем здесь тексты, соответствующие характеру предыдущих реплик диктора, лозунгам, выписанным на транспарантах, использованных в сценическом оформлении премьеры балета³, и общему смыслу данной сцены и спектакля в целом: в тактах 134—135 — “Все на борьбу с вредительством!”; в тактах 136 — 137 — “Да здравствует смыхка искусства и труда!”

Большинство текстовых реплик по продолжительности явно недостаточно для отведенных им пауз, которые в живом исполнении, очевидно, должны быть сокращены.

Ряд обозначений “attacca” в конце номеров, определенно, имеют не столько музыкально-исполнительский, сколько сценический смысл, предостерегая от остановок и излишних пауз между номерами.

В ряде случаев авторский клавир, крайне экономный по изложению, дополнен фактурно для более полного отражения текста партитуры. Эта работа выполнена К. А. Титаренко.

Многочисленные мелкие неточности в нотном тексте, описки, пропуск знаков альтерации и т. п. исправлены без оговорок. Не оговариваются также расшифровки аббревиатур.

Манашир ЯКУБОВ

¹ Болт: балет в 3-х действиях (В помощь зрителю). [Л.], 1931.

² Д. Д. Шостакович: Нотографический и библиографический справочник /Сост. Е. Садовников. 2-е изд. М., 1965. С. 30—34.

³ “Больше угля, нефти и металла!”, “Да здравствует смыхка рабочих с Красной Армией!” (см. фото спектакля в отделе иконографии Государственной Центральной театральной библиотеки России).

COMMENTARY

The piano score of the ballet *The Bolt*, op. 27, by Dmitri Shostakovich, is being published here for the first time. This publication is based on the composer's piano score, the autograph of which is kept in the Personal Archives of Dmitri Shostakovich, in the Russian State Archives of Literature and the Arts (RSALA): rec. gr. 2048, inv. 2, inv. item 41. The piano score has been adapted to correspond to the orchestral score of the ballet, which is available for hire from the DSCH Publishing House.

Editorial work on the orchestral and piano scores was based on the autographs and authorised manuscripts of the ballet score, which are kept at the RSALA: rec. gr. 2048, inv. 2, inv. item 40, Act I, 9 pieces; inv. 3, inv. item 29, Act I, 13 pieces, including 5 pieces missing from the previous variant; inv. 3, inv. item 30, Act II, 11 pieces; inv. 3, inv. item 31, Act III, 15 pieces; rec. gr. 653, inv. 1, inv. item 2268, Suite from the ballet *The Bolt*, op. 27a in six parts (Muzzig archives); manuscript of the orchestral score of the Suite from the music to the ballet *The Bolt*, op. 27a in eight parts, kept at the Manuscript Department of the Glinka State Museum of Musical Culture, reg. gr. 32, inv. item 285; and the manuscript of the *Fifth Ballet Suite* (Suite from the ballet *The Bolt*) in eight parts previously kept at the Bureau of Score Hire of the Music Foundation of the USSR. In addition, the editor has taken into account versions of the orchestral and the piano score produced by Sergei Sapozhnikov, who used the orchestral instrumental parts for the ballet, kept at the Central Music Library of the Mariinsky Theatre in St Petersburg (No. 25150), and individual pieces from the score of the ballet *The Bolt* kept at the library of the St Petersburg Maly Opera Theatre.

In the documents listed above there are various discrepancies, above all in the quantity of musical pieces, their names and sequence. Moreover, the scores do not fully correspond, on the one hand, to the synopsis of the ballet set out in the booklet issued for the premiere,¹ and on the other, to the list of ballet pieces given in the reference work by Yefim Sadovnikov.²

These discrepancies undoubtedly occurred during the creation of the ballet as a result of alterations to the scenario and changes in individual pieces and scenes typical in the course of such work. Some of the pieces in the autograph piano score have names which have no link whatsoever with the content of the story for the ballet *The Bolt* familiar to us. For example, the musical piece which was given the name "The Dance of the Machines" in the final edition of the orchestral score (No. 14, "Commissioning of the Workshop", and No. 17, "The Workshop in Operation") is called "The Dance of the Shades" in the piano score (see RSALA, rec. gr. 2048, inv. 2, inv. item 41, p. 29). The piece called in the orchestral score "The Mime of the Installation of the Machines" is called "The Destruction of the City" in the piano score. This gives grounds for supposing that initially the composer was at work on some other story for the ballet which has not come down to us, or else that he used in the ballet pieces composed earlier for other purposes.

The personal names of the majority of the secondary characters given in the booklet issued for the premiere and in the reference book by Yefim Sadovnikov (Ivan Corkscrew, Fyodor Beer, Manka Luck, Charles, Ston, Toff, Heavenly, Vestry, Busy Lizzy, Aspidistra, Leaven) are not to be found anywhere in the musical texts, nor in the story for the ballet published in the booklet. It would seem that they were intended for the reader of the booklet with a view to increasing the satirical nature of the negative characters. In the present publication, these names are retained in the list of *dramatis personae*.

The editor of the present publication saw his aim to be that of reconstructing the author's variant of the orchestral and piano scores, which is the one closest to the premiere performance of 8 April 1931. Therefore the sequence of the musical pieces is based on the list of dances and scenes in the booklet published for the premiere of the ballet. The only exception — the transfer of the scene "The Conspiracy Exposed (The Tale of the Young Lad)" from the sixth to the seventh scene, following the amateur propaganda concert — is based on the version by Sergei Sapozhnikov, who himself used the original version of the story kept in the family archives of Victor Smirnov.

Dynamic, tempo and other indications not found in the autographs and manuscripts of the orchestral score have been taken from the piano score and, conversely, those changes have been made in the piano score which were necessary to bring it into correspondence with the orchestral score. In particular this concerns stage directions and also textual statements heard over the radio in the pieces "P.T." and "The Mime Dance of the Charladies (Tidying Up the Workshop)". Neither Shostakovich's orchestral score nor his piano score contain the text of the radio announcements for the second of these two pieces, which should be heard in bars 134–135 and in bar 136. We offer here texts corresponding to the character of the preceding radio announcements, to the slogans written on the banners used in the stage decor for the premiere,³ and to the general sense of the given scene and the ballet as a whole. In bars 134–135: "Everyone into the battle against Sabotage!" In bars 136–137: "Long live the union of art and labour!"

Most of the textual statements are manifestly not long enough for the corresponding pauses which, therefore, should be reduced during the actual performance.

A number of the *attacca* indications at the end of the musical pieces clearly relate to the choreography rather than the music, and warn against excessively long breaks between the pieces.

The composer's piano score, which is extremely economical, has been expanded in various places in order to ensure fuller correspondence to the text of the orchestral score. This work has been done by Konstantin Titarenko.

Numerous minor inaccuracies in the musical text, slips of the pen, omissions of accidentals, etc., have been corrected without indication. Full versions of abbreviations are also given without indication.

Manashir IAKUBOV

¹ *Bolt: Balet v 3-kh deistviyakh./V pomoshch zhatelyu (The Bolt: A Ballet in Three Acts (To Assist the Spectator))*, [Leningrad,] 1931.

² *D.D. Shostakovich: Notografichesky i bibliografichesky spravochnik* (Dmitri Shostakovich: A Notational and Bibliographic Reference Book). Compiled by Yefim Sadovnikov. 2nd revised and expanded edition, Moscow, 1965, pp. 30–34.

³ "More coal, oil and metal!", "Long live the union of the workers and the Red Army!". See photograph of the performance at the Iconography Department of the State Central Theatrical Library of Russia.

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Нотное издание

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